"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Generally fair, northeast winds, increasing tonight; tomorrow snow.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,902. ... NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1918.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York, | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance, | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

TROTZKY AGREES TO HOLD PARLEY AT BREST-LITOVSK

Negotiations for Peace with Teutons Resumed as Army Prepares to Fight.

PEACE MADE WITH BULGARIA

Fact Announced in Parliament at Sofia by Premier Radoslavoff.

TURKEY'S TERMS REJECTED

German Mission in Petrograd Said to Have Asked Sweden to Mediate with Allies.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 10.—The Russian delegation at Brest-Litovsk has announced its readiness to continue the peace negotiations at that place, the latest information received here says.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Unofficial reports received here concerning the first session of the peace conference at Brest-Litovsk, which was resumed Tuesday with Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, at the head of the Russian delegates, say that Trotzky, in a speech, insisted on a removal of the conference to Stockholm.

Trotzky declared the Russians came to Brest-Litovsk not as the representatives of a conquered country, and did not intend to ask for pity, but would continue to act as true revolutionists. He is reported to have told the German and Austrian delegates that if they did not accede to his request they would feel the weight of the voice of the democracies of the Central Powers, and the weight of arms of the Russian democracy.

The Evening Post asserts that the Germans replied that they did not decline to carry on the peace negotiations, but they failed to specify where.

The Russian delegation includes, in addition to Trotzky, who is serving as its President, one woman, Mme. Bitchenko, a former exile, and M. Joffe, M. Kameneff, M. Pokrovsky, and three counsellors.

The German delegation in Petrograd, which is discussing with the Russians such questions as the resumption of commercial relations and the exchange of certain classes of prisoners is reported to have expressed the desire to the Swedish legation that Sweden act as the go-between with Great Britain, France and Italy.

A separate peace agreement has been signed by Russia and Bulgaria, according to the Bund of Berne, a dispatch from the Swiss capital reports. A Bulgarian correspondent of the Bund says Premier Radoslavoff read the following dispatch from Brest-Litovsk in Parliament:

"War between Russia and Bulgaria ceases. Diplomatic and economic relations between Russia and Bulgaria are resumed. Russia recognizes Bulgaria's right to nominate a delegate to an international Danube commission. The first peace is thus concluded, with the consent of Bulgaria's allies."

The Bund says Bulgaria has appointed a Minister to Petrograd and a Consul General to be stationed at Odessa, and has ordered the resumption of navigation to Odessa.

Separate peace proposals made by Turkey have been refused by the Bolshevist Government, according to a report in Petrograd. Turkey was requested to participate in the general conference between Russia and the Central Powers.

A dispatch last Saturday from Petrograd purported to give the Turkish peace terms as presented to Russia, but the dispatch did not state that Turkey's propcsals had been made independent of the other Central Powers. Among the terms proposed by Turkey were free passage of the Dardanelles for Russian ships, Russian evacuation of Turkish territory, and demobilization of the Russian Black Sea fleet. Turkey was to retain her active army in consequence of continuation of war against the Entente.

Bulgaria took part with Germany, Austria, and Turkey in the first negotiations at Brest-Litovsk, and it has been assumed that no peace terms would be agreed to by the Central Powers except in concert. However, advices yesterday giving the names of those who took part in the first session of the Brest-Litovsk conferences when they were resumed this week made no mention of a Bulgarian representative.

King Ferdinand of Bulgaria is credited with opposing the formula of peace without annexations or indemnities, declaring Bulgaria should retain the territory she has won. This would not interfere with a peace between Russia and Bulgaria, however, inasmuch as the territory Bulgaria desires consists of parts of Serbia and Rumania.

SOCIALISTS BITTER ON POLICY TO RUSSIA

German Aggression Unmasked, Says Leipzig Organ of the Independents.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Jan. 10, (Dispatch to London Daily Chronicle.)—When the despotic German censorship is constrained to permit the publication of such a leading article as is printed in a number of the Leipziger Volkszeitung received here tonight, the fact may be interpreted as symptomatic of a maturing crisis in German democratic spheres. Under the heading "Clearness," the official or-

Continued on Page Four.

Sees Germany Near Collapse, Infected by Russia's Example.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 10.—Germany was never in such danger of collapse from internal and external difficulties as at present, says the correspondent in Germany of the Tijd. The political struggle concentrated around Foreign Secretary von Kühlmann has been reflected, he says, in violent scenes in the Main Committee of the Reichstag. Public action of the Socialist minority cannot longer be resisted, and even should militarism gain a temporary victory, the correspondent thinks that reaction will follow quickly.

Russia's example is said to have infected popular and military circles already. The food question, the national mourning, the dislocation of industry, the growing desire for peace, and the fear of a new offensive in the west threaten to lead to a tragic phase if the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk fail. In the latter event, the correspondent says, a domestic explosion is inevitable.

BOLSHEVISM SEEN AS NEW RELIGION

Compared, as a Mass Movement, with Early Christianity by Russian Writer.

OUTCOME OF IT FEARED

Partition of the Country Among the Powers Prophesied by One Pessimist.

BY HAROLD WILLIAMS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 9.—The Christmas holidays passed off quietly. The Russians of all classes stubbornly celebrated Christmas, despite snowstorms and the secularism of the present rulers. I have talked with many persons during the last few days. All were trying to read the riddle of Russia's future.

One writer with a restless probing mind, who was very keen on war and who assured me at the time of the democratic conference that the Russian State had collapsed, now declares that Bolshevism is a new religion. He is not a Bolshevik, but he is extremely interested. He compared Bolshevism as a mass movement with early Christianity, and there certainly are points of semblance, for instance, in the fanatical sectarianism and marked apocalyptic tendency.

My friend admitted that Bolshevism as a religion could not last because its aims are purely material, and its material basis would inevitably fail; but he considered that while it did last it would work extraordinary changes.

It is certainly true that Bolshevism as a mass movement has an almost religious quality. I remembered a little railway man who assured me in almost Biblical phrase that Bolshevism made glad the soul, though he was doubtful of the ultimate results, and none who knows the history of Russian dissent can have failed to notice that many of the emotional tendencies of the extreme sects seem to have combined with great force in this new movement.

Given the idea of Bolshevism as good tidings to the poor, as a short cut to an earthly paradise, its infectious character and the power that lies in its childish irrationalism become intelligible. Even that extraordinary jargon with which the Bolshevist writers and speakers disfigure the Russian language, seems to have on the masses the effect of a strange ritual language in the Church service.

Another Point of View.

Another friend, more skeptical, regards Bolshevism simply as an unwholesome product of decomposition. The revolution, he says, was not a revolution, but simply the breakdown of the enfeebled and antiquated state organism under the strain of war. The mob let loose from all authority and restraint is simply plunging on in its instinctive, restless way in search of a new equilibrium. If the war goes on much longer, he says, the same thing will happen in other States, and the explosive forces that luck in our artificial civilization will be revealed.

He thought it very possible that when the elemental movement in Russia had spent itself and Russia was reorganized on a new basis the new State, or group of States, would be conservative and very bourgeois, and Russia as the centre of order would calmly survey the upheavals in western Europe.

Russian socialism he considered was a mere phase, a convenient label for the confused multitude of incoherent aspirations now released and revealed.

The excesses of the present movement must not, he said, be set down to any peculiar savagery of the Russian people.

The excited mob, freed from restraint, is always brutal, and under similar conditions the mob in the industrial countries of the West would probably display more violence.

An American present agreed. He remarked that considering the extent of the country and complete absence of restraint there was extraordinarily little violence, and added that a mob lynching a negro in the Southern States was just as horribly brutal as a Russian mob pogroming or lynching an officer.

Others Take Gloomy View.

Other Russians I found were plunged in extreme pessimism and full of shame and loathing for the excesses of their

Continued on Page Four.

Florida Trains Seaboard Air Line
Lv Wash., D. C., eff. Jan. 13, at 9:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M., and 11:15 P. M. For Atlanta, Birmingham, 9:30 A. M. and 6:00 P. M. Reservations 1184 B'way, N. Y. C.—Advt.

GERMANS RESENT BLOW AT EMPIRE IN WILSON TERMS

Demands as to Alsace and Poland Are Declared to Kill Hopes of Peace.

EFFECT ON RUSSIA FEARED

Address Denounced as "Demagogic Artifice" to Prevent Brest-Litovsk Agreement.

VIENNA PRESS HOSTILE

Declares Wilson's Terms Would Be Acceptable Only from a Complete Victory.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 10.—The German newspapers use vigorous language in commenting on President Wilson's address to Congress.

The Cologne Gazette puts its comment on Wilson's address under the headline, "Wilson's Clumsy Trap." It says the most dangerous time since the war began approaches for the Entente, with the Russians on the point of making a separate peace and becoming allies of the Central Powers. It asserts that Lloyd George and Wilson spoke in order to create confusion in the peace negotiations, but argues that peace is fortunately not to be obtained by intrigues and machinations, but by deeds and decisive battles. The latter, it says, brought the Russians and Germans together and will bring to fulfillment that which is ripe.

"Then," it goes on, "deeds shall speak further until success also crowns the work in the west."

The Vorwärts says that the Wilson peace program will find two obstacles in Germany. The first is the indignation still felt after Wilson's last offer. Secondly, there will be distrust as to whether Wilson's idealistic flights in his address are diplomacy or simply meant to deceive Russia about a general peace and lure her once again into the morass of blood of the world war.

Calls It "Demagogic Artifices."

The Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger says:

"Reports are not complete yet, but this much is evident already: Wilson again brings all his demagogic artifices to play to create disunion in Germany and to prevent Russia from closing a separate peace with the Central Powers. He talks of an alleged rupture in the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk, while in reality the delegations at this moment are engaged in finding a way to peace.

"It must be left to the Russians whether they will be frightened by the atrocities of the German conquerors which he pictures. If they are to wait for his boasted aid, then the day of peace is yet a long way off.

"Wilson's program of a general peace may sound ever so well. He gives no directions as to the settlement of the differences among the European powers, and that's why all those who seek a peaceful arrangement in the true sense of that term have no use for his phrases."

Alleges President Is a Czar.

The semi-official Berlin correspondent of the Cologne Gazette says that there are already many signs in America that President Wilson reigns like a Czar, and that the present war has been an eye-opener as to American freedom and the influencing of public opinion in a way which none believed possible.

The paper asserts that the public and Congress have been kept in the dark about everything and that the press has been obliged to lie about the reasons for the war. It considers that the political article by Samuel G. Blythe on the achievements of the last Congress in The Saturday Evening Post Nov. 3 was an indication of this. Extracts from the article are published by the Gazette with the conclusion: "And a people ruled thus allows its President to talk of reforming us!"

A report from Zurich states that a hundred Russian "emigrants" have

Continued on Page Two.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.
Made of tender meat of little pigs and choice spices. You have never tasted perfect sausage till you have tried them.—Advt.

Threaten to Shoot Pilots Dropping Wilson Message.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 11.—The Daily Chronicle says this morning:

"It is stated that a million copies of President Wilson's address will be dropped in Germany from airplanes. It is excellent propaganda, and, if every German could read the address, there might be a national strike against the war, but Germany recently sent a communication through the Swiss authorities to the Allies, stating that pilots of airplanes used for dropping propaganda matter will, if caught, be treated as spies and shot. This threat, which would no doubt be carried out, will interfere with any such plan as proposed.

"What is now wanted is some kind of flying craft which will travel fifty to a hundred miles or more, dropping propaganda on the way. It should be a machine which could be used when there is a slight or moderate wind against it. Here is a chance for ingenious inventors to improve on the existing facilities for invading the enemy countries with moral munitions and scattering broadcast pamphlets, tracts and pictures."

Only $800,000 a Month to be Sent Abroad for Charity

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The State Department and the War Trade Board today agreed to limit money sent out of the country for charity to $800,000 a month.

This will affect moneys intended for Palestine, for the Armenians, and all similar purposes for which organized funds are sent abroad. They require a Government war license.

It was said by charity workers here last night that the action of the Washington authorities in limiting to $800,000 the amount to be sent out of the country in one month for charity probably had reference to the work of charitable organizations outside of the Red Cross. It was said also that the amounts sent for Jewish, Armenian, Syrian, and other relief work in Europe probably would not be seriously interfered with, inasmuch as the sending of a steady amount of $800,000 a month would be much more than is being sent now in some months, while considerably less than in other months.

MORE WHEAT TO GO TO NEEDY ALLIES

Exportation of 90,000,000 Bushels Planned—May Cause Shortage of Flour Here.

FOR COMPULSORY SAVING

Hoover Approves Bill to Enforce Wheatless Days—Plans to Buy 30% of Output.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Ship losses and crop failures abroad have brought about such a serious food situation in the allied countries that the United States is planning to release for export an additional 30,000,000 bushels of wheat, although the country's surplus had been shipped by mid-December.

The American people will be asked by the Food Administration to cut their consumption to make up the amount to be exported. Unless they do, the nation is threatened with a flour shortage in May, before the new wheat crop is harvested in June.

The Food Administration is considering legislation to make the saving of wheat compulsory, and has approved a bill drawn by Representative [illegible] author of the Food Control bill, to enforce wheatless days. Proposals for mixed flours and for a form of war bread of mixed grains also are under consideration as possible measures to reduce the use of wheat flour.

In preparation for dealing with the situation the Food Administration has decided to purchase from the mills 30 per cent. of the output. Out of the flour purchased it will supply the Allies, the army and the navy, and will maintain reserve stores to meet any local shortage that may arise.

Some Food Administration officials think a slight flour shortage next Spring not only would not cause suffering here, but might have a wholesome effect in causing the people to turn to other cereals.

The shortage of food abroad probably will bring an early determination of a policy respecting the balance to be maintained between food and troop shipments. A decision will be left largely to the Allies, since they best can determine which will be the more useful to themselves in prosecuting the war.

PAN GERMAN PARTY GAINING NEW POWER

Rumors of von Kuehlmann's Fall Continue—Talk of a Dictator Is Renewed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 10.—Little change is reported in the political situation in Germany, although the military Pan German Party appears to be gaining power daily, and undoubtedly the speeches of Lloyd George and Wilson will increase the strength of the annexationists. The Weser Zeitung remarks that military leadership will play an increasingly important rôle in future German policy, and that von Kühlmann's fall continues to be rumored.

In order to quiet the public, the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung and the Wolff Bureau publish a somewhat belated denial of a reported confidential session of the Chancellor with the party leaders and of reports that the peace delegates have been ordered home, but the Frankfurter Zeitung is skeptical, asserting that this denial has not silenced all the questions raised or the Pan German agitation against the Government. The Zeitung openly suggests that von Ludendorff's threatened resignation was only a scare to bring pressure to bear regarding the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk and strengthen the Conservative Party.

There is still persistent talk of a military-political dictatorship, and the Cologne Volkszeitung does not believe that the crisis is over. The Madgeburg Zeitung considers the crisis more serious than the Russian invasion of East Prussia was. Even the Tageblatt, von Kühlmann's ardent supporter, admits that his position is shaky.

The Rhenish Westphalen Gazette publishes a report of a letter which the majority factions addressed to the Kaiser before the latter received the Chancellor. In this letter the majority factions requested that if the Kaiser was considering a new Chancellor he should consult the Reichstag leaders before taking any steps, asserting that in order to insure political harmony it was necessary to adopt an attitude of mutual trust and confidence regarding foreign and internal policy.

PINEHURST, N. C., FOR RECREATION, Health, Golf, Tennis, Horse Racing, etc.—Advt.

WAR DEPARTMENT MET TASK IN FULL, BAKER ASSERTS

Says No Army of Such Size Was Ever Raised and Outfitted So Quickly Before.

GOODLY FORCE AT FRONT

Tells Senators We Have a Substantial Army in France and Ready for Service.

ADMITS ORDNANCE DELAYS

Also Uniform Shortages, but Insists All the Men Are Fully Clothed Now.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—An aggressive defense of the War Department against criticism of delay in equipping the army after the entry of the United States into the war was made by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, today before the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

While frankly conceding that there had been delay in the early days of the war, Secretary Baker insisted that the War Department had put through a huge undertaking in a manner that ought to make the American people proud.

"A substantial army is already in France," he said, "where both men and officers have been additionally and specially trained and are ready for active service."

The Secretary told the committee that every American soldier who needed a rifle had one now. The manufacture of ordnance of every character, he said, was being turned out as fast as factories throughout the country could do the work.

Secretary Baker contradicted testimony that the army experiences a shortage in clothing, insisting that whatever delinquency there was early in the Winter had been made up. He upheld the work of the Ordnance and Quartermaster General's Departments, which have [illegible]

The War Department, he said, was confronted with a "stupendous task" when America entered the struggle, and it was difficult to get the whole war program going at once.

"No army of similar size in the history of the world has ever been raised, equipped, or trained so quickly," said the Secretary. "No such provision has ever been made for the comfort, health, and general well being of an army."

Throughout his testimony, which lasted six hours, Secretary Baker maintained that the War Department, in handling the job ahead of it, had worked expeditiously and effectively. He did not deny errors might have crept in. But whatever faults there had been, he said, were slight and did not materially interrupt the task of equipping the army.

Unpreparedness Deplored.

The Secretary admitted, in reply to searching questions by the committee, that the War Department might better have started the work of manufacturing rifles, machine guns, and heavy ordnance long before America's entry into the war, but reminded the Senators that the department had no official warning that America would be a participant.

Senator New alluded to James W. Gerard's assertion, in his book, that he had communicated word in 1916 to the Government that Germany intended to pursue its submarine policy to the end. The Indiana Senator wanted to know if the Secretary of War could not have acted upon that warning and started a preparedness program, so that America would be ready to take up arms when the hour struck for her to enter the war.

"I am not privileged to discuss a diplomatic matter," was the Secretary's reply.

Senator McKellar plied Secretary Baker with questions touching upon the system by which members of the Supply Committee of the Council of National Defense participated in contracts for war supplies in which they were financially interested. Mr. Baker replied that that system had been abandoned.

"But don't you think such a system was wrong?" insisted Senator McKellar.

"Theoretically, perhaps," said the Secretary. "But the men who served upon that committee were men of integrity and of the deepest patriotism. They took no advantage of their position. I can assure you of that."

"But would it not be possible for favoritism to creep into such a system?" pursued Senator McKellar.

"Not with the men who formed that committee," replied the Secretary.

Senator Weeks asked the Secretary about the failure of the Quartermaster General's department to take up the wool supply of the country last Spring, when manufacturers in Massachusetts and elsewhere had offered their entire output. The Secretary asserted that there was no shortage of wool and the occasion had not seemed imminent for such a step.

Insists Wool Is Available.

"Experts have told this committee that there was a wool shortage, a serious one," said Senator Weeks. "Our information is that the manufacture of uniforms and blankets for the army and navy will be gravely threatened unless steps are taken to get all the wool the market has in sight."

Mr. Baker was unmoved in his insistence that plenty of wool was available.

"How is it, then, that the Quartermaster General's Department has ac-

Continued on Page Three.

CHU CHIN CHOW.
The Biggest Success in New York. Mat. Tomorrow. Manhattan Op. House.—Advt.

HOUSE FOR SUFFRAGE, 274 TO 136, EXACT TWO-THIRDS VOTE REQUIRED, WITH CLARK'S BALLOT IN RESERVE

Text of Suffrage Resolution as Adopted; How Members Divided Politically on Vote

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Here is the text of the suffrage amendment to the Constitution, as adopted by the House today:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of each House concurring therein,) that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE —.

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of sex.

Section 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provision of this article.

How the Vote Was Divided

Analyzed on political lines, the vote on the resolution was:

For—Democrats, 104; Republicans, 165; Independents, 2; Socialist, 1; Prohibitionist, 1; Progressive, 1; total, 274.

Against—Democrats, 102; Republicans, 33; Progressive, 1; total, 136.

M'ADOO ATTACKS BIG FREIGHT JAM

Confers with His Cabinet on Relief for New York and the East.

SHIPS THE MAIN PROBLEM

Bunker Coal Will Be Pushed to All Ports by Every Available Agency.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—For six hours today, Director General of Railroads McAdoo, the members of his official cabinet, and A. H. Smith, President of the New York Central, who has been placed in charge of trunk lines in the East, discussed ways and means for breaking up the freight jam that has held up shipping and threatened a coal famine in New York and New England. Conditions as reported by Mr. Smith, who has been directing operations from New York, were by no means reassuring and substantiated many of the complaints which have reached the headquarters of Mr. McAdoo here. When he left the conference room, however, and hurried to catch the 7 o'clock train from New York tonight, Mr. Smith announced that the situation generally looked a bit more hopeful.

"The anthracite coal situation," he said, "is better than it was. As far as the bituminous coal supply for New York is concerned, it cannot be denied that a sufficient supply is not going in. We have got to get bituminous coal there for certain industries and for bunkering ships.

"We are making a hard fight to improve the water transportation facilities, and are doing everything in our power to overcome the conditions which have been caused by the most severe weather for many years. If the milder weather continues conditions will soon be much more favorable. That is about all I can say. I haven't any information that any industry is suffering in the New York district to the extent that there is danger of it being forced to shut down. In fact, I don't believe there is danger of such an acute famine there."

Mr. Smith said that a brave battle was being fought against the ice-choked bays in order to get coal through to ships that were delayed in sailing, and that the fight would be kept up with every ounce of energy that could be utilized. The ice jams in Chesapeake Bay and at Sewall's Point, at Norfolk, Mr. Smith said, had badly crippled deliveries, and railroad men have described conditions as the worst in fifty years. At the latter point, it was stated, there were 180,000 tons of coal available, and ships with a capacity of 160,000 tons. Because of the weather conditions, not more than 20,000 tons were being unloaded and transferred each day. Much of this coal is consigned to New York and other ports for bunkering purposes, Mr. Smith said, and there was an excellent chance that considerable shipments would be made soon.

Mr. McAdoo had no detailed comment to make on the situation. There was no tendency on the part of any of the officials, however, to belittle the seriousness of the situation as regards the bunker coal needed to prevent a continuance of the shipping tieup and the attendant congestion of freight at the port terminals. There was simply the assurance given that the traffic experts were "gaining slowly on the operating end," and that every agency available was being used.

Mr. McAdoo was tied down by conferences on the operating problems today, and was unable to reach a decision regarding the taking over of express companies. It was predicted here, however, that this would be done as soon as the Director General's cabinet has recommended the step. Officials of the big express companies met here and prepared a report for Mr. McAdoo. It is understood that they will not fight against Government control. The officials were: G. C. Taylor, President American Express Company; B. D. Caldwell, Vice President Wells

Continued on Page Twenty-four.

EVERARD'S BROWN STOUT—The ideal tonic for invalids and old people.—Advt.

FREIGHT PILES UP; SHIPS CAN'T SAIL

41,000 Carloads at Big Atlantic Ports Add Complications to Railroad Situation.

DUMP GOODS ON MEADOWS

Government Shipments Reported Thrown from Cars—Nearly 25,000 Carloads Here.

Because of the shortage of ships, the coal situation and railroad congestion there are 41,000 carloads of provisions and supplies for the allied nations awaiting shipment at the six North Atlantic ports—Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, and Norfolk. Of this total, 30,000 carloads are shipments for the United States, British, French, Russian, and Italian Governments. The 41,000 carloads do not include other thousands of cars of supplies which have been held back from the ports because of the congestion on the Atlantic Seaboard. Of the 30,000 carloads of Government freight, more than half is lying on the ground near the ports; the rest is in cars and on piers and in warehouses. The 30,000 carloads translated mean about 1,200,000 tons, or enough to load 240 ships, each carrying a cargo of 5,000 tons.

The situation at the ports has been aggravated by the shortage of coal for ships. There are ships in this harbor which have been waiting a month for coal; others which have been delayed three weeks; there are more which have been waiting ten days. On Monday thirty ships received bunker coal; on Tuesday twenty-four were coaled; on Wednesday only six ships received coal for their bunkers. This particular situation became more serious yesterday when South Amboy, the port for most of the bunker coal for this harbor, was blocked by ice three feet thick, formed by broken ice floating down upon it. Elisha Lee, Acting Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, went there yesterday and took personal charge in an effort to clear the port and release some thirty barges of bunker coal which had been dumped there. There is not enough bunker coal at tidewater or en route from the mines to coal the 136 ships which were waiting at this port yesterday afternoon for coal. These ships take anywhere from 1,000 to 6,000 tons to fill their bunkers. The railroads reported yesterday that there were more than enough cars at the mines to haul all the coal offered.

Smith Confers with McAdoo.

A. H. Smith, Assistant Director General of the Railroads, was in Washington yesterday in a conference with Director General McAdoo. It is understood that they discussed the coal situation in general and the bunker coal situation in particular. The result of the conference may be that drastic steps will be taken to supply sufficient labor at the coal mines. More than seventy per cent. of the men working in the soft coal mines are Austrians, and it is hinted that there may be an inquiry as to whether these men are turning out all the coal they can.

A canvass of the situation at the six North Atlantic ports, from which most of the supplies are shipped to Europe, showed as of Jan. 5 that the following amounts of freight, by cars, were at those ports:

United States, 3,369; British, 4,683; French, 13,615; Russian, 4,823; Italian, 4,093; total Government shipments, 30,582; commercial, 10,519; grand total, 41,102.

A canvass of the conditions at the one port of New York showed this situation by carloads:

Shipments.	In Cars.	On Piers.	On the Ground.
United States	779	128	738
British	580	241	372
French	1,340	615	6,734
Russian	34	209	3,153
Italian	13	160	...
Commercial	4,360	3,125	2,139
Totals	7,086	4,478	13,107

The grand total shows that on cars, piers and on the ground 24,671 carloads are awaiting shipment here.

These figures show a slight improvement at the ports over the conditions

Continued on Page Twenty-four.

"OBSERVE—from this sketch of a 'War Garden'——" See top of page 9.—Advt.

VOTE FOLLOWS STIFF FIGHT

Adoption of Constitutional Amendment Debated Five Hours.

LEAVE SICK BEDS TO VOTE

Mann and Sims Save Day for Suffragists—Miss Rankin Leads Their Fight.

PRESIDENT IS CRITICISED

Democrats Say His Support Violates Platform, and 102 Stand Out.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—By a vote of 274 to 136 the House of Representatives tonight adopted the Susan B. Anthony resolution to submit the woman suffrage Constitutional Amendment to the State Legislatures for ratification. The resolution, contended for by suffrage leaders for seventy years, commanded the exact number of votes, two-thirds of those voting necessary to submit a proposed amendment. Speaker Clark, who was favorable to the resolution, did not vote.

The vote was so close that the opposition fought hard against the admission of the vote of Representative Joseph J. Russell of Missouri, who hurried to the Speaker's desk on the second roll call and demanded that he be allowed to vote. The opposition insisted that he was not in the chamber during the roll call. Mr. Russell proved that he had been present, and his vote was counted, although it did not affect the result. Not satisfied that they had been defeated, the anti forces led by Representative Saunders of Virginia demanded a recapitulation of the vote; that failed to change the result.

The debate, in which the leading members of both sides participated, with Miss Jeannette Rankin directing the suffrage hosts on the Republican side, lasted five hours. Many women found seats in the crowded galleries. Some were there two hours before the House convened. During the debate women knitted, but the leaders devoted themselves to intently following the argument. Nearly every woman who journeyed to the House carried a knitting bag. Acting under the rules forbidding bags to be carried into the Capitol, the guards seized such appurtenances; only a few succeeded in breaking down the rule.

Had Clark's Vote to Spare.

The vote, making the greatest national victory ever scored by the suffrage cause, came after a very hard and uncertain struggle. Backed by the support given to the resolution by President Wilson, and by the conference of Republican members last night, suffrage champions began the fight with every hope of victory. As it drew toward the close and the leaders saw that Democrat after Democrat had refused to follow the President these hopes began to wane.

The galleries, which had been all animation, suddenly became serious, and some leaders whispered, "We are defeated." The watchers were electrified when Representative Russell broke through the crowd of members surging around the Speaker's rostrum and succeeded in having his vote recorded for the resolution. Victory also could have come through the support of Speaker Clark, who had assured the women that he would be with them if his vote were necessary.

When Speaker Clark announced the final vote the people in the galleries arose en masse and cheered; members on the floor joined in the jubilation. Representative James R. Mann, the Republican leader, who had left a sick bed to give his support to the resolution, received an ovation along with Miss Rankin. Fully a thousand women congregated on the steps outside the House following adjournment and cheered with all the enthusiasm of collegians after a football victory.

Effort to amend the resolution failed. Representative Merrill Moores of Indiana offered an amendment to refer the resolution to a referendum of the voters, instead of to the State Legislatures. This was defeated, 131 to 272. While this amendment was being proposed a long protest against the resolution, signed by ex-Judge George Gray, Thomas Bayard, Jr., H. I. du Pont, and other citizens of Delaware, was read.

The only other attempt to amend proposed to limit the time for action by the States to seven years. This was defeated, 159 to 246. This amendment was offered by Representative Gard of Ohio, who urged that the same restriction should be placed on this resolution as had been carried by the prohibition amendment.

Vote of New York Delegation.

Members of the New York delegation lined up in the final vote as follows:

DEMOCRATS: Aye—Caldwell, Flynn, Dale, Maher, Sullivan, Thomas F. Smith, Dooling, Carew, Oliver, Lunn, Charles B. Smith. No—Riordan.

REPUBLICANS: Aye—Hicks, Rowe, Swift, Haskell, Francis, Chandler, Siegel, B. L. Fairchild, Husted, Platt, Ward, Sanford, Parker, Snell, Mott, Snyder, Magee, Pratt, Dempsey, Waldow, Hamilton. No—Goulden, Sanders.

SOCIALIST: Aye—London.

After an hour's debate on the rule

limiting discussion to five hours, the House adopted the rule, and the resolution came up for debate. The galleries had filled to capacity, mostly with women. The corridors leading to the galleries were congested. Women who had struggled for years in the cause strove in vain for admission.

All eyes in the galleries were centred on Miss Jeannette Rankin of Montana, who shared with Representative Meeker of Missouri the honor of apportioning time for the Republicans. On the Democratic side Representative Raker, Chairman of the Suffrage Committee, and Representative Saunders of Virginia, controlled the time.

Miss Rankin, the first woman to enter Congress, also had the signal distinction of making the first speech of the day. This honor came to her as the result of a gracious request from Representative Walsh, Republican of Massachusetts, who asked Representative Raker whether "it would seriously interfere with his plans if Miss Rankin should open the debate."

Mr. Baker, as Chairman of the committee, had taken his place in front of the Speaker's desk and was about to open the debate. Visibly embarrassed, he retired in favor of Miss Rankin, who delivered what proved to be the longest speech of the day in favor of the resolution. She spoke with great fervor.

Miss Rankin's Plea.

"We are facing a question of political evolution," she said. "International circumstances have forced this question to an issue. Things we have for years been taking for granted are suddenly assuming a new significance for us.

"Today we are mobilizing all our resources for the ideals of democracy. And we are finding that, with all our past wastefulness, we still have limitless resources upon which we can count. We have men for the army, the navy, the air; men for the industries, the mines, the fields; men for the Government.

"But something is still lacking in the completeness of our national effort. With all our abundance of coal, with our great stretches of idle, fertile land, babies are dying from cold and hunger; soldiers have died for lack of a woolen shirt.

"Might it not be that the men who have spent their lives thinking in terms of commercial profit find it hard to adjust themselves to thinking in terms of human needs? Might it not be that a great force that has always been thinking in terms of human needs and that always will think in terms of human needs has not been mobilized? Is it not possible that the women of the country have something of value to give the nation at this time?

"It would be strange indeed if the women of this country through all these years had not developed an intelligence, a feeling, a spiritual force peculiar to themselves, which they held in readiness to give to the world. It would be strange if the influence of women through direct participation in the political struggles through which all social and industrial development proceeds would not lend a certain virility, a certain influx of new strength and understanding and sympathy and ability to the exhausting effort we are now making to meet the problem before us.

"Today as never before the nation needs its women—needs the work of their hands and their hearts and their minds. Their energy must be utilized in the most effective service they can give. Are we now going to refuse these women the opportunity to serve, in the face of their plea, in the face of the nation's great need?

"These are heroic times, and they call for the strength and the courage and the dignity to think and act in national terms. We thought in national terms when we restricted activities by the prohibition amendment a few weeks ago. Why can we not now think in national terms and extend opportunities?

"The girl who works in the Treasury no longer works until she is married. She knows now that she will work on and on and on. The war has taken from her opportunities for the joys that young girls look forward to. Cheerfully and willingly she makes her sacrifice. And she will pay to the very end, in order that the future need not find women paying again for the same cause.

"The boys at the front know something of the democracy for which they are fighting. These courageous lads who are paying with their lives testified to their loyalty when they sent home their ballots in the New York election and voted two to one in favor of woman suffrage and democracy at home.

"Can we afford to permit a doubt as to the sincerity of our protestations of democracy? How can we explain if the same Congress that voted for war to make the world safe for democracy refuses to give this small measure of democracy to the women of our country?"

Chairman Raker said the President had been ready to approve the amendment for a long time.

"I was in conference with the President three weeks ago," he declared. "He told me the same thing that he told the committee of Congressmen yesterday. The President, the Speaker of this House, hold their positions as a result of the votes of women. Those voters realized that the Democratic Party had stood for the people."

Analyzes New York Victory.

Representative Chandler of New York denied that suffrage was adopted in New York State by the votes of pro-Germans and Socialists. He sought to show that, where the un-American vote was largest, suffrage got the smallest vote.

"The overwhelming victory for woman suffrage in New York City is deeply significant because it is highly symbolic," said Mr. Chandler. "The population of New York is truly typical of the population of the entire world, and especially of the population of the States of this Union. From every State of the Republic men and women of brains and character have gone to New York to live and labor. What is best and bravest in brains and character of the men and women of every State of the Republic is mirrored in the thought and life of the people of the metropolis. Therefore, when the brain of New York City is acting, the people of the Republic are thinking, and when New York City feels sympathy and sentiment, the heart of the Republic is beating.

"When the people of New York City declared overwhelmingly for woman suffrage it was a practical mandate to Congress to take notice that the American people, represented in every intelligent cause in New York City, demanded woman suffrage. The expressed action of the New York City electorate was an exact index of the unuttered wish of the entire American electorate.

"It has been stoutly contended that the victory for suffrage in New York was due to socialism and pro-Germanism; that it was created by disloyal and unpatriotic influences. This contention is utterly groundless and ridiculous. For instance, my district in New York City, in which are located Columbia University and Grant's Tomb, gave an overwhelming majority for woman suffrage, and in this district the vote for Hillquit, the Socialist candidate, was almost negligible. Admitting that every Socialist vote was cast for woman suffrage, and this is a reckless admission, approximately five times as many Democrats and Republicans as Socialists voted for equal suffrage in my district.

"The Ninth Assembly District of Manhattan, located in my Congressional district, is typical of dozens of other Assembly districts in the greater city. In the Ninth Hillquit received 977 votes and woman suffrage 5,911. This general average prevailed in every Assembly district of my Congressional district.

The Result Up-State.

"The results up-State were still more remarkable. The rural counties of Nassau, Orange, Suffolk, Cortland, Chautauqua, and Westchester, located in different parts of the State and inhabited, in the main, by pure-blooded, thoroughgoing Americans, voted for suffrage by a decided majority. The Socialist city, Schenectady, that elected our colleague, Representative Lunn, Mayor a few years ago, voted overwhelmingly against suffrage. The worst black eye that woman suffrage received in New York State was at the hands of its Socialist friends in Schenectady.

"But the most exquisite compound of humor and satire, of cross-eyed and clubfooted logic, is the contention that the suffrage victory in New York was due to pro-Germanism. If there is anything that a German hates worse than he does the devil, prohibition, and the Allies, it is woman suffrage. Having voted for Hillquit as a protest against the war, it is absurd to suppose that the pro-Germans would resort to woman suffrage, their pet aversion, the very abomination of their hearts, the very nightmare of their political dreams, as a means of needless repetition of this protest."

President Wilson Criticised.

Representative Clark of Florida criticised President Wilson for having, as he termed it, violated the plain provisions of the Democratic platform. The President had maintained that suffrage should come through State action, and now he was found, said Mr. Clark, attempting to coerce Democrats into voting against their party and their personal convictions.

"President Wilson on many occasions has declared that, while he favored woman suffrage, he considered it a matter for State action," said Mr. Clark. "He made that statement no longer ago than to an audience in Denver. Why has he changed that position? I will remind the House, too, that after the last Democratic National convention, the President was roundly scored by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National Suffrage Association, who said the President was playing fast and loose with the women. She referred to the Democratic platform, adopted virtually at the command of President Wilson, which declared the States must settle the question.

"I say to you now that no leader, be he Democrat or Republican, has the right to abandon his party, especially on a matter of such vital importance to the nation as this. No specious reasoning can justify such a change as the President has made in his position."

Representative Cantrill, Democrat, of Kentucky, was repeatedly jeered when he said several times in his speech that he was noe of the committee of twelve members of Congress who called on the President yesterday. The jeers came from the Republican side. As the interruptions continued Mr. Cantrill turned upon his critics and said:

"At no time and on no occasion am I ever ashamed to confer with President Wilson, and you will find that this House at the close of the day will follow him."

Mr. Cantrill devoted himself to reading the President's position as announced to the committee, and ended by saying that it was in the President's own language.

One of the Republican floor leaders, Representative Lenroot of Wisconsin, caused surprise by announcing that he had become convinced that the resolution, which he voted against in 1915, should now be adopted. He asserted that the great majority of Republicans long had favored the resolution, and called attention to the action of the party in conference.

"President Wilson has changed his mind also," concluded Mr. Lenroot. "It is a kindly augury that I hope may lead the President to yield to Republican influences upon other important questions."

Votes from Sick Beds Potent.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Republican Leader Mann, who came from a Baltimore hospital, where he has been under treatment ever since Congress convened, and Representative Sims of Tennessee, just out of a sick bed and hardly able to walk to his seat, brought the votes which carried suffrage in the House.

The House had hardly adjourned before the suffrage champions began their fight for favorable action on the Senate side of the Capitol. Recent polls there have indicated that the necessary two-thirds vote could not be mustered, but, encouraged by the House victory and counting upon the influence of President Wilson, the suffragists hope to bring the Senate into line so as to have the amendment before State Legislatures during the coming year. They feel sure at least of forcing a vote in the Senate before the present session ends.

Advocates of the amendment had been so supremely confident of the result in the House after President Wilson advised the members who called upon him last night to support it that the close vote was received with amazement, and some of the opponents were almost as much surprised.

President Wilson's support is credited with changing many Democratic votes. The party divided almost evenly, with a margin of two yeas. Until yesterday it had been assumed that a large majority of the Democrats would oppose the resolution.

There were two women on the floor during the contest—Miss Jeannette Rankin, Representative from Montana, and Miss May Offterdinger of this city, who, as clerk of the Woman Suffrage Committee, sat beside its Chairman, Representative Raker.

Vote in the House on Suffrage Amendment

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The roll in the House today on suffrage was as follows:

FOR THE RESOLUTION.

DEMOCRATS.

Alexander,	Dickinson,	Igoe,	Rucker,
Ayres,	Dill,	Jacoway,	Russell,
Barkley,	Dixon,	Johnson, (Ky.,)	Sabath,
Barnhart,	Dooling,	Jones, (Texas,)	Scully,
Beaker,	Doolittle,	Keating,	Sears,
Beshlin,	Drane,	Kelly, (Penn.,)	Schakleford,
Blanton,	Egan,	Kettner,	Shallenberger,
Booher,	Evans,	Lea, (Cal.,)	Sherwood,
Borland,	Ferris,	Linthicum,	Shouse,
Brodbeck,	Fields,	Littlepage,	Sims,
Brumbaugh,	Fisher,	Lobeck,	C. B. Smith,
Byrns, (Tenn.,)	Flynn,	Lunn,	T. F. Smith,
Caldwell,	Foster,	McAndrews,	Stephens, (Neb.,)
Campbell, (Penn.,)	Gallagher,	McClintic,	Sterling, (Penn.,)
Cantrill,	Gallivan,	McKeown,	Sullivan,
Caraway,	Gandy,	Maher,	Summers,
Carew,	Garrett, (Texas,)	Mays,	Taylor, (Ark.,)
Carter, (Okla.,)	Goodwin, (Ark.)	Neely,	Taylor, (Col.,)
Church,	Gregg,	Oldfield,	Thomas,
Connally, (Texas,)	Hamill,	Oliver, (N. Y.,)	Thompson,
Connelly, (Kan.,)	Hamlin,	O'Shaunessy,	Tillman,
Cox,	Hastings,	Phelan,	Vandyke,
Cromer,	Hayden,	Rainey,	Walton,
Dale,	Helvering,	Raker,	Weaver,
Decker,	Hensley,	Romjue,	Welling,
Denton,	Hilliard,	Rubey,	Wingo,

Total Democrats—104.

REPUBLICANS.

Anderson,	Fordney,	Lundeen, (Minn.,)	Sanford,
Anthony,	Foss,	McArthur,	Scott, (Iowa,)
Austin,	Francis,	McCormick,	Scott, (Mich.,)
Bachareh,	Frear,	McCulloach,	Scott, (Penn.,)
Bland, (Ind.,)	Freeman,	McFadden,	Sells,
Bowers,	French,	McKenzie,	Siegel,
Britten,	Fuller, (Ill.,)	McKinley,	Sinnott,
Browne,	Glynn,	McLaughlin, (Mich.,)	Slemp,
Burroughs,	Good,	Madden,	Sloan,
Butler,	Goodall,	Magee,	Smith, (Idaho,)
Campbell, (Kan.,)	Graham, (Ill.,)	Mapes,	Smith, (Mich.,)
Cannon,	Green, (Iowa.)	Mason,	Snell,
Carter, (Mass.,)	Griest,	Merrett,	Snyder,
Chandler, (N. Y.,)	Hadley,	Miller, (Minn.,)	Steenerson,
Chandler, (Okla.,)	Hamilton, (Mich.,)	Mondell,	Sterling, (Ill.,)
Clark, (Penn.,)	Hamilton, (N. Y.,)	Moores, (Ind.,)	Stiness,
Classon,	Haskell,	Morgan,	Strong,
Cooper, (Ohio,)	Haugen,	Mott,	Sweet,
Cooper, (Wis.,)	Hawley,	Nelson,	Swift,
Copley,	Hayes,	Nichols, (Mich.,)	Temple,
Costello,	Hersey,	Nolan,	Templeton,
Cramton,	Hicks,	Norton,	Timberlake,
Currie, (Mich.,)	Hollingsworth,	Osborne,	Towner,
Dale, (Vt.,)	Husted,	Parker, (N. Y.,)	Treadway,
Darrow,	Hutchinson,	Peters,	Vare,
Davidson,	James,	Platt,	Vestal,
Davis,	Johnson, (Wash.,)	Porter,	Volstead,
Dempsey,	Juul,	Powers,	Walsh,
Denison,	Kahn,	Pratt,	Ward,
Dillon,	Kelley, (Mich.,)	Purnell,	Wason,
Dowell,	Kennedy, (Iowa.)	Ramseyer,	Wheeler,
Dyer,	Kennedy, (R. I.,)	Rankin,	White, (Me.,)
Edmonds,	Kiess, (Penn.,)	Reavis,	Williams,
Elliott,	King,	Robbins,	Wilson, (Ill.,)
Ellsworth,	Kinkaid,	Roberts,	Wood, (Ind.,)
Elston,	Knutson,	Rodenberg,	Woods, (Iowa,)
Emerson,	Kraus, (Ind.,)	Rogers,	Woodyard,
Esch,	La Follette,	Rose,	Young, (N. D.,)
Fairchild, B. L.,	Langley,	Rowe,	Zihiman.
Fairfield,	Lehlbach,	Rowland,	
Farr,	Lenroot,	Sanders, (Ind.,)	
Fess,	Little,		

Total Republicans—165.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Baer, Fuller of Massachusetts, London, (Socialist,) Randall, (Prohibition,) and Schall, (Progressive.)

Total Miscellaneous—5.

TOTAL FOR—274.

AGAINST THE RESOLUTION.

DEMOCRATS.

Almon,	Eagle,	Larson,	Sherley,
Ashbrook,	Estopinal,	Lazaro, (Ga.,)	Sisson,
Askell,	Flood,	Lesher,	Slayden,
Bankhead,	Gard,	Lever,	Small,
Black,	Garner, (Texas,)	Lonergan,	Snook,
Blackmon,	Garrett, (Tenn.,)	McLemore,	Steagall,
Brand,	Glass,	Mansfield,	Stedman,
Buchanan,	Godwin, (N. C.,)	Montague,	Steele,
Burnett,	Gordon,	Moon,	Stephens, (Miss.,)
Byrnes, (S. C.,)	Gray, (Ala.,)	Nicholls,	Stevenson,
Candler,	Hardy,	Oliver, (Ala.,)	Tague,
Cantin,	Harrison, (Miss.,)	Olney,	Talbott,
Clark, (Fla.,)	Harrison, (Va.,)	Overmyer,	Venable,
Claypool,	Heflin,	Overstreet,	Vinson,
Coady,	Helm,	Park,	Walker,
Collier,	Houston,	Polk,	Watkins,
Crisp,	Howard,	Pou,	Watson, (Va.,)
Dent,	Huddleston,	Price,	Webb,
Dewalt,	Hull, (Tenn.,)	Quin,	Welty,
Dies,	Humphreys,	Ragsdale,	Whaley,
Dominick,	Joner, (Va.,)	Rayburn,	White, (Ohio,)
Doremus,	Kehoe,	Riordan,	Wilson, (La.)
Doughton,	Key,	Robinson,	Wilson, (Texas,)
Dupre,	Kincheloe,	Rouse, (Ky.,)	Wise,
	Kitchin,	Saunders, (Va.,)	Young, (Texas.)

Total Democrats—102.

REPUBLICANS.

Browning,	Greene, (Mass.)	McLaughlin, (Penn.,)	Sanders, (N. Y.,)
Crago,	Greene, (Vt.,)	Meeker,	Stafford,
Dallinger,	Heaton,	Moore, (Penn.,)	Switzer,
Focht,	Hull, (Iowa,)	Morin,	Tilson,
Garland,	Kearns,	Mudd,	Tinkham,
Gillett,	Kreider,	Paige,	Voigt, (Wis.,)
Gould,	Longworth,	Parker, (N. J.,)	Walsh,
Gray, (N. J.,)	Lufkin,	Ramsey,	Watson, (Penn.,)
			Winslow, (Mass.)

Total Republicans—33.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Martin, (La.,) Progressive. Total—1.

TOTAL AGAINST—136.

Paired—Reed and George W. Fairchild, (for,) and Dunn, (against;) Ireland and La Guardia, (for,) and Padgett, (against;) Curry of California and Miller of, Washington, (for,) and Holland, (against;) Johnson of South Dakota, (for,) and Cooper of West Virginia, (against.)

Absent or not voting—Capstick, Cary, Drukker, Graham of Pennsylvania, Heintz, and Hood.

WOMEN'S CAUSE WINS IN HOUSE OF LORDS

Amendment to Exclude Them from the Suffrage Defeated by 134 Votes to 69.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The House of Lords today, after a two days' debate, rejected Lord Loreburn's amendment to the Representation of the People bill, by which it was sought to exclude women from the suffrage. The vote against the amendment was 134 to 69.

The debate showed one important convert to the women's cause in the Bishop of London, but Earl Loreburn, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Baron Finlay, and Earl Curzon strongly opposed placing the names of 6,000,000 women of the voting register. They argued that the present House of Commons, which had been extended beyond its natural life owing to the war, had no mandate to decide such a momentous question. Moreover, it was illogical, if the vote was given, to stipulate the age of thirty years as a qualification.

Lord Curzon argued that wherever the vote had been granted to women, a stimulus had always been given to socialism.

OPPOSED TO REFERENDUM.

Governor Wants Legislature to Act on Prohibition Amendment.

Governor Whitman, it was learned yesterday, will oppose a referendum on the prohibition amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The Governor believes that the proposal was brought forward at this time as a trick on the part of liquor dealers, who see an opportunity to defeat the amendment. The Governor, it was said last night, will insist that the Legislature act upon the matter at the present session, but that if too much opposition materializes he will then favor putting it over until the Fall and let it become an issue in the campaign.

The Governor is in favor of retaining Oscar S. Straus as Chairman of the Public Service Commission. Mr. Straus's term as Chairman expires on Feb. 1, and while he has not communicated with Mr. Straus to learn if the latter desires to stay, the Governor is willing to have him remain. The Governor attended a dinner and conference last night at the home of Commodore Arthur Curtiss James at Park Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street. The conference dealt with the work of the New York and New Jersey Port Commission in regard to the improvement of New York Harbor. Governor Edge and all the members of the commission were present. A report on the progress made is expected to be issued in a few days.

RATIFIES DRY AMENDMENT.

Virginia Senate Passes It and House Will Vote Today.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 10.—The national prohibition amendment was ratified tonight by the Virginia Senate by a vote of 30 to 8. A resolution to submit the amendment to a referendum was defeated, 28 to 10.

It is expected that the House of Delegates will vote tomorrow.

GERMANS RESENT BLOW AT EMPIRE

Continued from Page One.

been allowed to return to Russia by way of Brest-Litovsk from Switzerland.

Called "Will to No Peace."

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 10.—Commenting on President Wilson's address to Congress, the official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of Berlin says:

"The fourteen points do not form a program for world peace, but a real symphony of will to no peace. Beginning with his joyful fanfare of freedom of the seas and other things, on which the whole world is agreed, even if diversity of opinion exists regarding the method of realization, Mr. Wilson's intervention is not wanted. Having the opportunity of serving peace, he has not only failed, but has clearly expressed a contrary intention.

"Appealing to the self-determination of nations, he presumes to interfere in the internal affairs of Austria-Hungary and proclaims the policy of doing violence to nations with disregard of all historical and racial facts.

"With equal nonchalance he finds reason for the partition of Turkey, such as could only be voiced by a man whose policy aims at the playing off, one against the other, of peoples and parts of peoples which belong together and are conscious of their homogeneity."

"More Brutal" Than Lloyd George.

The Kölnische Volkszeitung says:

"President Wilson's program substantially squares with Lloyd George's. It is as unacceptable for us as is the British and is more brutal still than that of Lloyd George. He demands the severance from the German Empire of Alsace-Lorraine, which is nine-tenths inhabited by Germans, and he undisguisedly demands the severance from the empire of parts of Prussia inhabited by the Poles."

The Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger, in an article under the heading, "The Entente's Wirepuller," speaks of "the unbranded impudence with which the leading statesmen of the multiple alliance deceive the whole world."

Vienna Press Aroused.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 10.—The Vienna newspapers, according to dispatches from that city, consider President Wilson's proposed peace conditions such as could only be imposed if the quadruple alliance was completely defeated.

The Fremdenblatt, in declaring them unacceptable, says:

"President Wilson's message reveals clearer than Lloyd George's speech the intentions of our enemies to let Russia continue to bleed for the selfish aims of the Entente."

The Neue Freie Presse says: "President Wilson is superior even to Lloyd George in his capacity for deceiving the nation. President Wilson intersperses his fourteen points with popular principles in order to deceive the masses, who do not know our conditions. The message also, of course, aims at breaking up the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk.

"President Wilson says that the time for conquest and aggrandizement has gone by—of course, for the Central Powers, not for the Entente. He admits that Russia is impotent and helpless. He cannot deny that the Central Powers' proposals are capable of a liberal interpretation. Yet he continues slandering and war baiting."

The Neues Wiener Tagblatt says:

"President Wilson must be made clearly to understand that it is useless to try to win over the Central Powers for the Entente's plans of disruption and disintegration. Austria-Hungary will be master of its own house. Our peoples do not need Mr. Wilson's protectorship. If President Wilson is unable to appreciate the justice of the Central Powers' standpoint, we can but patiently wait, for it will not be much longer before our enemies learn to sift the impossible from the possible."

The Neues Wiener Journal argues that President Wilson's demand for the restitution of Alsace-Lorraine erects a new barrier.

Die Zeit also declares that this demand cannot be discussed and that interference with the Monarchy's affairs is inadmissible, but notes with joy that the enemy is "coming down."

"Some one is now wanted," adds the paper, "to help on the moderation a few more degrees. Then perhaps a proper level will be reached, when our opponents will regain their senses and be willing to negotiate."

The Reichspost calls President Wilson's fourteen points a simple enumeration of the Central Powers' well known wishes, but accuses him of seeking to hinder peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk.

BALFOUR PRONOUNCES SPEECH "MAGNIFICENT."

But Wilson Will Not Alter German Policy, He Says—Henderson Hails Address.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Addressing a war aims meeting at Edinburgh tonight, Arthur J. Balfour, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, referring to President Wilson's "magnificent pronouncement," said:

"The United States have now for the first time in their history entered the great struggle of civilization against barbarism, of freedom against tyranny. I do not think that these new views on co-operation in the New World could have been introduced in a nobler manner than they have been introduced in the public pronouncements of President Wilson.

"I think that the day America entered the war was one of the most important in the annals of mankind. But it must be remembered that the pronouncements of Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson contain nothing that was not implicitly stated in the utterances of other statesmen, including the late Premier.

"The spirit that has animated Britain and her Allies has undergone no profound modification. We did not enter the war for selfish motives and we are not going to fight to the finish for selfish motives.

"I can see little improvement in the attitude of the Central Powers except that they now admit that it might be better for mankind if in the future wars were averted. That shows some improvement in the moral tone of the Germans, but so far as I can understand German pronouncements they have not begun to understand the moral horror which their procedure has instilled even into the most recalcitrant students of German methods and aims.

"As to Belgium, Germany has unhesitatingly and absolutely rejected the view that she should do something to reconstitute what she, against all international morality, has utterly destroyed.

"With a power like Germany lacking morality, none of the objects mentioned by the Premier and President Wilson can be realized. I am not going to discuss whether a league of nations has reached the stage of being a practical ideal. While I recognize the difficulties, it would be mean and cowardly to shrink from them. I hope the world at large will take that great problem in hand and see it through.

"If we are going to have a League of Nations in order to render international relations stable and secure, we must have international relations based on a stable foundation. Only this would make the league effective.

"If a German peace were made, we should have all over Europe centres from which morbid effects would flow. France with the great wrong of Alsace-Lorraine unredeemed, Poland a maimed community, and Italian unity imperfectly accomplished.

"A German peace would not leave the world as the war found it, but far worse. All the horror we have suffered would not be equal to the horror that would fall upon us, our children and our grandchildren if the war should end with a German peace."

Arthur Henderson, former Labor representative in the British War Cabinet, interviewed today by The Associated Press regarding President Wilson's address to Congress, said:

"Coming as it does so soon after Premier Lloyd George's speech and the Labor Party's war aims memorandum, President Wilson's message must expedite peace negotiations unless Germany has hardened her heart and has decided to oppose all movements which make for the interests of democracy.

"Freedom of the seas makes a league of nations necessary. Such a league must be prepared to punish any recalcitrant nation by closing the seas to it till it is ready to behave.

"While we found the Premier in his speech met the expressed wishes of labor in almost every respect, it is fair to say that he was not quite as cordial toward the present Russian Government as he might have been. President Wilson's outstretched hand leaves no room for doubt in Russian minds. He says: 'Here's our hand. We are ready and anxious to help.'"

Henry M. Hyndman, leader of the British Socialists, and Dr. William Gavronsky, who was Special Commissioner of the Kerensky Government to Great Britain, sent a cable dispatch to President Wilson today protesting against what they termed the President's identification of the Bolsheviki with the democracy of Russia. The message said that Mr. Wilson was "strengthening the hands of autocratic despotism and supporting lawless rule which is destroying the foundations of Russian freedom and Russian power of resistance to the German enemy."

M. Gavronsky issued the following statement at the Russian Embassy:

"The Allies made a big blunder in relation to revolutionary Russia. They did not define their war aims clearly during the time of M. Kerensky's Government, and thus they placed a powerful weapon in the hands of the Bolsheviki in their fight against the Allies, as well as the Kerensky Government, which always supported the war policy of the Allies.

"Were it not for this blunder we would not be witnessing the unfortunate spectacle of Russia being drawn into an abyss by Bolshevist rule, and an alleged representation of Russia carrying on peace negotiations. Another blunder must be prevented at all costs. The Allies ought to base their policy in Russia on their friends, not on their enemies, the Bolsheviki."

Viscount Bryce, former British Ambassador at Washington, said today in regard to President Wilson's speech:

"The address is admirable in spirit and contents. Mr. Wilson rightly points out that an international combination to arrest the aggressions of ambitious sovereigns and military castes and to secure the rights of peace-loving peoples is essential to the future well-being of mankind. In his enumeration of objects to be secured by peace, the following points seem specially important:

"His broad, clear assertion of the right of a nationality to self-determination, removal of economic barriers to trade, adequate guarantees for reduction of armaments, absolute independence for Belgium, and full compensation for her wrongs, sympathetic comprehension and consideration of the present situation of Russia, and deliverance of all subject nationalities from the brutal and sanguinary rule of the Turks.

"Those in Great Britain who know how abominable the rule of the Turks has been heartily welcome this declaration and that recently made by the British Prime Minister, that the Allies and the United States regard liberation of the Christian and Arab peoples of Armenia, Syria, and Palestine as an essential condition of any just and durable peace."

CANADA GRATEFUL, DEVONSHIRE SAYS

Governor General Voices Admiration of Dominion at President's Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Full and complete indorsement of President Wilson's statement of America's war aims, as well as of his program for world peace, was given tonight on behalf of the leaders and people of the Dominion of Canada in a speech delivered before the National Press Club by the Duke of Devonshire, Governor General of Canada, who came to Washington to pay a courtesy call upon President Wilson. Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, and other members of the British Embassy accompanied the Duke to the club and applauded his utterances.

"I have come to Washington," said the Governor General, "in order that I might have the opportunity of being able to express to the President and the members of the Administration, and as far as lies in my power to the American people, that most cordial sympathy and good-will that exist throughout the Dominion of Canada. I can assure you that this feeling is very deep.

"One of the most remarkable occurrences during the fourteen months I have had the honor of being connected with Canada was the declaration of war by this great country and the knowledge that you were heart and soul in the great undertaking to which we have pledged our last man and our last dollar.

"I can assure you that we in Canada, not simply looking at the material side and the help which we all knew we could get in the way of financial assistance and supplies of men and material, felt that with the entry of the United States into this great struggle the bond which has existed between us so long would not only be intensified but increased to such a degree that nothing ever again could sunder it.

"No doubt it will produce many changes. It will alter the outlook and the consideration of many questions. But there is one thing certain, that never again, in so far as lies in our power, shall we allow such an outrage to be perpetrated against civilization and against humanity. The address which was delivered by the President two days ago will stand out as an historic document through all time, and I think it is being rightly described by the press in my own country and Great Britain as the 'Magna Charta of Peace.'

"Those responsible for the guidance of affairs are now passing through a time unequaled in the history of the world. The very least we can do for them is to let them know beyond a doubt that the people are supporting them and are prepared to stand behind them through thick and thin until we obtain our object."

FREE SEAS PROGRAM STILL UNDER ATTACK

Danger of Opening England to German Invasion Is Emphasized in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Daily Graphic says that Great Britain, under existing world conditions, cannot possibly agree with President Wilson's demand for freedom of navigation.

"This proposal," it asserts, "cuts at the very root of the power of Great Britain. Hitherto it has been our national policy to maintain a very small army and an overwhelmingly powerful navy. We have pursued this policy because we live on an island and the roads of our commerce and the links of our empire are on the sea.

"As President Wilson's proposal stands it would lead to the absurdity that Germany should be free to send her armies across the sea to invade England and we should do nothing to stop the transports until they reached the three-mile limit of our territorial waters. If his proposal is intended to apply only to commercial vessels, then our answer is that the navy of an island power has as much right to blockade an enemy port as the army of a continental power has to besiege an enemy city. There cannot be one law for the sea and another for the land."

Contrasts Attitude on Russia.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—President Wilson's address, says The Manchester Guardian, was partly a strong affirmation and partly a supplement to, even a correction of, Premier Lloyd George's statement, which contained no word of sympathy for the fight which the Russian Government is making on behalf of the liberties of peoples and the right of the provinces which German and Austrian armies are overrunning to determine their own political future.

Commenting on the President's remarks concerning freedom of the seas, The Guardian says they will surprise many persons, who would not expect Mr. Wilson to be in favor of abolition of the right of capture at sea, in view of the "vigorous fashion" in which the United States supported the British blockade of Germany. The demand for free navigation, it continues, has been the official policy of the United States since Franklin's days. Every one knew the United States would raise this question when she could. The Guardian remarks, and when she raises it at the peace conference it is to be hoped that it will be discussed in the light of the experiences in this war.

The Guardian says that Mr. Wilson intends to hold this question in suspense, to be revived in regard to punishment for breaches of international compacts. It regards this as a great advance from the former American position, and says that the English people would be wise to consider how far the relaxation of the traditional American doctrine goes toward meeting their objections.

FRANCE WELCOMES SUPPORT.

Alsace Demand Is First Peace Condition, Says the Matin.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The passage in President Wilson's address to Congress relating to Alsace-Lorraine is emphasized by all the Paris newspapers.

The Matin says that the restoration of the lost territories is the foremost condition of peace, not only of France but of her allies. It refers to Mr. Wilson's speech as an immense effort at conciliation by a sincere democrat.

The Petit Parisien says of the speech: "It is the finest piece of political literature of our times. It lays down the basis upon which the world, after being rid of the perpetual menace of armed conflicts, may be reconstructed. The speech contains no harsh threats, but the terms laid down are all the more irreducible because their moderation is evident."

L'Homme Libre, Premier Clemenceau's newspaper, says that Mr. Wilson's thought is that of the whole American nation.

Humanite, a Socialist newspaper, says President Wilson's speech is the starting point toward either an early peace or the certain and final defeat of the Central Empires.

Alfred Capus writes in the Figaro that President Wilson, like Premier Lloyd George, has given an admirable expression of the conditions essential to a stable peace, which will make this war a great movement for civilization instead of only a monstrous sanguinary adventure.

Our Merchant Marine

Out of the war comes a revival of our merchant shipping. The disbursements of the Government for the Shipping Board are estimated at $900,000,000 for the current fiscal year, and almost an equivalent amount is estimated for the coming year.

The plans of the Shipping Board call for 10,000,000 tons of ships, in addition to the 90 German ships and 14 Austrian vessels we have taken for use during the war.

Although now in first place among the nations of the world in international trade, the United States must be prepared to face keen competition after the war. The production of our industries is largely dependent upon the banking system of this country and the co-operation of the individual banks.

For 66 years the Citizens National Bank has confined its operations to commercial banking, and offers its facilities to manufacturers and merchants whose business may require additional financial connections at this time.

THE CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW YORK 320 BROADWAY
Established 1851

JORDAN
Brougham
The only car of its type, capacity and quality in the show.
SECOND FLOOR
Grand Central Palace

Our Liberty Loan Service

We offer our services to those holders of Liberty Bonds who, because of circumstances, find it necessary to raise money.

We buy Liberty Bonds of any denomination.

But we suggest that it is not always necessary to sell even in case of cash emergency. We will advance up to 90% of the market value of your Liberty Bond and allow you to settle the indebtedness on the Partial Payment Plan.

Send for booklet H-15.
"Your Liberty Bond."

John Muir & Co.
SPECIALISTS IN
Odd Lots
Main Office, 61 Broadway, N. Y.
Mad. Av. & 42d St. | 26 Court St., Brooklyn.
191d St. & Mad. Av. | 819 Broad, Newark.
195 West 23d St. | Bridgeport, Conn.
125th St. & Lenox Av. | New Haven, Conn.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

LOSS RETRIEVED.

Lost property may be regained in a few days by a small advertisement in The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant immediately you miss property.—Advt.

YOUR BUSINESS TO-MORROW

may be vitally affected by the thought you are giving to advertising to-day. Our business to-day is to think with you so that your advertising may have the effect you desire. Shall we send you "Advertising in Wartime—and Afterwards"?

BERRIEN-DURSTINE · INC
ADVERTISING
25 WEST 45TH ST · NEW YORK

HURLEY SHOES
"NONE SO GOOD"
"THE TRENCHER"

Especially built for military use—ideal not only for the soldier, but for all rough outdoor wear.

Has a bellows tongue, preventing water from leaking through eyelets. A cork filling between outer and inner sole and viscolized bottom, a double prevention against dampness.

Also U. S. Regulation Army Shoes in all sizes.
Our Puttees are absolutely correct in every detail. Cordovan, Pigskin and Mahogany Russia.

HURLEY SHOES
434 Broadway 1357 Broadway
177 Broadway 215 Broadway
183 Broadway 39-41 Cortlandt St.
Factory—Rockland, Mass.

LACHARNAY CARBURETOR

The Lacharnay Carburetor has been accepted by the French Government for use in military vehicles.

It will be on exhibition at the Automobile Show —space 140.

Lacharnay Carburetor Co.
Paterson, N. J.
and Lyons, France

Transportation

Economical transportation, both for passengers and commercial use, will be a chief consideration in this country for years to come.

And it is reasonable to suppose that the automobile will help to meet the requirements for increased facilities.

The automobile stands ready to serve the people of the world and the future will show the motor car to be a faithful servant of all humanity.

The time is not far distant when we will wonder how we were able to make any progress whatever without the motor car.

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY
FACTORIES:
Flint, Mich.; Tarrytown-on-Hudson, New York City; St. Louis, Mo.; Oakland, Cal.; Oshawa, Can.; Toledo, O.; Bay City, Mich.; Fort Worth, Texas
DISTRIBUTING BRANCHES:
Atlanta, Ga.; Kansas City, Mo.; Minneapolis, Minn.

Before You Leave The City Be Sure To Inspect
D-E WORM-DRIVE MOTOR TRUCKS

They are absolutely the greatest values in worm-drive trucks at their prices in America. The specifications prove it. Call for further particulars. Prompt deliv

AIRCRAFT PROGRAM PROGRESSING WELL

Howard Coffin Says Personnel, Training, and Equipment Are Up to Schedule.

BUILDING CRAFT FOR ALLIES

Quantity Production Already Begun Here—Big Purchases Abroad for Pershing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Howard E. Coffin, Chairman of the Aircraft Production Board, issued a statement tonight on the progress made in the nation's aircraft program, answering assertions that there had been serious delays.

Mr. Coffin stated the national aviation program as follows:

1.—The United States to establish and maintain a great system of training stations, adequate both in ground schools and flying schools, to provide preliminary training for the personnel schedule.

2.—To accomplish an international standardization in aircraft materials, in detail of design and types, and to achieve such co-ordination of effort as would concentrate the manufacturing facilities of the various allied countries upon the minimum number of types of those machines for which the producing equipment was best fitted.

"International specifications for aircraft materials have been prepared under the direction of the board by a committee representing the Allied countries. A complete co-ordination of manufacturing facilities and policies has been agreed upon between the Allied powers."

3—To construct primary training machines of quality and quantity approved by the Joint Army and Navy Technical Committee.

"The production of standardized training machines approved by the Joint Army and Navy Committee will be in excess of the needs of the program of Jan. 20."

Mechanics by Thousands.

4. To provide, equip, and train personnel for flyers and mechanics in accordance with schedule recommended by the Joint Army and Navy Technical Committee.

"This program is progressing exactly on schedule. The training of both fliers and mechanics is provided for in this and in allied countries. Thousands of mechanics are being put into actual service with the allied forces. American fliers are in training in the United States and abroad and it is probable that the original program for pilots will be increased."

5—To provide raw and semi-finished materials and finished parts, including motors, to insure the consummation of the augmented allied aircraft building programs.

"This has been and is being done."

6—To provide for the equipment of the American forces in France for the period of January to June, 1918, in large part by purchase of fighting machines manufactured in allied countries, and to supply the machine-tools and raw and semi-finished materials necessary to insure their production.

"One of the first acts of the Aircraft Board after the passage of the appropriation bill in July was to authorize the placing by General Pershing of orders for several thousand fighting machines in allied countries. Many millions of dollars' worth of materials and machine tools have been shipped from this country to aid this production."

7—To provide completed service machines, including combat and bombing types, for American need after July 1, 1918, and for such shipment of the finished product overseas as tonnage might permit.

"In accordance with the plans originally agreed upon with allied Governments, it was deemed advisable to provide for advanced training overseas adjacent to the actual theatre of military operations. The training facilities thus provided have been overcrowded, with resultant request that early arrangements for advanced training he made in America. To meet this change in program, delivery of advanced training planes will begin this month, and within ninety days will have met requirements. The engines of general design for this advanced training schedule are already in quantity production in this country."

Producing Allied Engines Here.

Mr. Coffin's statement continues:

"In discussing the accomplishments of the Air Service in the consummation of the army program, it will be well to point out the impossibility of certain proposals, enthusiastically and persistently put forward by word of mouth and in the press. We have seen and heard much of the proposal of 100,000 air planes ' to be provided by the United States within the next year.

"In a country where one great industry produces a million and a half motor cars per year, the fabrication of a hundred thousand planes might seem easy, but actual figures, based on three years of practical experience in the war, show that there are now between forty and fifty men of the auxiliary services required for each active machine at the front. If this same ratio should be adhered to in our service, it would mean that some 4,000,000 would be required in our aeronautical department on foreign soil between our ports of debarkation and the fighting front.

"Every decision of the Aircraft Board has been based upon the military policies of the front. Daily cable communications with allied countries is maintained. The freest possible exchange of information, machine designs, and aircraft experts with foreign countries is in effect.

"Airplanes and engines of the very latest European development are going into production in the United States as quickly as, and perhaps more quickly and in greater quantities than, in allied countries. The feat of getting the twelve cylinder U. S. A., or so-called Liberty Engine, from the first scratch on paper in June to the beginning of production of quantity-manufacturing tools in November, is one never equaled, even among the spectacular performances of the American motor car business.

"Since the passage of the Aircraft bill in July hundreds of concerns have asked for contracts to manufacture planes. Inasmuch as an organization of Government accountants, Inspectors, and production men must be maintained in each plant engaged upon the aircraft program, the complication, expense, and general impossibility of splitting up the work among a multitude of small contractors, each capable of producing only a few machines, should be clear. Should the Allied Governments contemplate, as the war progresses a further extension of American producing resources, there will be no difficulty in building up new sources of supply in every line of the work.

"Established plants of the motor car industry are being largely utilized in the program of aircraft motor production, but automobile concerns are not being employed in airplane construction. In general, the statement may be made that not a single automobile factory is in any way involved in the plane-building industry. The reasons for utilizing the motor-building talent of the third largest of the world's industries permit no argument.

Co-ordinating Committee Abroad.

"There has been established in Paris under the direction of the Aircraft Board a Joint Army and Navy Aircraft Committee to co-ordinate the activities of army and navy in foreign territory and to form a direct channel of contact between the Interallied Aviation Committee and the Aircraft Board in Washington.

"The board has arranged with foreign Governments for a free interchange of manufacturing rights and patents governing aircraft for the duration of the war. Endless business negotiations with foreign private interests have thus been avoided and delays have been eliminated and the expenditure of many millions of dollars prevented."

BAKER DEFENDS WAR DEPARTMENT

Continued from Page One.

cepted specifications calling for 35 per cent shoddy in overcoats and 50 per cent. shoddy in uniforms?" demanded Senator McKellar.

The Secretary of War replied that the overcoats and uniforms issued to the army were in every way acceptable and that, until word to the contrary came from General Pershing in France, the War Department would hold to the shoddy mixture.

The rag-sorting base in New York came up. Senator McKellar demanding to know why a contract had been made that gave a profit of 4 cents a pound, when a ½ cent a pound was found to be adequate. Mr. Baker knew little about the rag-sorting contract, he said, as that was left to the Quartermaster General.

"The Government has taken it over now and there has not been one dollar of loss," the Secretary said.

"If there was a mistake in making such a contract—and I won't say it was not a mistake—no harm was done."

The Secretary of War opened his testimony by reading a statement dealing with the organization of supply work when the country went into the war and the achievements of the department since that time. After reading the statement, he submitted to quizzing by the committee. Throughout his evidence Mr. Baker puffed a cigar. He spoke quickly and bore himself with the confident air of one who felt he had mastered a big job, and was not afraid to say so.

Questioned About Rifles.

Senator Chamberlain opened the questioning of the Secretary by mentioning before the committee in criticism of the failure adequately to equip the army with rifles, machine guns, and heavy artillery when the United States went into the war.

"The supply of rifles is, of course, now entirely adequate, and the accumulation of a reserve is going on very rapidly," replied Mr. Baker. "When we went into the war we had the best rifle which had yet been devised in the world. Everybody agreed that the Springfield was the best military rifle."

"I want to suggest that the statement that everybody agrees that the Springfield rifle, excellent as it is, is the best rifle in the world, is very far from the fact," interposed Senator Weeks. "Also, there have been grave doubts about changing the form of ammunition expressed by those competent to pass upon it."

"I do not pretend to have talked to everybody in the world, but I can say that those with whom I have talked, without dissent or exception, have agreed that the Springfield is the best rifle the world has ever had," replied Mr. Baker. "I would have supposed that difference of opinion might exist as to the wisdom of making a change in the type of ammunition used at this stage."

The cartridge had been changed to a rimless one, the Secretary said, so as to avoid jamming in the gun, and the change had been justified. When the United States went into the war, he said, the National Guard had about 500,000 Springfield rifles. Besides, there were Krag-Jorgensen rifles in storage.

"One of the criticisms indulged in against the Ordnance Department has been that, notwithsanding that we were calling into the service 1,500,000 young men, we abandoned the Springfield rifle, which was being manufactured by our own arsenals, and adopted the Enfield, which was being used by the English forces, and which was being manufactured in large numbers here," said Senator Chamberlain. "It took some time to change and to adopt a gun of our own along the lines of the Lee-Enfield rifle, and they were manufactured by a slower process."

Adequately Supplied Now.

"That is perfectly true," admitted the Secretary.

"Criticism has grown out of it because the young men in the cantonments were without guns and are without them now," commented Senator Chamberlain.

"Not now. They are adequately supplied," replied Mr. Baker.

"It has been done then within less than thirty days?" suggested Senator Chamberlain.

"Undoubtedly, within the last thirty days," conceded the Secretary.

Senator McKellar alluded to evidence of General Crozier that all the men who needed guns would not have them until Feb. 15.

"I think he must have had in mind that the completion of the first draft would bring in substantially 100,000 more men, but I understood the facts to be, and it is more or less immaterial, that every man now in camp in this country who ought to have a rifle has a rifle," was the Secretary's reply.

"I think if you had reports from the cantonment commanders that they would near bear you out," said Senator Chamberlain.

"I have no desire to stress the point," answered the Secretary.

"I think it is relatively unimportant. But it is contended that the men should have had the rifles, and the delay in furnishing them was caused by this change made by the Ordnance Department," insisted Senator Chamberlain.

"I think the delay was caused by the change the Ordnance Department made," was the reply. "I approved the change. I think we acted rightly in so doing."

"In the last analysis, the guns were not furnished these young men?" asked Senator Chamberlain.

"That is true," assented the Secretary.

Senator Chamberlain spoke of "serious criticism" of the Ordnance Department over the delay due to altering the rifle so as to make it interchangeable. The Senator said "inefficiency" had been alleged against the Ordnance Department. Secretary Baker admitted there was delay in making the rifles interchangable, but added:

"In view of the fact that the supply of rifles is now much more largely interchangeable and is wholly adequate, really anticipating the county's needs, I think any loss of time which brought us larger interchangeability of parts was justified."

"The criticism goes only to the inefficiency or alleged inefficiency of the Ordnance Department," insisted Senator Chamberlain.

"It is not inefficiency to change one's mind and to get something better than you had previously determined upon," replied Mr. Baker. "If the Ordnance Department found it could get better results by getting a greater interchangeability I should call it efficiency rather than inefficiency."

Chamberlain Pursues the Point.

"With the war on us and with these young men called into the service, there was such an emergency that it did not call for the highest type of gun?" pursued Senator Chamberlain.

"I dessent from that view," replied Mr. Baker. "The war was not on us. The war was in Europe. We had more guns of the highest type that needed no redesign than could possibly be used on the highest percentage of allowance for wastage by all the troops that we could get to France in a year."

"If you use the same basis that was used by the continental armies of Europe, we did not have enough to supply them," argued Senator Chamberlain.

"Exactly so," assented Mr. Baker. "When we started in the war the percentage of wastage was estimated very high, but the use of other implements of war and the different character of this war, considering the evolution of large forces, have made the percentage of rifles per thousand men so much lower that every European country has an enormous accumulation of reserve rifles in excess of what it expected to provide for its forces."

"It is a fact, however, is it not, that the war was on us to a sufficient extent as to impel the Government to send troops to France as fast as they could get them, and in their haste, due to the lack of rifles, men went on board transports without having fired a rifle?" asked Senator Wadsworth.

"I said the war was not on us in the sense that the enemy was not at our doors," was the Secretary's reply. "He was 3,000 miles away. We had to send troops to where he was. The fact that some troops went aboard the transports, as you say, who were not provided with rifles is true, and there will be some fresh men who still have to be trained, but the body of men who went away were men who had fired rifles."

"The fact that war was not on us directly did not absolve us from any obligations to use the greatest haste possible in getting the armed men to the front," interruptd Senator Weeks.

"The criticism has been made against the Ordnance Department, and it seems to me to have some reason behind it. There has been too great a desire for technicality and too little 'pep' in advancing the necessities of the army from that bureau."

"You realize this is a question of judgment," retorted the Secretary. "The battle front was 3,000 miles away—"

"To my mind, it does not make any difference whether it was 5,000 miles away or 1 mile away," broke in Senator Weeks. "Our obligation was the same."

"It does make a difference whether it is 1 mile or 5,000 miles," insisted Mr. Baker. "You can get your men 1 mile very quickly, but you can move them 10,000 miles very slowly."

Senator Chamberlain wanted to know what steps the War Department took to develop the character of arms America would use in the event of going into the war, from the time war broke out in 1914. The Secretary did not know, he said, but he had no doubt the Ordnance Department had in mind the Springfield rifle.

Recalls Gerard's Warning.

Senator Chamberlain failed to understand, he said, why the War Department had not started early in the war developing the Springfield, or some other rifle, so as to have the army adequately equipped.

Senator New alluded to the statement of James W. Gerard, in his book, that in May, 1916, he had, in his official capacity as Ambassador to Germany, "notified this country that Germany would renew and continue her policy of submarine warfare." The Senator asked if the Secretary knew of that warning at the time. Mr. Baker could not say whether he knew of it. "It did not make any impression on you, if you did not know it?" asked Senator New.

"Any information I had on that subject was of a confidential character," was the Secretary's answer.

"Don't you think that a year's time would have given you an advantage in adjusting rifle differences?" asked Senator New.

"Why, ten years ago would have been a good time," assented Mr. Baker.

"But here was an official notice given by the Ambassador to Germany to this Administration," pursued Mr. New. "It would seem to me that that would at least form the basis of some definite steps on the part of the War Department."

Mr. Baker insisted that he could not "discuss diplomatic matters."

Senator Wadsworth brought out that in 1916, after Ambassador Gerard's word to the Government, the Government's arsenals that produced Springfield rifles were idle.

In reply to questions as to rifle equipment to the army, the Secretary said that, with requirements of 1,165,000 on Jan. 1, the number actually delivered was 1,001,000, leaving a shortage of 164,000. Since then deliveries have been made, he said, that would bring the aggregate up to nearly 1,165,000.

"It is safe to say," added the Secretary, "that every man now has a rifle who wants to have one."

Shortage of Machine Guns.

The evidence turned to machine-gun equipment. Senator Chamberlain remarked that evidence before the committee indicated that there were "practically none" in the cantonments. "At least the number is wholly insufficient, is it not?" asked the Senator.

"It is a relatively small number," replied Mr. Baker.

The Secretary characterized the controversy over the Lewis gun as "acrimonious." He went into "all the controversy from top to bottom," he said, at all its stages. It was not accepted until last Summer, he said, because it did not come up to the tests.

"I read every criticism and comment, and all the literature of that controversy, and the net result of it was this: That the Lewis gun had never been presented to the department as a perfect weapon chambered for American ammunition up to that time," he said.

Senator McKellar suggested that, as there was urgency for any character of machine gun at the start of the war, the War Department should have accepted the Lewis gun, which had been in use by the British forces for three years. He reminded the Secretary that Congress had appropriated $12,000,000 in August, 1916, for machine guns, but the War Department did nothing up to May 1 but "try to make up its mind" what gun to use, when the Browning was adopted as the official army gun. The Secretary maintained that the Lewis gun was accepted when it proved its effectiveness.

Are you entirely satisfied, so far as all ordnance is concerned, with the progress the department has made?" asked Senator Weeks.

"I don't say that the department might not have expedited some phases of its work," Secretary Baker replied.

"In what have we failed?"

The Secretary hesitated and answered: "I can't answer it that way; I can't pick out any particular place."

Senator Weeks asked if all available ammunition production facilities were being used.

"No, not all," said Secretary Baker, "but all will be when we need them."

The arrangement to get British and French ammunition for artillery, he said, was "safe as far as it goes," but he said the principal reliance was placed on American sources.

When Senator Weeks again asked if he could suggest anything that would be helpful in speeding up ordnance production, Secretary Baker replied:

"I can't think of anything that your work will help. Whenever I've thought of anything I've done it. I'm up to date now."

Wants a Powder Plant.

Secretary Baker said he thought a Federal powder plant advisable.

Senator Chamberlain referred to the du Pont offer to build and operate a plant at cost, but Secretary Baker explained the offer was to build a plant for a commission of 15 per cent. and operate it for eighteen months. On the basis of a $90,000,000 investment, he explained, the du Ponts would have made a gross profit of $20,000,000 to $40,000,000.

"They never at any time offered to erect a plant without compensation," he said. "The present powder supply is adequate for our present needs."

Senator New asked if there was any mistake of judgment when the Lusitania was sunk, in not beginning preparations for war.

"It would have been very wise," Mr. Baker replied, "if a dozen years ago the Ordnance Department had begun preparations. To be perfectly frank with you, I think General Crozier is not entirely to blame. In season and out, he has recommended ordnance expansion."

Secretary Baker denied that the first American contingents sent abroad were not completely equipped. All sent then and since, he declared, have had adequate, standard equipment, except that recent contingents depend for automatic rifles and artillery on French sources.

Senator Wadsworth asked if the American artillery program was large enough.

"You never can have too much," Mr. Baker replied, "but the program fully engaged the resources of the country as they ought to be. Every country's artillery program has grown every month during the war."

Secretary Baker assented to Senator Wadsworth's statement that the war was a competition of industries and that whichever produced the most materials and men would wear out the opposition.

"That is the present aspect of it," he said.

Shortage of Clothing.

Operations of the supply system of the Quartermaster General were then taken up. Secretary Baker pointed out that "overnight we changed from a free and competitive market to one in which the Government was the monopolizing buyer."

"Some substitutions of materials were authorized," Secretary Baker continued. "Manufacturers overestimated their own capacity. The early dispatch abroad of special forces, such as stevedores and railroad employes, cut into the early supplies gathered. There was a shortage of many articles, including overcoats, blouses, trousers, and perhaps some others. They were far greater than we anticipated. Initial equipment now is substantially complete, and reserve supplies are being secured."

The Secretary said it had to be decided whether to call out more men than could be readily equipped or call out only those for whom equipment was ready.

"The course actually taken was to reconcile these views, calling out the forces as rapidly as we could anticipate their equipment, and I have no reason to change my opinion since," he continued. "The net result was a temporary shortage of a few weeks, in some equipment such as overcoats, but there was not in my judgment any serious or continued shortage."

Senator McKellar asked what authority of law there was for taking away General Sharpe's purchasing powers.

"In the first place I was the head of the army," Mr. Baker answered. "In the second place the law provided that the Secretary could fix prices as he deemed best, and I surrounded General Sharpe with expert advisers."

The Tennessee Senator said witnesses had testified that contracts aggregating $128,000,000 had been let to firms with which supplies committee members are connected.

"I don't think that has been done," said Mr. Baker. "I have looked into it many times. No such thing has been done."

Regarding the system of civilian committee purchasing, Mr. Baker said:

"I don't think that is the very best way to deal with these questions, but it was the only way at the outset. Substantially, it's stopped now. There never was any intention of continuing it indefinitely."

Cancelled Rag Contract.

The Secretary said he cancelled the much-discussed rag sorting contract on the recommendation of the Quartermaster General and because the Government proposed to do the rag sorting work itself. The Base Sorting Company, he said, was to get a profit of only one-half cent a pound.

"Are you willing to assume responsibility for organization of the sorting plant?" asked Senator McKellar.

"I couldn't escape it if I wanted to," Mr. Baker answered. "I delegated my authority to Mr. Eisenman. I know nothing improper about it."

Senator McKellar referred to the relationship between Samuel Kaplan of the Supplies Committee and a brother interested in the sorting plant, and Secretary Baker said he did not know of the relationship until recently.

"Do you think a policy of that kind is wise?"

"It has turned out to be unwise," said Secretary Baker. "But you can't get anybody to buy things wisely unless you get men who are experienced in their business."

"How much did the blunder, or whatever you may call it, cost the Government?" asked Senator Chamberlain.

"Nothing," Mr. Baker replied.

Questioned about secrecy attending the awarding of army contracts, Secretary Baker declared he issued an order that nothing be made public, and that he considered it a wise policy.

"Don't you know the American people abhor secrecy?" asked Senator McKellar.

"I think," said Mr. Baker, "that the location of plants should not be made public as a military policy."

"Did it endanger factories working for the Navy Department which did make contracts public?" he was asked.

"I can't say as to that."

Senator Frelinghuysen declared that the criticism leveled against the system was that the policy of secrecy permitted some men to get contracts, but prevented others from getting the business.

Mr. Baker said that so far as he knew he personally never was advised of the change in specifications by which shoddy was used in uniforms. He had been advised that the uniforms were adequate when shoddy was used.

The Secretary said he had not been advised of any shortage of wool, and that he knew nothing of Boston wool men offering the Government large quantities of wool at low prices soon after the outbreak of war. He did receive an offer from the Western Wool Growers' Association to sell its entire cut at a price to be fixed by the Government, and the offer was referred to the Raw Materials Committee of the Council of National Defense. He did not know what was done about it.

The question of buying up the country's wool supply involved a matter of Government policy, he said Mr. Baker. Asked specifically why the War Department waited from April 3 to June 16 to take up the question of wool, Secretary Baker said many other questions were up for consideration.

Senator Wadsworth wanted to know why some of the President's one-hundred-million-dollar fund was not spent if the War Department had insufficient funds, and Mr. Baker said some of it was spent for ordnance.

Secretary Baker said that no complaint ever had come from General Pershing as to the light weight of uniforms. Uniform cloth was ordered in England by General Pershing, he said, not because he could get a better quality, but because American deliveries were slow.

War Department Set New World's Record In Raising and Equipping Army, Says Baker

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10. — Secretary Baker, in his statement before the Senate Military Affairs Committee, summarized the achievements of the War Department as follows:

"1. A large army is in the field and in training; so large that further increments to it can be adequately equipped and trained as rapidly as those already in training can be transported.

"2. The army has been enlisted and selected without serious dislocation of the industries of the country.

"3. The training of the army is proceeding rapidly and its spirit is high. The subsistence of the army has been above criticism; its initial clothing supply, temporarily inadequate, is now substantially complete, and reserves will rapidly accumulate. Arms of the most modern and effective kind—including artillery, machine guns, automatic rifles, and small arms—have been provided by manufacture or purchase for every soldier in France, and are available for every soldier who can be gotten to France in the year 1918.

"4. A substantial army is already in France, where both men and officers have been additionally and specially trained and are ready for active service.

"5. Independent lines of communication, and supply and vast storage and other facilities are in process of construction in France.

"6. Great programs for the manufacture of additional equipment and for the production of new instruments of war have been formulated.

"7. No army of similar size in the history of the world has ever been raised, equipped, or trained so quickly. No such provision has ever been made for the comfort, health, and general well-being of an army. The health reports for December, for a variety of reasons, became suddenly less favorable than for the preceding months; but the unfavorable conditions have been met and improvement is already apparent."

Mr. Baker explained that he had particularized as to the achievements of the War Department because "the American people are entitled to know of the splendid effectiveness with which they have been able to organize the manpower and the material power of the nation in a great cause, and, also, because our army in France under General Pershing and our allies are entitled to have the benefit resulting from the depression of the morale of their enemies which must come when the Germans realize that the American democracy has neither blundered nor hesitated, but has actually brought the full power of its men and resources into completely organized strength against their military machine."

"I make this statement fully aware that there have been produced before the members of this committee some expressions of doubt, difference of opinion, and disapproval," said the Secretary. "The War Department has spent eight months hearing similar expressions, analyzing them, correcting the conditions out of which they grew perfecting its organization to prevent their recurrence; and all the while driving on to the accomplishment of the main task."

Six Times Size of Army of '98.

In opening his statement the Secretary said:

"In April, 1917, the regular army comprised 5,571 officers and 121,797 enlisted men; the National Guard in Federal service, approximately 3,733 officers and 76,713 enlisted men, and the reserve, 4,000 enlisted men. At that time approximately 2,573 officers were in the reserve on inactive duty, so they could not properly be considered in estimating the strength of the army. On Dec. 31, 1917, the regular army consisted of 10,250 officers and 475,000 enlisted men, the National Guard of 10,031 officers and 400,900 enlisted men, the National Army of 480,000 men, and the reserve of 84,375 officers and 72,750 enlisted men.

"In other words, in nine months the increase has been from 9,324 officers to 110,885 officers; from 202,510 to 1,428,650 men.

"During the war with Spain, the army of the United States at its maximum strength aggregated 272,000 men and officers. The army now in the field and in training is, therefore, roughly six times as great as the maximum number under arms in the Spanish-American war. The number already in the military service is one and a half times as large as any force ever mobilized this nation."

The Secretary of War spoke of the operation of the draft law, in creating the major part of the army, as having proved itself "the economical and efficient way of selecting soldiers."

"The law itself was drawn, its execution carried to a successful conclusion and the theory of the law, novel to our people, explained and made popular because of its demonstrated fairness both in plan and execution," he went on.

"For the training of officers two series of training camps were held, from which about 45,000 officers were commissioned from civ.. life. This was nearly eight times as great as the number of officers in the regular army in April.

Army's Health Never Better.

"For the training of these soldiers sixteen cantonments have been built," the Secretary said, "costing $184,000,000, with an average profit to the contractors of 2.98 per cent. These cantonments contain water and sewage facilities, refuse disposal plants, laundries, storehouses, barracks, exchanges, Post Offices, and practically all necessary conveniences, comforts, and safeguards for soldiers. The health of the men in training in them is beyond comparison better than that of any similar number of soldiers in our history.

"The death rate in our forces in the United States, from mid-September to the end of December, averaged 7.5 per thousand, and is slightly less than would have been the death rate of men of the same age at home. In 1898 the death rate per thousand was 20.14, or nearly three times as great. Our death rate in the army during the year 1916, just before the war, was 5 per thousand. Leaving out the deaths due to measles and its complications, our rate among all troops in the United States, since Sept. 1, has been about 2 per thousand. That will be the average for the year."

Secretary Baker pointed to the low death rate as indicative of what he called the "splendid sanitary system" of the cantonments.

Going into the money put at the disposal of the War Department, the Secretary said that in 1915 Congress appropriated for the War Department $158,000,000; for 1916, $203,000,000; for 1917, $403,000,000; for 1918, $7,527,338,716.

"In other words, taking 1915 as a normal year, the appropriations for 1918 are nearly fifty times as great," he commented.

Of the appropriation for 1918, the secretary said, $3,200,000,000 was for the Ordnance Department. By way of comparison, he spoke of the value of the products of all iron and steel industries in the United States in 1914 as $900,000,000, or less than one-third of the amount to be expended by the Ordnance Department. Of the $3,200,000,000 appropriation the Ordnance Department has already placed contracts amounting to $1,677,000,000, Mr. Baker said.

Growth of Ordnance Force.

On April 1, 1917, the Ordnance Department comprised ninety-seven commissioned officers, he said, while it now has 3,004 officers, and, besides, 26,120 enlisted personnel.

"In addition to the selection and training of this new force, the making of great contracts, and the follow-up necessary in the manufacturing processes, a continuous study of new weapons and instrumentalities has been kept up, a constant contact kept with trained men abroad studying the operation of ordnance material in battle and accordingly modifying designs and plans here by reason of observation and experience," the Secretary said. "The trench warfare material alone involves contracts of $282,000,000. Some of the contracts cover instruments so modern that our industries had to be adapted to their manufacture.

"For the Quartermaster General's Department in 1918 $3,018,000,000 was appropriated," the Secretary said, "or more than four times as great as the 1915 appropriations for all Governmental purposes. On April 1 there were 347 officers in the Quartermaster Corps, while on Jan. 1 last there were 6,431 officers.

"On the first day of January, 1918, nearly $2,000,000,000 of the appropriation had been obligated by contracts or disbursements," said Mr. Baker. "In the woolen goods section alone, the co-operation of over 300 mills was involved. This section alone has purchased over 19,000,000 blankets, 20,000,000 yards of overcoating, and over 80,000,000 yards each of shirting flannel and suiting, involving an expenditure of over $345,000,000. In cotton goods the department has contracted for 250,000,000 yards of various cotton cloths."

To give, as he said, a further idea of the size of purchases in the Quartermaster's Department, the Secretary quoted these items of purchase up to Dec. 29:

Winter drawers, 25,000,000 pairs; Winter undershirts, 21,000,000; woolen gloves, 11,000,000 pairs; wool lightweight stockings, 31,000,000 pairs; wool heavy-weight stockings, 21,000,000 pairs; shoes purchased for delivery to Jan. 1, 10,000,000 pairs; shoes purchased for delivery Jan. 1 to June 1, 10,000,000 pairs; overcoats, 2,100,000.

80,000 in Aviation Corps.

The Aviation Division of the Signal Corps on April 1, 1917, Mr. Baker said, consisted of sixty-five officers and 1,120 men, while on Jan. 1, last, it comprised 3,900 officers and 82,120 men. For this division an appropriation was provided aggregating $744,000,000 for this year, or five times the 1915 appropriation for the entire department.

The Engineer Department, for which, in 1917, $58,000,000 was appropriated, was allowed in 1918 an appropriation of $300,000,000 or about 700 per cent. increase.

"There have been organized, trained, and equipped technical troops of foresters, stevedores, and railroad construction and operation men, aggregating about 120,000, many of whom have been operating in France for some months," said the Secretary.

"The figures I have given you," the Secretary went on, "show the magnitude of operations of the War Department. These results have been achieved.

Purpose of War Council.

Mr. Baker went into the reorganization of the War Department on Dec. 15, when the War Council was created, comprising General Crozier, who had been Chief or Ordnance; General Sharpe, Quartermaster General; General Weaver, General Crowder, and the Chief of Staff, who were appointed to sit with the Secretary of War and Assistant Secretary of War. To this council, he said, "men of capacity, either from the army or from civil life, will be added from time to time."

"The purpose of the council is that its members, being free from the burdens of detail administration, can take a large supervisory view of all questions of organization and supply, and give to the Government the highest value of their talents and experience," he explained.

After going into the functions of the Council of National Defense, which he described as a conciliation of conflicts and a survey of the national needs and resources," the Secretary said that the council's work had been effective.

"It has served and is still serving its purpose," he said. "The general munitions board and its successor, the War Industries Board, were organized by the Council of National Defense to:

"1. Assign priorities as among the several departments of the Government and the allied Governments in their demands upon the industries of the country.

"2. Advise as to supplies of materials and labor.

"3. Advise on questions of price.

"4. Secure industrial and labor co-operation.

"5. Avoid enhancement of prices, confusion of industry, exhaustion or labor, and generally to prevent all avoidable evils which might result from the speed and magnitude of the new operations."

The Munitions Board and War Industries Board, Mr. Baker said, had "accomplished a great work.

"The initial rush needs of our army are substantially supplied," he went on. "The technical corps have been expanded and reorganized upon industrial and efficient lines. The co-ordination of ally needs with our own purchases has been effected. An agency exists to prevent conflicts and to adjust those which cannot be prevented.

"By the co-operation of all interests and all people in the country, the nation is now organized and set to its task with unanimity of spirit and confidence in its powers. More has been done than anybody dared to believe possible.

"That there have been here and there errors of judgment and delays goes without saying; but I should be wanting in frankness were I to omit my own estimate of the real unselfishness and intelligence with which my associates, military and civilian, have applied themselves to this undertaking, and the results demonstrate the success of their efforts."

GLOBE SPRINKLERS
THE AUTOMATIC FIREMEN

Forestall Incendiarism

You never know when some malicious or deranged person will try to burn your property. Safeguard property, human life and a "going" business by installing a Globe Sprinkler System. It effectively extinguishes every sort of blaze, and it pays for itself.

GLOBE AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER CO.
Singer Building • Cortlandt 6790

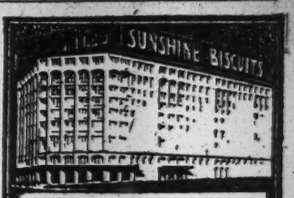
Tropiko
ORANGES
"Juiciest Fruit in the World"

contain 25% more juice than ordinary oranges.

Delightfully rich, sweet-tart, and appetizing.

Be sure the name "Tropiko" is on every wrapper.

Porto Rico Fruit Exchange, 202 Franklin St., N.Y.



Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co., L. I. City.
William Higginson, Architect.

"Turner for Concrete"

When you are *sure* your building will be ready on time, you can order machinery, fixtures, etc., to be delivered on definite dates. You can give your trade exact promises.

In 16 years Turner has never paid a penalty for delayed completion.

TURNER
Construction Co

BOXBOARD INDUSTRY ORDERED TO SAVE FUEL

Forbidden to Use It Between 7 A. M. Saturday and Same Hour Monday of Each Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The first definite order for the conservation of fuel by industries not absolutely essential to the war program was issued today by Fuel Administrator Garfield. By its provisions boxboard manufacturers are forbidden to use coal, coke, natural gas, fuel oil, or other petroleum products from 7 A. M. on Saturday of each week, until 7 A. M. the following Monday morning.

The agreement to put this program into effect was reached after conferences with representatives of the industry, and the plan was recommended by them as the most effective way to save coal without working too severe a hardship to the interests involved. A statement by the Fuel Administration today estimated the saving at 15,000 tons of coal a week.

The order specifies that the industry affected includes all manufacturers of boxboard, paperboard, strawboard, binderboard, tagboard, and other kinds of board made from waste paper or rags. The decision was reached on a vote of the majority of the manufacturers who come under the ruling. Provision is made in the official order that any person, firm, association, or corporation violating the regulations shall be prosecuted.

Dr. Garfield has summoned representatives of about 100 industries to Washington to discuss similar arrangements by which he hopes to reduce the coal consumption about 50,000,000 tons during the coming year.

$1.95 For Derbies And Soft Hats That Were $3 & $4

$5 (Soft and Velour)..... $3.85

$10. $7.50 (Finest Quality Velour)... $5.85

Every Hat is of paramount quality and distinguished smartness. The values are *exceptional*, in view of rising costs.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

F. R. TRIPLER & Co.
ANNOUNCE
A Sale of Clothing
SUITS AND OVERCOATS
Formerly $20 to $35
Will be sold at a discount of 25%

Most of the garments offered are equally as serviceable for Spring as for the Winter season—the prices next Spring must necessarily be much higher than the present regular prices.

42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

Window Shades

For private and public buildings. We seek competition, as only by competition can our shades be appreciated. Well made and installed by experts.

Ordinator Co.
101 Park Avenue
(40th Street)
Telephone Vanderbilt 3250

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw

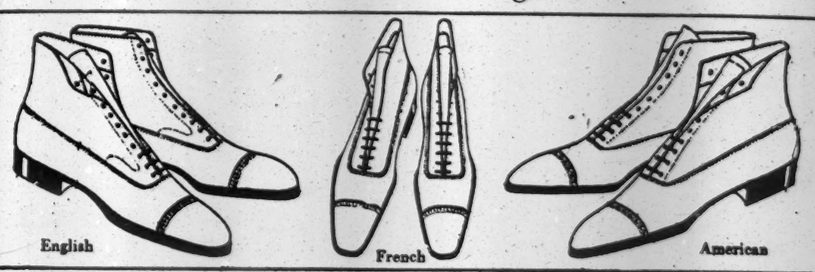
Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.

No payment accepted unless successful.

FREDERIC N. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

The Annual Sale of
FRANKLIN SIMON
SHOES FOR MEN

Reduced from prices which were the lowest in town to begin with



Men's $9.50 and $11.00 Banister Shoes
Reduced to $8.50

Men's $7.00 and $8.00 Franklin Shoes
Reduced to $6.50

Men's $5.00 Skating Shoes
Reduced to $4.50

Franklin Simon & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE
MEN'S SHOE SHOP—2 West 38th Street
Specializes in Army Shoes, and is New York Headquarters for the famous *Doughboy*

PLAN TO REPUDIATE THE RUSSIAN DEBT

Bolsheviki Talk of Canceling All Loans and Bonds Held at Home or Abroad.

TOTAL OVER $11,000,000,000

Government Already Has Suspended Stock Transactions and Forbidden Payment of Dividends.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Philips Price telegraphs the following from Petrograd under date of Jan. 8 to The Manchester Guardian:

"The Popular Commissioners intend in the course of the next few days to publish a decree canceling Russia's national debt. I understand the decree will contain the following provisions:

"1. All loans and Treasury bonds held by foreign subjects abroad or in Russia are repudiated.

"2. Loans and Treasury bonds held by Russian subjects who possess more than 10,000 roubles as capital are repudiated.

"3. Loans and Treasury bonds held by Russian subjects possessing a capital in loan script or deposits not exceeding 1,000 roubles will receive 5 per cent. interest on the nominal value of the loan, and those possessing 10,000 roubles will receive 3 per cent.

"4. Workmen and peasants holding 100 roubles' worth of loan or bonds may sell their holdings to the State at 75 per cent. nominal value and those holding 600 roubles' worth at 70 per cent."

LONDON, Jan. 10, (Associated Press.)—A Reuter's dispatch says that the Bolshevist Government has issued a decree suspending all payments of dividends by private companies. The Government also has forbidden transactions in stocks pending the issuance of ordinances relating to the further nationalization of production and determining the amount of interest payable by private companies.

One of the last statements of the last Imperial Controller of Finance, M. Pokrovsky, a year ago was that loans for $8,360,100,000 would be required if the war were to close before the end of the year 1914. How much of this the Imperial Government succeeded in floating before the March revolution; how much the Provisional Government managed to gather in, is not known. But certain banks, both in London and New York, continued to pay interest on certain Russian loans even after the Bolshevist coup d'etat of November, when the rubie, nominally worth 50 cents, was quoted at 19.

According to an exhaustive report of the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce issued after the great revolution, the Russian national debt on Jan. 1, 1914, was $3,400,000,000; during the first two years of the war additional loans, covering war expenses, were incurred to the extent of $8,611,920,000, making a total indebtedness on Jan. 1, 1917, of $11,011,920,000, which at 5½ per cent. required $605,656,060 to meet annually.

The total foreign indebtedness of Russia, prior to the war, was $2,230,000,000. During the first two years additional loans were incurred amounting to $2,480,000,000. She borrowed from the United States $275,000,000. To offset payments of interest Russia had, until the revolution, for a number of years a favorable balance of trade. The average yearly value of the excess of exports over imports amounted to $180,000,000.

It is evident, said the chamber's report, since Russia will not be able to meet her foreign interest charges in payments of gold, it would be unwise to adopt a policy of incurring additional interest payments, and the only solution of Russia's financial problem lies in—first, greatly increasing her export of raw materials, particularly that of agricultural products, and through the organization of her timber industry; second, the elimination of all unnecessary exportations, and third, the immediate organization and stimulation of home manufacturing production.

Russia, the report went on to say, is in a position to supply the world with the bulk of food products by intensifying her agricultural production. She is greatly increasing the quantity and quality of her food production, as well as he supply of meat and dairy products. In view of the general shortage of food products such an increase, it is argued, will largely solve the question of the proper balance of trade after the war.

In addition Russia has 50 per cent. of the world's undeveloped timber area, and is in a position on account of her natural position and through the organization of her timber industry, to supply the increasing demand of Europe.

BRITISH RAID THE FOE SOUTHEAST OF YPRES

Attack German Trenches at Three Points, Killing Many Men and Taking a Few.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Raids by night and gunfire by day are virtually the only activity on the British front, according to the War Office bulletins.

Tonight's report says:

Early this morning we successfully raided at three diferent points the enemy's trenches southeast of Ypres, inflicting many casualties and capturing a few prisoners and two machine guns.

The hostile artillery was active during the day south of Bullecourt, west of Lens and east of Ypres.

The day bulletin reads:

The hostile artillery has shown slight activity in the neighborhood of Gonnelieu, (southwest of Cambrai.)

Otherwise there is nothing to report.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The War Office report today says:

The French easily repulsed a German raid against small posts on the western edge of the Upper Coucy Forest.

The artillery fighting was active in the region of Vauxaillon.

Everywhere else the night was calm.

BERLIN, Jan. 10, (via London.)—The official statement from General Headquarters today says:

Southwest of Ypres there was a lively artillery duel in the afternoon. West of Zandvoorde a strong British reconnoitring attack, launched during the night, broke down.

There was very little fighting on the remainder of the front.

201 AIRPLANES DOWNED.

Berlin Admits Loss of 82 in December, Says Foes Lost 119.

BERLIN, Jan. 10, (via London.)—The War Office report today says of aviation activities:

"In December the enemy losses in aircraft on the German front amounted to 9 captive balloons and 119 airplanes, of which 47 dropped behind our lines. The rest were observed to fall behind the enemy's positions. We have lost in battle 82 airplanes and 2 captive balloons."

Raises $2,500,000 for Red Cross.

OTTAWA, Jan. 10.—More than $500,000 was raised for the benefit of the Red Cross in "our day" collections, according to a Reuter dispatch from Delhi, India, received here.

ELATED AT CAPTURE OF DYE SECRETS

British Manufacturers Have Way Opened for General Use of German Formulas.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Daily Mail's announcement that a group of men in the British textile trade has succeeded in obtaining in Switzerland the secret recipes of the German dye industry has created great satisfaction in industrial circles.

The merchants who have captured the recipes, The Daily Mail says, do not intend to form a monopoly in this country. They refused tempting offers from capitalists. It is their intention to offer the recipes to the British Government for use in already established works. Their sole desire is to secure for the whole of the textile industry of England a full and cheap supply of fast dyes.

Two men were chiefly instrumental in capturing the recipes. They are John Leyland and Richard Baldry, London textile merchants. Two years ago they heard of a chemist in Switzerland who possessed the recipes for the Badische aniline dyes and sent a representative to get in touch with him. Later they obtained the assistance of the British Government and were allowed to obtain help from F. M. Row of the Manchester School of Technology, a leading dye chemist, who went to Switzerland, where he conducted tests with the recipes, which were entirely satisfactory. The Foreign Office detached a Consular officer to watch the experiments and certify their correctness.

Leyland, speaking to a Daily Mail representative yesterday, said:

"We are indebted to the Foreign Office for placing every facility at our disposal. In fact, without the aid of the Foreign Office it is doubtful whether we could have got the samples or recipes to England. Our agent was dogged by German agents on every journey he made to Switzerland. His baggage was stolen, he was drugged and assaulted, and thrown into a gutter. Once he was followed by two men as far as Havre. He reported the facts to the French authorities, and they succeeded in capturing two undoubted German agents.

"On one occasion he was traveling with a diplomat whose baggage was marked with the same initials as his own. This man's baggage was also stolen en route.

"We are prepared to sell the recipes to the Government for use in the Government dye works and to allow the major portion of the profit to go to the nation on the understanding that the dyes will be sold freely to all British manufacturers who require them in their industries. There is hardly an industry in England which does not use dyes in one form or another. They are, of course, essential to the textile industries."

The Daily Mail says that on a cheap supply of dyes depend British textile industries with an output of more than £200,000,000 a year. The dye monopoly before the war gave Germany an export trade in fine chemicals of £97,500,000, according to Professor Grossmann. It also gave her almost a complete monopoly in the output of certain explosive gases, photographic chemicals, drugs, and sources of power derived from splitting up petroleum and gas tar products.

PUTS SHIP OUTPUT AT 5,000,000 TONS

Harley Contradicts Ferguson in Estimate of 1918 Total and Quotes Lloyd's Report.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10. — To the statement of H. L. Ferguson before the Senate Commerce Committee that only 3,000,000 tons of shipping would be constructed in American yards this year, Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the Shipping Board, replied today with the assertion that the total output would be approximately 5,000,000 tons. In support of this a Lloyd's report was quoted, which put the capacity of American yards at from 4,500,000 tons to the 5,000,000 estimate of Mr. Hurley. Lloyd's, it was stated, did not take into consideration the plans for speeding up work in the yards.

INTERNING FRENCH WOMEN.

Germans Act in Reprisal for Alleged Treatment of Her Subjects.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—A German official statement, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Central News, says:

"As a reprisal for the retention of inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine, against the laws of nations, 600 French will be conveyed to Russia from Jan. 6, and within a few days 400 Frenchwomen will be sent to the camp at Holzminden, (Duchy of Brunswick.)"

De Oro Wins at Havana.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Jan. 10.—Alfredo De Oro won the first night's contest for the three-cushion billiard championship, defeating Charles Otis, 50 to 49. President Menocal was an interested spectator.

BOLSHEVISM SEEN AS NEW RELIGION

Continued from Page One.

own people and for the complete breakdown of all ideas of honor and right. They foresaw nothing but the partition of Russia between the powers, America and Japan, say, taking the Far East; England the Caucasus, and Germany and Austria European Russia. Many expected that the excesses of Bolshevism would culminate in the restoring of despotic rule either in the form of a monarchy or military dictatorship.

Others of a more constructive and hopeful turn of mind already perceived order coming out of the chaos. The destructive action of the Bolsheviki, they said, was painful, but it had a useful side. The old system was rotten and only a clean sweep could make possible a thorough reconstruction. The present process, in their view, is inevitably elemental. Lenine and Trotzky will have their day and cease to be, like Milukoff and Kerensky, and if ever any of these leaders reappear on the surface they will be changed and wiser men, working on changed material.

All parties, cadets, social revolutionaries, and Bolsheviki, they consider necessary in the coming mental phases that are to be superseded by new formations in new conditions. Russia must die to live, must fall apart to come together again.

One hope lies in the organization of local centres like Ukraine, the Cossack country, the Caucasus and Siberia. An all-Russian patriotism is intelligible only to the highly educated. Local patriotisms would be much more powerful as constructive forces and might ultimately combine in a new general sense of the common interests of all the parts. The economic and political system of Russia would be entirely changed. Ukraine would develop industry and would export its products through the Black Sea. The concentration of all political and economic movement on Petrograd and the Baltic is no longer possible. The Baltic seaboard, with Riga and Reval, is now entering a new orbit; and with the Letts looking perforce towards Germany and the Esthonians pulling towards Finland, Petrograd must necessarily lose its importance as an all-Russian political, commercial, and industrial centre.

Constituent Assembly a Failure.

As for the Constituent Assembly, none seemed much interested in its fate. Most regarded it as the survival of an obsolete, abstract phase of the revolution. The Bolsheviki had done their best to render it innocuous from their point of view, but in any case it would have been useless. The system of proportional voting by which the central committees of the parties had made up lists of candidates for every constituency had led to absurd results. For the most part members did not know their constituents. A large number of amiable men and women who had rendered services to their party had been elected for such governments as Stavropol, Sammara, Vitebsk, and Tomsk without ever having been near their constituencies or having a notion of their needs. The result was an assembly of inexperienced theorists many of whom had spent all their adult life outside Russia.

All hope of the Constituent Assembly as the power that was to decide the future of Russia and establish a new law has vanished from the peoples' minds. That is shown by the steady expansion of the area of agrarian rioting. The peasants were willing to wait at first for the Constituent Assembly to decide the land questions. Every fresh disturbance in Petrograd by increasing uncertainty led to a fresh outbreak of attacks on estates and now that hope of the Assembly is gone and no further goal is visible agrarian riots, stimulated by the Bolshevist agitation, disorderly demobilization and the absence of a restraining force, are spreading with an almost calculable regularity of direction and movement in the Central Governments. There will not be an estate left intact by Spring.

But that is only one detail of the vast story of suffering and ruin that accompanies this elemental process in Russia. In such reflections as these and in the fantastic exchange of fantastic stories of robberies, bank adventures, and the vagaries of the Commissaries and Red Guards many thinking Russians spent the strange, sad Christmas of 1917. What does it all mean? What does this toppling, crashing process, this welter of bizarre Socialists and novel nationalism over one-seventh of the globe mean for the future of Europe and civilization?

OFFICERS CALLED BACK TO THE ARMY

Bolsheviki Prepare for Swift Re-establishment of Fighting Power if Parley Fails.

By ARTHUR RANSOME.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 9.—The point of most importance in the news from Brest is that of the agreement reached between the Russian and Ukrainian delegations. Foreign Minister Trotzky's position would have been weakened if Ukraine, as once seemed possible, were to negotiate on other lines than his own. If the Germans could buy off Ukraine that fact would in itself have significance inside Germany as to Trotzky's stand.

Anything more foolish than the supposition that because Ukraine is opposed to the Bolsheviki it, therefore, is in favor of the Allies and of the prosecution of the war can hardly be imagined. The position of the Rada merely lessened Trotzky's chances of obtaining a satisfactory peace. It did not in any way make a separate peace less likely.

Meanwhile Lenine has left Petrograd, possibly to confer with the German and Austrian Socialists in Stockholm, or possibly merely for a short holiday in Finland. Before his departure he made a speech in the committee concerned with demobilization, where he said:

"I fear we shall have to stop demobilization and prepare for war. If Germany and her allies do not accept our conditions of peace then we shall declare a revolutionary war against Germany. We will not agree to a shameful peace."

Questions under consideration are the defense of Petrograd, the possibility of removing heavy artillery from the northern front in case of a final break in the negotiations, and methods for the swift re-establishment of the fighting power of the army. Krylenko is said to be organizing a volunteer army. It is reported from the front that Krylenko has issued orders that all officers shall return to the posts they had before the Bolshevist revolution.

Recognition for Finland.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 10.—Denmark and Norway have officially recognized the republic of Finland.

ASK BRITISH AID ON DRINK.

Dr. Newton States Our Position on Selling to Men in Service.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Preaching in the City Temple today, the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Fort Newton, formerly of Iowa, referred to his recent sermon in which he discussed the question of drink among American soldiers and sailors. He said he wanted the British to understand the American point of view. Americans, he added, held that if the Government had a right to conscript a man on behalf of the great cause, it had the right to conscript his conduct and keep him fit to do that work.

"In America," he continued, "it is a criminal offense to sell liquor to men in uniform. On this side, of course, you cannot enforce this regulation. I made the request that you shall help us do so. Most of the men are able to resist temptation, but we must not set traps to catch the loose feet of those who are fighting with a weak will.

"When the fact was published that increases in the amount of grain were being allowed brewers it filled Americans with amazement. Of course, there has been an improvement in the matter of drinking.

Only One "BROMO QUININE."
To get the genuine call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. Helps relieve a cold in one day. 30c.—Advt.

SOCIALISTS BITTER ON POLICY TO RUSSIA

Continued from Page One.

gan of the German Independent Socialist Party says:

"The German Government has disclosed its war aims. Today the Russian, German, English, French, and Italian peoples know what the German Government wishes to obtain in its negotiations with Russia.

"It is neither peace without annexations nor a democratic peace, but a peace which will go to increase the political, military, and economic power of Germany in the East. The German Government wants to exploit the Barons of the Baltic region and the Polish middle classes.

"For the purpose of masking its real resolutions toward those peoples, never has German policy been so doubtful. Whoever sustains it makes himself a partisan of violence and of the policy of conquest. It is certain in this new light that the aims of the Central Empires consist simply of vast ambitions.

"So much for the East. What will be the Government war aims in the West? Too truly, alas, the democracies will pay for the revelations of today with fresh torrents of blood."

COSSACK GENERALS LOSE.

Dutoff Reported in Flight and Kaledine Retreating.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 9.—Generals Kaledine and Dutoff, the Cossack leaders, the official news agency announces, have been defeated. General Dutoff is in flight, pursued by revolutionary soldiers and the Red Guard. General Kaledine is retreating.

The Workmen's and Soldiers' Council at Rostov has been liberated. The Cossacks, the announcement adds, are unanimously against General Kaledine, whose troops sent toward the Don River are retiring.

An official announcement says that "the revelation of criminal relations between the Ukrainian Rada and General Kaledine has opened the eyes of the people concerning the infamous trafficking in the blood of Ukrainian workmen, soldiers, and peasants."

The power of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council formed at Kharkov is reported to be increasing, while the Ukrainian Council of the E'eventh Army has been arrested.

FRENCH ENVOY TO UKRAINE.

General Tabouille's Appointment Taken as Republic's Recognition.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 9.—The French Government has appointed General Tabouille the representative of France to the Ukraine Republic. This is considered in Petrograd as recognition by France of the independence of the Ukraine.

The announcement of the appointment of General Tabouille was made by an officer of the French Military Mission to M. Shougin General Secretary of Foreign Affairs for the Ukraine, at Kiev.

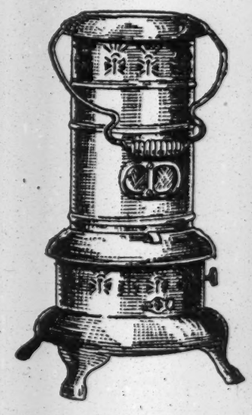
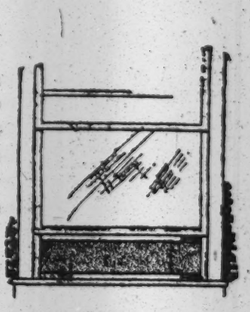
Clysmic Ginger Ale
Actually Aged
Triumphantly Superior to the traditions of the imported
MADE WITH CLYSMIC SPARKLING TABLE WATER

B. Altman & Co.
The Custom Shirt Department
(First Floor)
specializes in the making to order of
MEN'S SHIRTS AND PAJAMAS
The assortments of fabrics for Spring and Summer, 1918, are now ready for selection and include many attractive novelties in madras, cheviot, flannel, wool taffeta (with or without silk stripes), silk and silk-and-cotton.
Shirts made to measure, $4.50 upward
Pajamas made to measure, 7.00 upward
(The workrooms are located in the establishment)
Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue,
34th and 35th Streets New York

EXHIBITIONS AND SALES AT
THE ANDERSON GALLERIES
PARK AVENUE AND FIFTY-NINTH STREET, NEW YORK.
On Exhibition Daily from 10 A. M. to 5.30 P. M.
Sunday, January 13th, from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.
The Barton Collection of
CHINESE BRONZES
probably the largest collection of the kind ever offered for sale outside of China—consisting largely of gifts from prominent Mandarin Officials—includes Rare Bronzes of the Shang, Han, Sung and Ming Dynasties, temple statues, carved figures, soapstone seals, Cinnabar lacquers, embroidered hangings, etc., and
Unusual Chinese Porcelains, including beautiful Blue and White of the Ming Dynasty and the K'ang Hsi Period, valuable Single Color Specimens and Sculptures of the Han Dynasty, gathered by the late well-known Collector, Mr. John S. Barnes of New York, who was a keen competitor of Mr. Morgan, Mr. Dana and others at important art sales.
To be sold at public auction, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons, Jan. 14th, 15th & 16th, at 2.30 o'clock.
FINE FURNITURE AND ART OBJECTS
From the Apartment of McKie Bennett Hopkins to be Sold by Order of the Hotel St. Regis
and Furniture and Art objects from other Consignors, including fine painted Satinwood and decorative Louis Seize French Furniture made by the Tiffany Studios and Herter Brothers, Upright and Tel-Electric Baby Grand Pianos, exceptionally desirable Oriental rugs, complete Dining Service of Rock Crystal Glass, Porcelains, Silverware, Sheffield Plate, Bronzes, Objects of Art, etc.
To be sold at public auction, Thursday, Friday and Saturday afternoons, Jan. 17th, 18th & 19th, at 2.30 o'clock.
Catalogues sent free to intending purchasers

B. Altman & Co.
Women's Afternoon Dresses
of velveteen
and
Women's Evening Dresses
of chiffon velvet
are now on sale
at the extraordinarily low price of
$29.00
Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York
Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

Gidding
PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST NEW YORK
CONTINUE TODAY THEIR
SEMI-ANNUAL
Clearance Sales
offering
STILL GREATER VALUES
in
Suits—$45—$65—$95
Formerly $95 to $195.
Dresses—$55—$75—$95
Formerly $145 to $195.
Wraps—$75—$95—$125
Formerly $165 to $245.
Coats—$55—$95—$145
Formerly $110 to $225.
Clearance of Millinery
$5—$10—$15
Formerly to $35.
Entire Stock of Luxurious Furs
at reductions of
One-Third to One-Half
their regular prices.
Including Coats—Wraps—Sets—Scarfs and Muffs of Russian and Hudson Bay Sable, Ermine, Chinchilla, Dark Eastern Mink, Mole, Seal, Caracul and other fashionable pelts.

Gimbel Brothers
33rd ST - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.
This Is the Way Gimbel Ingenuity Keeps You Warm

Plenty of BIG Oil heaters. They really heat. Keep a large room or an office comfortable. Make you independent of coal shortage and thermometer.
Exceptionally good heaters for the money. Should not be confused with small, cheaply made heaters that do not compare with them. 25 inches high; hold 3 quarts; take 8 inch round wick.
This Is How Gimbel Ingenuity Keeps You Healthy
Window Ventilators. Admit fresh air. Prevent drafts. Keep out dust. And dirt. And rain. And snow. Their perfect circulation earns the endorsement of noted health authorities.
The Combination—
A heater to warm you. Ventilators to keep the air you breathe fresh and pure. Get one or both and ENJOY the cold weather!

Prices: 9 inches high, 38c, 48c, 55c (according to width). 15 inches high, 50c and 58c. All sizes adjustable.
GIMBELS New Kind of Housefurnishing Store—Fifth Floor

ELLSWORTH TELLS OF KAISER ARTICLE

Notable for Strictures on Turks and Catholics, Says Former Head of Century.

WISHES IT HAD BEEN USED

Would Have Done the Kaiser Great Harm — Tells How It Was Suppressed at Germany's Request.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 10.—For the first time excerpts from William Bayard Hale's article on the Kaiser, which was suppressed by The Century Magazine ten years ago on request of the German Government, were made public tonight through William W. Ellsworth, for many years the President of the Century Company. Mr. Hale's article for The Century was prepared after the original interview had been suppressed, and, in its turn, it met the same fate.

"As near as I can remember," said Mr. Ellsworth, "the Emperor said 'Taft had the wool pulled over his eyes when he was in Rome, so that he made the arrangements he did with the Philippine friars.'

"Another statement as I remember it," continued the speaker, "said 'Archbishop Ireland is a secret enemy of America.'"

This revelation was made by Mr. Ellsworth in a lecture tonight at Witherspoon Hall in the University Extension Course, and was heard by a large audience. Continuing, Mr. Ellsworth said:

"My recollection is that there was no war talk by the Emperor, nor can I recall that he attacked England. I do remember, though, that he was especially vindictive toward Turkey, while the attack on Japan was also bitter. My only reason for revealing the gist of the famous interview at this time is that we should do everything in our power to harm the Emperor. I hear there is another copy in existence somewhere, and it is the duty of the man who has it to produce it and publish it.

"His attack on the Roman Catholic Church was certainly no such interview as any monarch should have given, and a complete publication can do great harm to the Kaiser in Austria, Spain, and other countries where there are great masses of Roman Catholics among the nationals of these nations."

"In the Autumn of 1913," Mr. Ellsworth said, "Dr. William Bayard Hale, then connected with THE NEW YORK TIMES, decided that he could obtain an interview with the German Emperor. He went to Germany and from the Foreign Office obtained consent to interview the Emperor but on condition that his remarks should be submitted to the Foreign Office for approval.

"Dr. Hale agreed and went to the Norwegian waters where the Emperor was aboard his imperial yacht, and for two hours on the moonlit deck the Kaiser talked while Hale made notes. Returning to Berlin Hale submitted the interview to the Foreign Office. It was agreed that it might be published, but there was a stipulation that it was too sensational for publication in a newspaper but should be given to some review, or in other words, published in a magazine.

"Hale wired to us regarding it and we offered to purchase the interview for $1,000. We had the interview in type in October and all ready for our December issue, which went on the street the latter part of November. On Oct. 2 the Kaiser gave his famous interview to The London Telegraph, which created a tremendous sensation all over the world and which the Foreign Office tried vainly to suppress.

"It was only a few days afterward that Richard Watson Gilder, editor of The Century, was called to the telephone for a conversation after this fashion:

"'Has The Century a manuscript of an interview with the Kaiser?'

"Gilder said it was already in sheets, and then the voice offered to pay all expenses if it would be suppressed. This was agreed to.

"The editors talked the matter over and one of our bright young men went to the De Vinne Press, where 100,000 of these sheets were all ready. Without anybody being the wiser of his mission he had these all packed and placed in a safe deposit vault. Every proof and every sheet containing a word of that interview was destroyed, while the expenses, between $2,000 and $3,000, were paid to us.

"The news of the affair leaked out, and one newspaper offered $12,000 for a proof, another raising the offer to $15,000. But they were, of course, refused. At that time we were friendly with the German Government, and everybody held the Emperor in fair esteem, so that it was a natural thing to accede to this request.

"However a few days afterward a man met Gilder in the street and said: 'Have you any copies of the Kaiser's speech?' 'Certainly,' he said, 'we have 100,000 in the safe deposit vaults.' 'Well,' asked the questioner, 'what would you advise the German Government to do with them?'

"'Oh,' said Gilder, jokingly, 'why not send a warship over for them.' Then he walked away.

"Imagine his surprise when some weeks later he was called on the telephone and informed that a German warship had arrived for the sheets. Sure enough there was a cruiser, and while there was much conjecture as to the reason she had arrived, none really learned her mission.

"The cases were all taken abroad at night and she sailed away. Some time after this one of our editors was at a dinner, when a young German naval officer sidled his chair to him and said: 'I suppose you would like to know what became of those sheets of the Kaiser's interview?

"'Well,' the young officer said, 'when we got 500 miles from New York we threw the first case overboard. It floated instead of sinking and a boat was lowered and sent away to retrieve it. Then for some time the officers and men were kept busy in the stokeroom tearing and burning every one of those sheets.'

"I wish now we had published that interview ten years ago. It was very indiscreet and would have hurt the Emperor tremendously and we want to do him all the harm possible. It contains a terrific arraignment of the Roman Catholic Church."

Mr. Ellsworth then recited the allusions to Mr. Taft and to Archbishop Ireland, after which he told more regarding the final disposition of the sheets.

"One of them," he said, "was given to the Germanic Museum. Only recently I wrote to a United State Senator, calling his attention to the fact and asking that he obtain the interview for publication. But I read today that the paper has disappeared, and as Kuno Francke, a German of Germans, was the curator, it stands to reason that an ardent man like him would not permit such a document to remain where it could harm the Fatherland.

"I have heard that there is another copy extant, and if there is it seems to be the duty of the owner to produce it and have the contents published. For it would do incalculable harm to the German Emperor, especially with his present ally, Austria, because of the attack on the Catholic Church."

NOT FOUND AT HARVARD.

Dr. Francke to be Asked About Copy of Hale Article in Germanic Museum

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 10.—The Harvard University authorities are not in a position to state whether the much-sought-after copy of William Bayard Hale's article on his interview with the Kaiser is in the archives of the Germanic Museum or not. No effort has been made as yet to ascertain its whereabouts in that building, and before such an undertaking is started permission will be asked of Professor Emeritus Kuno Francke, honorary curator of the museum, who is now living in Gilbertville, N. Y.

Both President Lowell and his predecessor, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, stated today that no such article was deposited with the Harvard University to their knowledge. Jerome D. Greene of New York, Secretary to both Presidents at that time, also remembers no such gift. The archives of the university library have been carefully scrutinized by Archibald C. Coolidge, the Director, and William C. Lane, the Librarian, but no data concerning the article can be found. Neither President Lowell nor Dr. Eliot believes that Dr. Francke destroyed the interview if it really did reach the Germanic Museum.

HEAVY FALL OF SNOW CHECKS ITALY'S FOES

Operations at Front Slacken and Northward Communications Are Almost Cut Off.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Wednesday, Jan. 9, (Associated Press.)—The Winter campaign of the Teutons appears to have been interrupted seriously, if not halted definitely, by heavy snowfalls in the last twenty-four hours. The snow covers the mountain front to a depth of three to five feet.

Monte Grappa, the central point of operations between the Piave and the Brenta Rivers, has three feet of snow, while further north positions occupied by the enemy are buried to a much greater depth. The snow barrier is operating strongly against the enemy, as they are on the higher summits, while the Italians are on the lower ground sloping toward the plain.

On Monte Grappa, which is the dominating summit held by the Italians, and on Monte Pertica and Monte Caprile, near by, held by the enemy, the cannonade fell off today and there was little activity beyond patrol movements. Most of the soldiers are busy clearing the mountain paths so as to permit the steady movement of supplies. Huge tractor snowplows are being used and sleuges are taking the place of trucks for carrying food and munitions.

In addition to the interruption at the immediate front, the heavy snowfall may close the enemy's line of communication from Austria southward into Italy. The principal route runs through the Stelvio, an Alpine pass, and has a railway down to Trent and thence to Primolano, which is only ten miles from Monte Grappa and the fighting front. It is this route which has been open up to this time and has given the enemy direct communication to the front.

While the lower section is not blocked, indications are that Stelvio pass, the vital link in the route, is blocked by ten to fifteen feet of snow. The Stelvio is the highest pass in Europe, exceeding 9,000 feet, and connects the Adige Valley of Austria with the Adda Valley in Italy. Snows in that section are commonly followed by avalanches which further block the valleys and available outlets.

The enemy's eastern communications into the Friuli region are similarly, but it is believed not as seriously, affected. The railway line, running southward along the upper Piave, is blocked by heavy snows and avalanches. Further east the route to Gorizia, which passes through the trans-Alpine pass of Feistritz, is snowbound, but two other routes across the Carso range are less affected.

The indications are that the enemy will be unable to carry on any large operations, particularly on the mountain front, while his communications are snowbound.

ROME, Jan. 10.—The official communication from general headquarters today says:

The artillery struggle generally is not intense, but became more violent at intervals east of the Brenta. Our reconnoissance parties captured prisoners west of Col di Sotto, and provoked a long reactionary fire by the enemy. At Grave di Papadopoli hostile working and armed parties were dispersed. Hostile trench mortars in the neighborhood of St. Dona were silenced by our batteries.

U-BOATS USE GUNS MOST FOR SINKINGS

Super-Submarines Now Carry Weapons Ready to Fire on Emerging.

7 OR 8 DOING WHOLE WORK

Ireland Roused to Intense Anger by Recent Sinking of Two Steamers Off Her Coast.

LONDON, Jan. 10—(Associated Press.)—The submarine warfare has gradually taken on a new phase since wintry weather set in. Submarines of the cruiser type are now doing most of the sinkings, while the smaller submarines are apparently confining their work largely to mine laying.

The reason for this shift is that small submarines are not good surface craft in stormy seas, while the cruiser type has proven wonderfully seaworthy, being more manageable than even the modern torpedo boat destroyer in heavy weather.

These cruiser submarines carry two 5.9 guns and sixteen torpedoes and can remain at sea six weeks. The Germans have built a considerable number of these since the first one visited American waters, but so many have been lost that there are now not more than seven or eight operating. These, however, are manned by the pick of the German navy and their power for harm is shown by the fact that these seven or eight vessels are able to keep up the heavy toll of sinkings.

A considerable number of recent sinkings have been accomplished by gunfire. The cruiser submarines no longer carry guns of the old type, which folded into the body of the craft when it submerged and had to be unfolded before the U-boat could get into action. The new guns are known as "wet guns," being constructed of material which sea water does not harm. They are mounted on stationary platforms and can be fired the instant the deck of the U-boat is above water.

Destroyer Battles With U-Boat.

An American destroyer had an encounter with one of these cruisers a few days ago. The German was trying to sink three merchantmen from a range of four miles and had fired about thirty shots when the destroyer appeared on the horizon, attracted by the sound of guns.

The destroyer opened fire at six miles. The U-boat, however, was lying with decks almost awash and was a difficult target, and as the American sped toward her at full speed she submerged suddenly. The smoking muzzles of her guns disappeared only an instant after their last shots had been fired.

The Americans were unable to destroy the U-boat, but they escorted two of the three merchantmen safely to port after having rescued the crew of the third, which was already sinking.

If not convoyed merchantmen have a small chance against these super-submarines. Little fishing vessels, which the Germans do not disdain to attack at every opportunity, are still helpless. Yesterday morning the unarmed British fishing trawler Premier was at its peaceful work with nets in the North Sea during a snowstorm when a U-boat appeared on the surface a thousand yards off and sent two six-inch shells into the hull of the ninety-ton boat.

The trawler turned turtle from the shock. The crew of twelve jumped into the water and then climbed up on the overturned hulk. The submarine came up leisurely to within a stone's throw of the wreck, as if to take the men off, but seemingly thought better of this and submerged without a word from anybody on board. The crew of the trawler was rescued several hours later. One man died, and the others suffered from exposure.

Ireland Aroused by Sinkings.

Southeast Ireland has been thrown into mourning during the last fortnight by the work of submarines, which have sunk two steamers, the crews of which were mainly Irishmen, seventy of whom perished. The catastrophe is called in Ireland "The first declaration of war by the Germans against Ireland," and has aroused a wave of indignation throughout the Emerald Isle. Ireland also is feeling the submarine warfare acutely owing to a coal famine, due to submarine sinking three boats bringing to Ireland the coal for which she is dependent upon England.

Mine-laying submarines have been active in the Mediterranean the past month. Here the heavy weather has been no friend of the Allies, for it hampers mine-sweeping. Nevertheless shipping has to go on just the same.

The weather is also against the Allies in a continuance of aviation work against submarines. For two months the vacillating barometer has not permitted much use to be made of the aviation arm, which was responsible during the Summer and Autumn for a considerable number of submarines being destroyed.

It is a remarkable fact that during the war only nine British transports have been sunk, with a loss of less than 2,000 lives, although frequently 250,000 soldiers are at sea on a single day, and altogether more than 11,000,000 men have been transported safely by water.

NIVELLE GOES TO ALGERIA.

French Newspapers See a Step Toward Reparation to the General.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—General Robert George Nivelle has been appointed to command the army in Algeria.

The appointment is regarded by the newspapers as the beginning of reparation to the former Generalissimo for the discredit into which he fell as a result of the April offensive.

MATERNITY

THE MOTHER'S STORE

Lane Bryant

is a name every mother knows. It is famous for apparel for expectant mothers and for wonderful baby clothes.

CLEARANCE SALE

ENTIRE STOCK OF WINTER

MATERNITY APPAREL

An exceptional opportunity for the expectant mother to purchase a smart costume, differing in no outward way from the apparel offered to the normal figure.

AT GREAT REDUCTIONS

Lane Bryant, 21-23 West 38th St.

Telephone—Greeley 6415.

The New York Times will open a new Harlem office tomorrow, (Saturday,) at 2,100 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street. Telephone Bryant 1000.—Advt.

Different—

Saks Suits and Overcoats at $23

THE trouble with most popular priced clothes is that they look alike—that is why we prefer to make Saks suits and overcoats at $23 ourselves.

¶ As producers we are not only able to make our models more individual, but we also maintain a standard of workmanship that would be impossible in clothing burdened with a second profit.

¶ *Care* and *Skill* is behind every stitch in our suits and overcoats at $23. You cannot do better at this price anywhere.

Saks Clothes are Saks made.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th St.

Annual Clearance Sale of

FRANKLIN SIMON

Overcoats and Suits for Big Boys

Big Reductions *Big Values Originally*
Big Selections *Bigger Values Now*

THERE is no genuine need to sacrifice Boys' Clothes at prices like these in times like these. But we are not going to blow hot one season and blow cold the next. This is our clearance season for Boys' Clothes and we have cut prices with our customary liberality, not so much to clean up our stocks—that isn't worrying us—but to enlarge the circle of our regular patrons through the medium of a Season-end Sale.

Big Boys' Overcoats, reduced to $9.75

Formerly $12.75—still worth it!

Both slip-on and belted models, in plain grays and browns, as well as novelty heather weaves, fancy worsted lined. Ages 8 to 16 years.

Big Boys' Winter Suits, reduced to $8.75

with extra knickerbockers

Formerly $12.50 and $9.75—still worth it!

Snappy Norfolk models, made of all-wool tweeds and cheviots; in attractive grays and browns. Ages 10 to 18 years.

This is the first time we have sold

Boys' Belted Mackinaws

for $6.75

Made of genuine Western Mackinaw cloth, in gray, brown, green or red plaid effects, and made well. Far ahead of the average run of values. Ages 6 to 18 years.

BOYS' SHOPS—FIFTH FLOOR

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue—37th and 38th Streets

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Misses' Spring Fashions

Exclusive Franklin Simon & Co. Models

Misses' Spring Suits — TAILORED, Sport or Dressy Suits of wool tricotine, Poiret twill, English serge, silvertone, covert or various new silk weaves, featuring suits with bolero or Eton Jackets, tunic or straight line skirts. Sizes 14 to 20 years. 29.50 to 89.50

Misses' Jersey Suits — BELTED Models of wool Jersey, also knit weave cloth in plain or heather mixtures; strictly tailored models or trimmed with self cording or contrasting color satin folds; high, flat or roll collars; straight-line skirts. Sizes 14 to 20 years. 29.50 to 59.50

NEW SPRING FASHION

Misses' Velvet Sport Coats

A smart model to wear with separate walking or sport skirts

A JAUNTY hip-length coat of black velveteen, with shawl collar, over collar of white satin, large novelty pockets; silk lined throughout. Sizes 14 to 20 years. 29.50

Misses' Wool Dresses — SPRING models of wool scrim, serge, Poiret twill, tricotine, wool Jersey or wool challis, straightline, bolero or waistcoat models, many are wool or silk embroidered. Sizes 14 to 20 years. 18.50 to 69.50

Misses' Silk Dresses — NEW Spring models presenting as the most fashionable fabrics—Baronette satin, Georgette crepe, taffeta silk, foulard silk, figured chiffon, silk crepe de chine, checked or plaid silk gingham, rajah, pongee or sylvette. Sizes 14 to 20 years. 19.75 to 115.00

NEW SPRING MODEL

Misses' "Drezwellsley" Serge Dresses

OF navy men's wear serge, with roll collar extending to waistline, over collar of white satin; skirt with apron tunic, graduating longer at front. Sizes 14 to 20 years. 18.50

London Best & Co. *Paris*

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street

Established 1879

Quality Fur Coats at Clearance Prices

An opportunity to buy "Best" quality fur coats at sharp price reductions in this Annual January event.

Regular Price		Sale Price
$495	Mole Coat, Taupe Fox trimmed	$395
$850	Broadtail Coat	$650
$325	Natural Squirrel Coat	$255
$350	Taupe Squirrel Coat	$275
$395	Persian Lamb Coat	$325
$175	Nutria Coat	$145
$195	Natural Muskrat Coat	$145
$250	Hudson Seal Coat, Black Lynx collar and cuffs	$175
$225	Hudson Seal Coat, Skunk collar and cuffs	$165
$650	Hudson Seal Wrap, Ermine Collar	$395

Furs listed as Hudson Seal are choice seal dyed muskrat.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Only 800 Oil Heaters

First-class quality. Simple but serviceable. Fully guaranteed. All the latest safety devices. At least as good as oil heaters selling elsewhere at over $7.00.

Not more than two to each customer at $4.94 each.

More heaters on the way—we expect them in today.

Macy's—Basement, 35th St.

There Is Always Someone at Home to a D. A. Purchase

There are three ways to buy merchandise in this store—for Cash, Collect on Delivery or on a D. A. Each of these methods comes within the broad scope of our Cash Business.

The first necessitates carrying money with you. The second is a convenient substitute for the first but requires definite arrangements to receive the purchase. The D. A.—the acme of all three methods solves the whole shopping problem.

Through the Depositors' Account (D. A.) you may shop by phone, mail or in person and every purchase will be delivered—free from disappointment and worry.

The D. A. gives you all the advantages of the old "charge it" system with none of its annoyances and costs. It gives you and your neighbor alike the same privileges because it knows no distinctions.

The D. A. charges you nothing for its advantages—rather it pays you interest on your deposit up to the very moment you draw upon your account to pay for the merchandise you select here.

The D. A. method typifies the highest form of war-time thrift because it teaches the habit of buying for cash the things you need today—never tempting you to entangle yourself in debt for unnecessary purchases.

There's no time like "right now" to begin shopping on a D. A. The process is simple.

Deposit any sum you desire, personally or by mail, sign a signature card and then accept your D. A. Number to assist you in shopping.

After that you go about the store purchasing dependable merchandise at "Lowest - in - the - City" prices, charging your purchases to your D. A. as you make them.

Every Purchase You Make the D. A. Way Is a Service to Yourself and Your Country—the practical application of war-time thrift.

Get Your Number Today.

R. H. Macy & Co. Depositors' Account Dept., Private Bankers, under the supervision of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th Street.

Who buys for your home?

Food, dinner plates, neckties, kitchen utensils, last new book, garden seed, talking machines, drugs, toys, linens, clothes.

Who buys everything the children use?

You're a regular purchasing agent, aren't you?

Do you subscribe for a trade paper? Why don't you? Most good purchasing agents do.

Did you know that one of the best known baby foods failed in 178 out of 470 tests, not because there was anything wrong about the food, the trouble was inside the babies. The food bought for them still further upset their poor little "tummies." But how could the mothers know?

Mothers asked so many questions of the same publishers for so many years that The Mother's Magazine came into being. They asked about everything under the sun. Whom did they ask?

They wrote to the publishing company of David Cook, which for more than two generations had been publishing Sunday School literature for the whole United States. They wrote because they had supreme confidence in the integrity of the house.

Their questions necessitated an infinite amount of research. The information piled up as the mothers and housekeepers kept calling for it. It became easier to publish "The Mother's Magazine" than to answer the constantly repeated queries.

Edited by a staff of distinguished specialists, it maintains for its readers a research bureau and library, a service for 5,000 women's clubs, and mothers' associations all over the United States.

More than half a million mothers already avail themselves of this specialized home service.

Not a single issue of The Mother's Magazine goes out that is not instrumental in making good homes better.

The Mother's Magazine is for sale on the newsstands for 15c.

Or from the publishers direct for $1.50 a year.

The Mother's Magazine
Published by
The George E. Cook Co.
95 Madison Ave.
New York

BERLIN CONDITIONS 'ABSOLUTELY AWFUL'

Observer Reaching London Declares Masses Lack Clothing and Fuel as Well as Food.

BITTER TOWARD WAR LORDS

Able-Bodied Men Kept Away from the Capital for Fear They Might Start a Revolt.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—From a source which it can vouch for as entirely trustworthy, The Morning Post says it is able to give the following account of conditions in Berlin. The statement, which is made by an observer at first hand, who only left Germany in the middle of December, reads:

"The situation in Berlin is absolutely awful. For the great mass of the population there hardly is any light, warmth, clothing, or boots, and an appalling lack of food. The work of the city is carried on by decrepit men and by women, who are reduced to nearly the same condition. The linen worn by both sexes is abominably dirty, for there is no soap to wash it. There is intensely bitter feeling among the people against the Government. Undoubtedly there would be a revolt but for the fact—as the people are always saying—women cannot make a revolution.

"The Government knows all of this and forbids able-bodied men returning to Berlin from the front. Officers are allowed to return there only in exceptional circumstances. Hindenburg is loathed by the people of Berlin. Placards with a picture of Hindenburg, and urging the population to subscribe to the loans, to hold out, &c., are torn down by the people of Berlin, although in South Germany they are not touched at all. Over Berlin little notices are posted up offering a reward of 3,000 marks to any one giving information of persons who say anything against the Government, the Emperor, the war, or the officers.

"The population of Berlin is divided, roughly, into three classes—the upper military class, which adores Hindenburg and hates Ludendorff; the middle class, which loves Ludendorff because he gives high posts in the army to Jews, and the lower working class, which loathes Hindenburg, Ludendorff, and especially the Emperor. This latter class ridicules the Crown Prince unmercifully. Otherwise nobody speaks of the imperial family, which has ceased to be a dominant factor.

"The well-to-do classes get along fairly comfortably because the necessaries of life can be purchased if one can afford to give fabulous sums for them. A ham, for example, can be bought for £14. ($70.)

"The news is circulated sub rosa among the officers that as a result of the recent fire or explosion at Krupps 250 new airplanes were destroyed."

Lieut. Ely, Aviator, Killed in France

Lieutenant William S. Ely, Aviation Section, U. S. R., was killed in France on Jan. 2, according to word received yesterday at his home in Rochester. Lieutenant Ely was a son of the late Dr. and Mrs. William S. Ely of Rochester and was 22 years old. A memorial service will be held on Friday afternoon at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Rochester. Lieutenant Ely was graduated from Harvard in 1917 and sailed for Europe in July to complete his training in aviation.

CHINATOWN'S MAYOR DEAD.

Tom Lee Was a Factional Leader in the Old Tong Feuds.

All Chinatown last night mourned the death of Tom Lee, its Mayor. Lee, who was 76 years old, was one of the well-known figures of Chinatown. He was the leader of the On Leon Tongs, who for years waged war with the Hip Sing Tongs. As a result of these Tong wars, which were bitterly waged in Chinatown, more than fifty Chinamen and three white men were killed. Chinatown in those days was the rendezvous for outcast whites and Orientals, who maintained gambling houses and opium dives. It was for the prestige of running these places that the rival bands fought. The Four Brothers Society was formed, and Tom Lee moved to the Bronx to await developments. Just before he moved an alarm clock, which was near his bed, was shot to pieces. The same night a Chinese actor, a friend of Tom's, was shot to death at a performance at the Chinese Theatre. Judge Warren W. Foster of the Court of General Sessions brought the rival actions together and a peace pact was signed.

Tom Lee's wife, who was a white woman, died several months ago. Lee is survived by two sons, one an actor on the American stage and the other a missionary in China. Death was due to a complication of diseases. The On Leon Tongs took charge of the body of their chief. No definite funeral arrangements have been made.

Lee, who lived at 18 Mott Street, was one of the oldest celestial residents in Chinatown.

GERMANS AT METROPOLITAN

Rome Paper Thinks It Sees a Change of Opera Policy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Jan. 10.—The Idea Nazionale today publishes an interview which its correspondent had with Signor Gatti-Casazza in New York, wherein the opera director demonstrates that no German operas have been given at the Metropolitan this season, except three, by Mozart, Flotow, and Liszt, two of which have been sung in Italian and the third in English.

The impresario says that few members of the former German company at the Metropolitan are still engaged there, two of these being Bodanzky and Hempel. Both of these are in process of becoming American citizens, the conductor's final papers being held up by law during the war, while the prima donna's case is not necessarily so delayed, since she is about to marry an American.

Commenting on the interview, the Idea Nazionale says:

"Our readers will be able to convince themselves by this interview that the statement made by Gatti-Casazza does not in any way affect what we published about the Metropolitan, which is only now changing its policy."

After saying that it is interesting to learn that Bodanzky and Hempel are becoming American citizens, the Idea Nazionale says:

"These are explanations which only bear weight with those interested to believe them, but not for us who know the changing virtues of Austro-Germans of both sexes. Bodanzky may be a Slav from Prague, in which case he is a renegade Bohemian, as no Bohemian today proud of his nationality can feel sympathy for Austria, which tyrannises over Bohemia."

The ROAMER
America's Smartest Car

HAVE YOU SEEN THE "ROAMER"—DUESENBERG?

The big, outstanding feature of the Show is the Sport Type "Roamer" equipt, with a four cylinder Duesenberg Engine.

If you haven't seen it—see it to-day. On the Third Floor, Lexington Ave. and Forty-seventh Street corner.

The snappiest, most distinctive and FASTEST car in the Show. A car you will want to see, then will want to own.

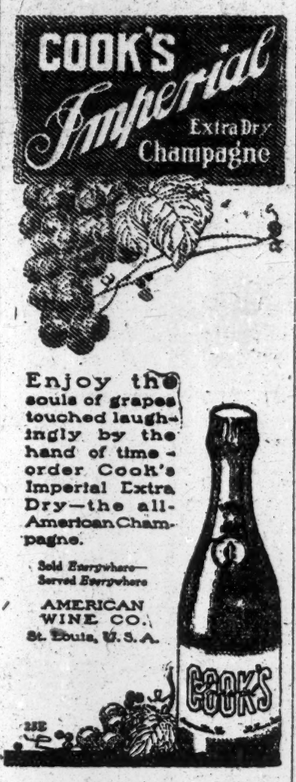
Friday and Saturday this car will be at the Palace, then for a limited time at our showrooms at 1794 Broadway.

ROAMER
1794 Broadway New York City
TELEPHONE—COLUMBUS 3934

BUSINESS Life Insurance protects against loss at a profit to the firm or corporation. All Builders of Business should carry it.

Mellor & Allen
Life Insurance
149 Broadway
New York

COOK'S Imperial Extra Dry Champagne



Enjoy the souls of grapes touched laughingly by the hand of time—order Cook's Imperial Extra Dry—the all-American Champagne.

Sold Everywhere—Served Everywhere
AMERICAN WINE CO.
St. Louis, U. S. A.

Buffalo Limited
Leave New York 8:30 P. M.
Arrive Buffalo 7:30 A. M.
Lackawanna Railroad
TICKET OFFICES
Broadway Cor. Wall St. / " Park Pl. / " 28th St. / " 42d St.
Brooklyn, 503 Fulton St.

Trucks that the nation must have—Saving—at LEAST COST—the time and money still being wasted in moving goods from point to point

Mr. Dealer—Be Sure to Visit Maxwell Headquarters at the Biltmore Truck Show at Maxwell Showroom Broadway & 59th

—At least cost. Keep your mind on that, as the essential detail. Gasoline, man-power, rubber and money must not be wasted; economy now is an imperative part of national efficiency. The truck that does a motor truck's full work,—with adequate capacity and adequate capabilities—with least gas, rubber, attention and expense,—is the most efficient truck. The country needs all the trucks of that kind that can be produced, hundreds of thousands of them. Any truck which uses more gasoline, more tire, more attention or more expense, than that minimum, is wasteful and cannot justify its existence now. The line is going to be drawn sharply. For one-ton work, there can be only one truck of maximum efficiency and economy. That truck is the Maxwell. We have the proof of it—not in mere show-time assertions, but in the recorded testimony of its users. . . . . We will be glad to talk business with you.

MAXWELL
Most miles per gallon Most miles on tires

Maxwell Motor Sales Corporation, New York Branch, 1808 Broadway (at 57th Street)
(OPEN EVENINGS)

Brooklyn Branch, 1410-12-14 Bedford Avenue

The Auto For Work

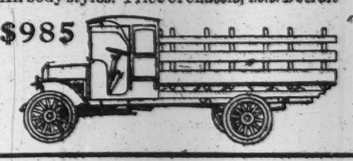
THE 1918 models have larger wheel base; lower, easier spring suspension, lower center of gravity, wider roomier interior. Greatly increased strength, yet no increase in burden on tires and gasoline. Prices (Detroit): Berline or Sedan with wire wheels $1195; Berline, artillery wheels $1095; Touring car with all-weather top $855; Roadster with all-weather top $880, Touring Car $745

Touring Car All-Weather Top $855

The Truck for Efficiency

THE Maxwell one-ton worm-drive truck has ten feet length of loading space; has the axle and bearings of a two-ton truck; and specifications exceeding 1½ ton strength; wheel base 124 inches. Wholly a truck design in every detail. Has the famous Maxwell Engine, the most efficient in the world. The best of the one-ton trucks is the Maxwell. All body styles. Price of chassis, f.o.b. Detroit

$985



—its the engine

Last Two Days

The Great War Time Sale Ends Tomorrow Night!

It Has Been One of The BEST Sales in the History of the Brill Stores. It Still Offers Men and Young Men Unrestricted Choice of

Any $32.50, $35 or $38 Overcoat or Suit

In the Stocks of the Seven Brill Stores

At $23.50

Overcoats, Suits and even Ulsters of known merit, highest reputation and unquestionable value, radically reduced in prices, for quick and effective clearance. The following lists indicate the extent of the variety still offered you for selection in This Most Remarkable Clothing Sale.

Melton Overcoats
Black Kersey Overcoats
Silk-lined Overcoats
Chesterfield Overcoats
Trench Overcoats
Form-Fitting Overcoats

Ulsterettes
Town Ulsters
Walking Ulsters
Trench Ulsters
Fancy Mixture Ulsters

Blue Serge Suits
Silk Mixture Suits
Black "Unfinished" Suits
Gray Worsted Suits
Silk-lined Suits
Blue "Unfinished" Suits

Sale Ends Tomorrow Night—Your Money Back If You Are Not Satisfied

Brill Brothers

44 East 14th St. Broadway, at 49th St. 47 Cortlandt St. 2 Flatbush Ave.
279 Broadway 1456 B'way, at 42d St. 125th St., at 3d Ave. Brooklyn

All Seven Brill Stores Open Tonight and Tomorrow Night.

Auto Show

Closes Saturday Night

Grand Central

PALACE

Admission 50c 10 A.M. to 10.30 P.M.

MOORE THIRTY

The World's Biggest Little Automobile

Backed by a Five Million Dollar Corporation

Factories: Minneapolis, Danville, Ill.

Offices: Chicago

The Moore You'll See, The Moore You'll Want

$695

Five Passenger Touring Car or Roadster

Also ½ Ton Truck

SEE IT AT

The Auto Show

Space C-10
3rd Floor

MOORE MOTOR VEHICLE CO.

PIERCE ARROWS

38-HP. four-passenger Roadster of the present Series. Very small mileage and practically good as new. Offered for account of the owner.

A number of especially good cars are now available in our Used Car Department. 'Phone, call or write for further information.

Our Representatives are in attendance at the Show.

ELLIS MOTOR CAR COMPANY
416 Central Ave., Newark, N. J.
Tel. Mulberry 4000.
Pierce Arrow Distributors.

Why Envy Her? Cuticura Will Help You to Have Good Hair

Begin tonight. Rub the scalp gently with Cuticura Ointment. In the morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water, using plenty of Soap, best applied with the hands, because it makes them very soft and white. Rinse with tepid water. Read directions around Soap. Nothing better, purer, sweeter than Cuticura Soap for every-day toilet uses, assisted now and then as needed by little touches of Cuticura Ointment. You can have samples free by return mail for the asking. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. 6M, Boston." Sold everywhere.

The New York Times will open a new Harlem office tomorrow, (Saturday,) at 2,109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street. Telephone Bryant 1000.—Advt.

WE SELL SO SOCONY MOTOR GASOLINE STANDARD OIL CO. OF N.Y.

The Sign of a Reliable Dealer and the World's Best Gasoline

THE SIGN OF SERVICE

SOCONY

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

MOTOR GASOLINE

WE SELL SO SOCONY MOTOR GASOLINE STANDARD OIL CO. OF N.Y.

The Sign of a Reliable Dealer and the World's Best Gasoline

The sign of a good supply dealer is service. And the sign of service is the Red, White and Blue SOCONY Sign. It marks a safe place to stop. The dealers listed below display the SOCONY Motor Gasoline Sign. Gasoline bought from them is sure to be the full-powered uniform "quality" gasoline—"So-CO-ny" (accent on the second syllable). Ask for it by name

MANHATTAN AND BRONX

ALLEN ST.
59-63, Allen Garage.
AMSTERDAM AVE.
133, Amsterdam Garage.
AVENUE A.
970, Interboro Delivery Company.
AVENUE B.
200, Arc Garage.
BAINBRIDGE AVE.
3619, Bahrenberg's Gasoline & Service Station.
BEACH TERRACE.
606, Imperial Taxi Service.
BAILEY AVE.
3460, Van Cortlandt Garage.
3129, J. Whelan's Garage.
BELMONT AVE.
1837, Lion Garage, Inc.
BERGEN AVE.
607, Bronx County Auto Company.
BOONE AVE.
1448, Zarracco's Garage.
BOSTON ROAD.
1015, The Speier Garage, Inc.
1262, Ross Garage & Taxi Co.
1365, McKinley Sq. Garage Co., Inc.
BROADWAY.
1010, Michael T. Watts.
2822, B'way Garage, Inc.
2444, Kesbec Sales Company.
2706, Cimiotti Garage Company.
3251, Claremont Garage.
4342, Greater New York Garage.
4816, Dyckman Auto & Repair Co.
4850, The Arthur Garage, Inc.
[illegible], Bricker's Auto Supply Company, Inc.
BROADWAY AND 65TH ST.
Lincoln Sq. Garage.
BROADWAY AND 70TH ST.
Winton Company.
BROADWAY AND 83D ST.
Seven Gas Station.
BROADWAY AND 135TH ST.
135th Street Garage Corporation.
BROADWAY AND 215TH ST.
Buffo's Gas Station.
BAILEY AVE.
3131, Whelan's Garage.
BROOK AVE.
1094, Wm. & Thos. Witters Garage.
BROOME ST.
24, Broome Street Garage.
BROWN PLACE.
144, Dieterich-Edwards Company.
CASTLE HILL AVE.
1166, Estling's Garage, B.
CATHARINE ST.
32, Catharine Street Garage.
COURTLANDT AVE.
859, Courtlandt Garage.
CROTONA AVE.
1967, Crotona Garage.
CROTONA PARKWAY.
1983, Fairmont Garage Corp.
CHRISTIE ST.
47-49, Metropolitan News Co.
DALY AVE.
2070, Individual Garage, Inc.
DIVISION ST.
185, H. Wilkins.
DOWNING ST.
42, R. Tassi Sons Garage.
DYCKMAN ST.
244, Inwood Garage.
EAST 3D ST.
75, Assens Garage.
EAST 7TH ST.
Cor. Lewis St., 7th Street Garage.
EAST 9TH ST.
218, New Royal Garage.
224, Stuyvesant Auto Trading Company, and 9th St. Garage.
360, S. F. Collins.
EAST 11TH ST.
732, Dry Dock Garage.
810, Dochtermann Van Company.
EAST 13TH ST.
19, Cleric and Bambi.
EAST 17TH ST.
515, N. Y. Contracting & Trucking Co.
EAST 23D ST.
141, Hoffman Taxicab Company.
EAST 115TH ST.
129, Blue Sprocket Garage.
142, 31st St. Garage.
411, Express Garage.
EAST 97TH ST.
238, 27th Street Garage, McCook & Co.
EAST 98TH ST.
150, Lexington Auto Garage.
EAST 40TH ST.
27, Murray Hill Garage.
37, McDermott's Garage.
EAST 41ST ST.
Commonwealth Garage.
142, Boylston Garage.
144, Republic Garage.
EAST 47TH ST.
Biltmore Garage, Inc., 205 to 213, 229-235, 47th St. Garage.
EAST 64TH ST.
218, Mercedes Garage.
415, Knickerbocker Garage.
EAST 68TH ST.
418, C. W. Cavenagh.
EAST 66TH ST.
215, Almo Garage Co.
EAST 67TH ST.
156, 57th Street Garage, J. J. O'Hara.
EAST 69TH ST.
Cooper's Garage, C. A. Cooper.
EAST 69D ST.
418, Central Garage.
EAST 83D ST.
E. B. Black Garage Co., Inc., 63d St. and 2nd Ave.
EAST 70TH ST.
316, Rita Garage.
335, Terrace Garage, Inc.
420, De Kalb Garage.
EAST 86TH ST.
226, Halcyon Garage, Inc.
242, Tuxedo Park Garage.
EAST 76TH ST.
118, 66th St. Garage.
EAST 70TH ST.
184, Cor. 3d Ave., Pinehurst Garage.
EAST 72D ST.
127, Brooke Garage.
EAST 75TH ST.
113, Urban Garage.
115, Spengler Auto Company.
EAST 76TH ST.
51, Ely Sec Garage Co.
433, Lind & Co., Gus.
61, J. McEwen.
EAST 77TH ST.
159, Ardsley Garage.
EAST 81ST ST.
208, Avon Garage.
EAST 84TH ST.
115, Belmont Garage.
157, 84th St. Garage Corp.
127, Yorkville Garage.
EAST 80TH ST.
205, Yorkville Central Garage.
EAST 86TH ST.
58, Watson Club Garage, Inc.
EAST 88TH ST.
57, Niagara Garage.
EAST 90TH ST.
421, Artman's Garage.
EAST 94TH ST.
306, Ninety-fourth St. Garage Co., Inc.
EAST 96TH ST.
Cor. 5th Ave., Parkview Garage.
310, J. P. Garage.
EAST 99TH ST.
51, Healy's Taxi Company.
EAST 101ST ST.
423-427, Spotless Garage.
EAST 102D ST.
408, Wicke's Garage, A. C.
EAST 104TH ST.
437, Market Auto Garage.
EAST 105TH ST.
Cor. 5th Ave., Michael T. Watts.
EAST 106TH ST.
55, Lyons' Garage, M.
409, Saratoga Garage Co.
EAST 112TH ST.
159, M. Buda & Son's Garage.
EAST 120TH ST.
114, Strathmann Auto Company.
165, Corinthian Garage.
166-172, Aranel Garage, Inc.
EAST 121ST ST.
837, Sylvan Garage.
EAST 122D ST.
410, The Excelsior Garage.
EAST 125TH ST.
212-228, 125th St. Garage, Inc.
527, Phenix Garage.
166-168, New York & Saratoga Garage.
EAST 127TH ST.
307, Hayes Garage, Inc.
EAST 130TH ST.
110, Mariens Garage.
West 130th St. & Old Broadway, Manhattanville Garage.
EAST 135D ST.
447, Byrnes Garage.

EAST 137TH ST.
253, 137th St. Garage Corp.
EAST 144TH ST.
255, Triangle Garage.
EAST 145TH ST.
Willis Ave. & 145th St., Willis Ave. Service Station.
EAST 149TH ST.
437, Hub Gasoline Station.
E. 151 153D ST.
Cor. Bergen Ave., Bronx Centre Garage
EAST 155TH ST.
770, Woodstock Garage.
EAST 163D ST.
490, Melrose Garage.
EAST 170D ST.
536, Supreme Garage.
EAST 174TH ST.
440, Claremont Garage.
EAST 176TH ST.
412, Hewson's Garage.
941, Cottell Garage.
EAST 200TH ST.
Cor. Park Ave., Bedford Park Garage.
EAST 214TH ST.
Cor. White Plains Ave., Ruff's Garage.
EASTCHESTER ROAD
And Boston Road, Joseph McGrain.
EAST TREMONT AVE.
1876, St. Clair's Gasoline Service Sta.
2045, Bentley Garage
ELEVENTH AVE.
440, New York Herald Garage.
FIFTH AVE.
Circle Gasoline Station at 110th St.
FIRST AVE.
1105, Flynn Garage.
1292, Janovic, Emil.
1534, First Avenue Auto Garage, Inc.
FORDHAM ROAD.
164, Yerdie Garage.
861, Fordham Garage, Inc
865, Bronx Chalmers
Grand Ave. & Fordham Road, Mountain Garage, Inc.
FOREST AVE.
1098, Keller's Garage.
FOX ST.
1107, Simpson Garage.
GERARD AVE.
Reo Motor Car Co., Gerard Ave. & 150th St.
GRAND CONCOURSE.
1626, Reya Motor Co.
1542, Blue Ribbon Garage.
1852, Wm. Moller's Gasoline Sta.
2194, Maxim Garage.
2408, Holland's Gasoline Station.
2431, Concourse Garage.
Cor. 176th St., Moller's Gas Sta., Wm. Berger, Garage, Cor. Echo Pl.
S. E. Reville, Cor. 181st St.
HAMILTON PLACE.
17, Kesbec Sales Company, No.
HUDSON ST.
651, Sullivan & Dempsey.
IRVING PLACE.
79, Gramercy Park Garage.
JEROME AVE.
1934, Jerome Ave. Garage.
Cor. 167th St. & Jerome Ave. Gas Sta.
LAFAYETTE ST.
363, Michael T. Watts.
14, Victor Ragiero.
LEWIS ST.
60, Lewis Street Garage.
MANGIN ST.
211, Broome St. Garage.
MERRIAM AVE.
1301, Heights Garage.
MORRIS AVE.
806, Murphy's Garage.
1005, Levine Garage Corp.
Cor. 143d St., Munich and Medell.
MORRIS PARK AVE.
Cor. Mullner Ave., Morris Park Garage
MOTT AVE.
& 153d St., Longview Garage.
PARK AVE.
481, Sanford Auto Company.
485, Wilgus & Co.
583, Cryder & Co.
587, Park Ave. Garage.
1691, Gus Rotholz.
4506, Aetna Garage Co., Inc.
PEARL ST.
355, J. T. Kelly
PELHAM PARKWAY.
Cor Williamsbridge road. Gasoline Stations, Inc.
PLIMPTON AVE.
Cor. 172nd St., Conway's Garage.
PROSPECT AVE.
966, Paramount Garage Co., Inc.
SAINT GEORGE CRESCENT.
Cor. Van Cortlandt Ave., Lord's Gasoline Station.
ST. NICHOLAS AVE.
331, Hurlberg Garage.
335, Eureka Automobile Station.
641, College Garage.
647, St. Nicholas Garage.
1006, Donma Garage.
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD.
1153, Peerless Boulevard Garage.
1161, Aaron Garage
1952, Fairmount Garage Corp.
2073, Boulevard Auto Company.
THIRD AVE.
66, Brown's Garage.
2199, Reliance Garage.
Cor. 133d St., California Oil Works.
THOMPSON ST.
245, De Polo Garage.
TIEBOUT AVE.
2344, Overlook Garage.
TOMPKINS ST.
42, Hetzenhauser Bros.
TREMONT AVE.
& Watson Ave., Valentine Garage.
on West Farms Garage.
TRINITY AVE.
917, Trinity Garage.
UNIVERSITY AVE.
3614, Kingsbridge Garage.
University Ave. Garage, University Ave and 176th St
VESTRY ST.
66, Miller's Auto Express Co.
WASHINGTON AVE.
962, Yookal Bros. Corp.
WASHINGTON SQ. SOUTH.
73, Washington Square Garage.
WATER ST.
662, Circkers, Sol.
WATTS ST.
163, Dasing Garage.
WALKER AVE.
1780, Kolbe, A.
WEBSTER AVE.
1139, Fleetwood Garage.
1360, Kindermann & Sons Garage.
1818, Reliable Garage.
1826, Duggan's Webster Ave. Garage.
3669, Tyrrell & Co., Inc., Geo. H.
3134, McGee Garage, W. C.
WEST END AVE.
70, Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.
83, Kelly Springfield Motor Truck.
91, West End Garage.
102, United Garage.
119, Palette Garage.
WEST 3D ST.
106, Third Street Garage.
112, West 3rd St. Garage.
WEST 11TH ST.
356, Donovan Trucking Co.
WEST 15TH ST.
430, Fifteenth St. Garage.
422, Piercy Contracting Company.
WEST 18TH ST.
157, Greenwich Garage.
190, F. Reis.
245, Empire Garage.
339, Fred Trinco Garage.
WEST 19TH ST.
428, Rich, Fitzpatrick.
WEST 20TH ST.
408, S. T. Garage, Inc.
WEST 27TH ST.
242, J. Strous Garage.
WEST 29TH ST.
535-545, 27th and 28th St. Garage Co.
949, Martinique Garage.
WEST 31ST ST.
104, Penn Garage.
WEST 35TH ST.
513, National Garage.
WEST 36TH ST.
305, Garland Service Co.
256, 36th St. Garage.
524, N. Y. Automobile Garage.
WEST 37TH ST.
512, Peter White Garage.
WEST 39TH ST.
146, Opera House Garage.
WEST 40TH ST.
362, Internationa. Garage.
WEST 41ST ST.
220, Hudson Garage.
236, Packard Transp. & Repair Co.
WEST 42D ST.
345, 42d Street Garage.
621, N. Y. Auto Packard Renting Co.
WEST 45TH ST.
406, Interboro News.
502, 45th St. Garage.
WEST 47TH ST.
228, Carlened Co.
WEST 48TH ST.
315, Forty-eighth Street Garage.

WEST 49TH ST.
147, Forty-ninth Street Garage.
225, Bowman Auto Company.
301, Equitable Auto Company.
327, Sally Wiesbacher, Inc.
WEST 56TH ST.
218, Mason Bros., Inc.
235, People's Garage.
248, Caron Garage.
WEST 51ST ST.
139, O'Toole's Garage.
218, J. A. Ryan.
225-234, Postal Garage.
WEST 52D ST.
112, Joscelyn Garage.
115-117, Franklin J. Phillips.
148, M. W. Smith Co.
567, McNulty Bros.
580, Buick Motor Co., Thos. A. Cowan.
WEST 60TH ST.
20, Lewis, S. H.
25, Locomobile Co. of America.
40, St. Paul Garage.
WEST 54TH ST.
114, Proud Taylor Elec. Co.
124, The Corvan, Garage.
147, Webb's Garage.
155, S. S. Garage, Inc.
338, Norman Garage.
247, Auto Club of America.
Cor. B'way, Reo Motor Car Company.
WEST 55TH ST.
139, Aero Garage.
411, Hotel Rental Service.
417, Stearns Co., F. B., of N. Y.
419, Mitchell Motor Car Company
WEST 56TH ST.
107, Park Garage.
114, Great Northern Garage.
129, Lotos Garage.
132, Gem Garage.
152, Newport Transfer Co., M. Buckley.
155, Flint Garage, L. H. Cornish.
160, Day and Night Garage.
Cor. 58th Ave., Columbus Circle Gas & Oil Co.
WEST 57TH ST.
108, Larrk-Weil Co.
515, Clinton Garage.
518, Eagle Garage.
631, White Company.
Cor. B'way, Colt-Stratton Company.
WEST FORDHAM ROAD.
148, R. A. Myer's Gas Station.
WEST 63D ST.
8, Detroit Cadillac Motor Company.
42, Marmon, N. Y. Company.
WEST 64TH ST.
203, Grand Garage, Inc., L. J. Kelly.
205, Colonial Garage.
Cor. West End Ave., International Motor Company.
302, Acme Garage.
WEST 65TH ST.
29, Kesbec Sales Co.
202, Riverside Garage.
214, Long Acre Motor Company.
218, Pyramid Garage.
306, New York Auto Garage.
WEST 66TH ST.
225, Alder's Garage & Repair Co.
WEST 67TH ST.
48, West 67th St. Garage.
WEST 68TH ST.
142, Joseph A. Ryan.
241, Thomey Auto Service.
WEST 69TH ST.
244, B. & B. Garage.
246, Hetzer Bros.
268, Continental Garage.
WEST 70TH ST.
320, W. B. Thom.
340, Edson Garage, M. Edson.
WEST 75TH ST.
207, 7 5th St. Garage.
WEST 76TH ST.
Cor. B'way, Acon Garage.
210, Superior Motors Garage.
WEST 77TH ST.
200, D. & D. Garage.
WEST 80TH ST.
214, Ashbop Garage, Depallna & Wilson.
WEST 82D ST.
211, Burghardt Mills Co.
WEST 83D ST.
150, Preston Hall Garage.
200 to 230, Savoy Service Station.
WEST 87TH ST.
211, Up-to-Date Garage.
252, Belnord Garage.
WEST 88TH ST.
123, The Hailey Stable & Garage Corp.
171, Champion Garage.
210, West End Auto Palace.
WEST 90TH ST.
2, Kingston Garage.
112, Globe Garage.
WEST 92ND ST.
55, Turpin Garage & Supply Co., Inc.
WEST 98TH ST.
215, Royal Garage.
WEST 99TH ST.
215, Thedford's Garage, Inc.
WEST 100TH ST.
141, Century Garage.
146, Eureka Garage Corp.
WEST 101ST ST.
160, Ronair Garage and Supply Co.
WEST 102D ST.
204, Miller's Garage, J.
WEST 103TH ST.
112, Consolidated Garage & Taxi Co.
WEST 107TH ST.
102, Royal Garage, Branch B.
241, Rite Garage.
WEST 108TH ST.
234, Manchester Garage Co.
WEST 109TH ST.
254, Bona Vista Garage Co.
WEST 110TH ST.
145, Cathedral Park Garage, Inc.
WEST 118TH ST.
65, Alhambra Garage Co.
W. 122D ST.
552, University Garage.
WEST 124TH ST.
208, Normal Automobile Station.
WEST 125TH ST.
523, Martin Taxi Service Co.
WEST 127TH ST.
552, Olympic Garage.
WEST 128TH ST.
303, Security Garage.
WEST 132D ST.
163, Kingwood Garage.
WEST 135D ST.
Cor. St. Nicholas Ave., Daly Bros. Gasoline Station.
WEST 135TH ST.
260, Ideal Garage Co.
520, 135th St. Garage Cory's.
WEST 141ST ST.
50-53, Reavis Garage.
307, Strand Auto Co.
WEST 143D ST.
Cor. 5th Ave., Baker, R. & D. Co.
WEST 144TH ST.
52, West 144th St. Garage, Inc.
90, Dolphin Garage.
98, Rockfall Garage.
WEST 154TH ST.
484, Fort Washington Garage.
WEST 161ST ST.
512, The Ansonia Garage.
519, Ray Bee Garage, Inc.
WEST 165TH ST.
554, Washington Heights Garage.
WEST 170TH ST.
Cor. Broadway, Kesbec Sales Co., No. 3
Cor. Haven Ave., Haven Ave. Garage.
WEST 181ST ST., BRONX.
14, Mount Hope Service Station.
WEST 202TH ST.
442, Black's Inwood Garage.
WEST 234TH ST.
Cor. Broadway, McPartland's Gasoline Station P.

WHITE PLAINS AVE.
3445, Geo. W. Benjamin.
WHITE PLAINS ROAD.
2221, Gasoline Station.
3445, Benjamin, Geo. W.
WILLIAMSBRIDGE ROAD.
1453, Thompson's Garage.
NEAR PELHAM PARKWAY.
R. Manson & Son.

BROOKLYN

ABERDEEN ST.
F. Siegman, Cor. Bushwick Ave.
ALBANY AVENUE.
Albany Garage.
ATLANTIC AVENUE.
Ajax Garage 1559.
E. H. Dunn, 2703.
Van Sicien Garage, 2514.
C. J. Williams, 2733.
W. S. Briddette, 259.
Diuguid Bros., 975.
Mohawk Garage, 1348.
Moll's Garage, 430.
United States Garage, 1636-1686.
Warwick Auto Supply Co., Atlantic Ave. & Warwick St.
L. P. Stauffer, 3018.
AVE. Q.
Irving Garage, 1007.
K. Vandoll, Atlantic Ave. & Linwood St.

BAY RIDGE AVE.
Island Garage, 245.
Mitnight Bros., 246.
BEDFORD AVE.
Bedford Ave Auto Taxi Co., 112
Bedford Auto Garage, 912.
I. C. Kirkham, 1265.
Parkside Gaso Station, 3066.
Powell Garage, 2038.
BEDFORD AVE.
Martin's Garage, 2468
Slocum Motor Service, Inc., 1543.
Martin's Garage, 2466.
BERGEN ST.
Elmwood Garage, 608.
BERRIMAN ST.
Coddington Garage, Berriman St. and Dumont Ave., Brooklyn.
BOERUM PLACE.
Boerum Place Garage, 27.
BUSHWICK AVE.
Alvyn Garage, 262. David Parkin.
SIEGEL ST.
126-102 Bushwick Terminal Garage
BUTLER ST.
Buick Motor Co., 334.
CARROLL ST.
Star Garage, 119.
CHAUNCEY ST.
Marquis Garage, cor. Patchen Ave.
CHURCH AVE.
Church & Bedford Ave., J. J. Bollinger.
Premier Garage, 1616.
CLARK ST.
St. George Garage, 53.
CLARKSON ST.
Clarkson Manna Garage, 313.
CLERMONT AVE.
M. S. Marlborough Sons, 470.
Clermont Ave. Garage, 453.
COLLEGE PLACE.
Zeegen Garage, 22.
Brooklyn Heights Motor Cabs, 16.
Litton Garage, 12.
COMMERCIAL ST.
G. G. Stache's Sons, 70.
CONEY ISLAND AVE.
Howard G. Rolston, cor. Foster Ave.
Kensington Garage, 712.
Cortelyou Garage, 726.
Nonpareil Garage, 794.
Prospect Park South Garage, 488.
Oakcrest, 1201.
COOK ST.
Cook Garage, Inc., 168.
COOPER ST.
Cooper Garage, 283.
Cypress Garage and Repair Co., 1714.
CORNELIA ST.
Cornelia Garage & Repair Corp., 3819.
CRANBERRY ST.
Pioneer Garage, 23.
CRESCENT ST.
Foot of, C. J. Wellman.
Adelphi Garage, 200.
CROPSEY AVE.
Bath Beach Garage & Machine Co., 1907.
United Auto Repair & Vulcanizing Co., 4383.
CUMBERLAND ST.
Hall Garage, 370.
DE KALB AVE.
De Kalb Garage, 798.
Star Garage & Machine Shop, 896-898.
DOBBINS ST.
Ormond Garage, W. L. Russel, Prop.
DRIGGS AVE.
Eastern District Garage, Inc., cor. South 9th St.
DUFFIELD ST.
Duffield Garage, 160.
Extension Garage, 60.
EASTERN PARKWAY.
1 Goodman, 1700.
Imperial Parkway Taxi Co., 1878 Eastern Parkway.
The Silverman Garage, cor. Sterling Pl & Rarnow, 1971.
Wallmon Garage, Eastern Parkway & Sterling Place.
EAST NEW YORK AVE.
Cor. Pennsylvania Ave. & Stewart, 1730.
EAST 21ST ST. & FOSTER AVE.
Chas. Frobers.
EAST 21ST STREET.
C. Frauberg, East 21st and Foster Ave.
EAST 38TH ST.
Glenwood Garage, W. O. Baur, 635.
EAST 129TH ST.
Clarendon Garage, 253.
Goodwin's Garage, cor. Tilden Ave.
EAST 92D ST.
and Flatlands Ave., Canarsie, Geo. Krier.
ECKFORD ST.
Eckford Garage, 75.
EUCLID AVE.
Euclid Garage, 257.
EIGHTH AVE.
Garage Colony, Inc., 8236.
Kenmore Garage, 4443.
11TH ST.
Thomas Pitbladdo, 478.
83D ST.
John F. Diskin, 1061.
84TH ST.
Bee & See Garage, 365.
Sunset Garage, 314.
85TH ST.
Bay Ridge Garage, 358.
86TH ST.
Blythebourne Garage, 1339.
FLATBUSH AVE.
Supreme Gas Station, Flatbush Ave. Extension, cor. Lafayette St.
Bklyn Riding & Drl. Club, cor. Plaza St.
Supreme Gas Station, Flatbush Ave. Extension and Prince St.
Extension Garage, 51 Flatbush Ave. Extension.
Victor Selling Co., 103 Flatbush Ave. Extension, cor. Tillary St.
Michael T. Watts, Flatbush Ave. Extension.
Supreme Gasoline Station, Flatbush Ave. Ext. and Chapel St.
H. F. Stephens, Flatbuse Ave. and Stephen's Court.
FOREST AVE.
F. J. Reiss, 47.
Plats Bros., 67.
FORT HAMILTON AVE.
H. A. Bill, 6250.
James Quigley, 6230.
FOSTER AVE.
Uptrott & Allen, 902.
14TH AVE.
14th Ave. Garage, cor. 39th St.
FOURTH AVE.
Fischer & Fischer, Fourth Ave. & 39th St.
Ernest Bosson, 531.
Salvatore Lombardi, 653.
Supreme Gas Station, Fourth Ave. and Douglas St.
Crescent Garage, 6317.
G. Farrigno, 380.
FOURTH ST.
Cross Garage, 331.
43d St.
Otis & Dobbin, 4420.
44TH ST.
West End Garage & Auto Co., 1343.
FROST ST.
Reliable Garage, 103.
FULTON ST.
Geo. Pool & Son, 73.
Fulton Park Garage, opposite Lewis Av.
GATES AVENUE.
Elbram Garage, 661.
Kaufman's Garage, 614.
P. H. Free Garage, Gates & Maple Av.
GREENE AVENUE.
Royal Garage & Machine Co., 1005.
HALSEY ST.
664, Enterprise Garage.
HAMILTON AVENUE.
Frank Sesso, 128.
McKay Bros., 485.
HANCOCK STREET.
Pupki Auto. Co., 488.
Saratoga Garage, 940.
Hancock Auto Corp. Hancock & Cypress Sts.
HARMON ST.
Irving Garage, 379.
HENRY ST.
Henry Garage, 546.
HERKIMER PL.
S. & S. Motors Co., 7.
HERKIMER STREET.
A. J. Cullifford, 236.
Herkimer Garage, 248.
Eureka Garage, 549.
American Auto Service, 691.
HIGHLAND BOULEVARD.
F. Siegman, Cor. Bushwick Ave.
HOPE ST.
Nassau Garage, 120.
HOWARD AVENUE.
Howard Garage, Cor. Eastern Pkway.
HUGHES ST.
Hughes Auto Repair Co., 2372.
HUMBOLDT STREET.
Lasky Motor Car Co., Inc., 35.
HURON STREET.
Oakland Garage, 183.
IRVING AVENUE.
Irving Ave. Garage, 28.
JEFFERSON AVENUE.
F. M. Marko, 102.
JAMAICA AVE.
East New York Taxi Co., Inc., 77.

JUNIUS ST.
Junius Garage, 238-242.
KINGS HIGHWAY.
Geo. Doyle, 38.
Fred. Hommel Garage, Cor. Snyder Av.
KNICKERBOCKER AVE.
Campbell's Garage, Cor. Moffat St.
Knickerbocker Garage, 118.
KOSCIUSKO ST.
Mitchell Garage, 20.
LAFAYETTE AVENUE.
Detroit Cadillac Motor Car Co.
Knowlson Garage, 438.
S. & M. Garage, 431.
LEXINGTON AVE.
Darwin Garage 179.
L. A. Disbrow, 256.
Lexington Garage, 411.
Quincy Garage, 334.
LIBERTY AVE.
L. Milchman, 1108.
LOTT STREET.
Beverley Garage, 140.
E. M. Pilser, Lott Ave. & Watkins St.
MADISON STREET.
Sylvan Garage, 633.
MANHATTAN AVE.
Manhattan Ave. Garage, 883.
MARCY AVE.
J. Blumenthal, 633.
MAUJER STREET.
Maujer Garage, 266.
McDONOUGH STREET.
McDonough Garage, 406.
MEEKER AVE.
Spatta's Gasoline Station, cor. Van Dam St
METROPOLITAN AVE.
Richard Schnibbe, 109.
A. Runkel, 761.
Neuman's Metropolitan Garage, 1466.
MONROE STREET.
C. B. Crossman Garage, 107.
MORGAN AVE.
Morgan Ave. Garage, Cor. Meserole St.
MYRTLE AVE.
Cor. New Fresh Pond Road, Ridgewood.
Auto Garage.
NEW UTRECHT AVE.
H. M. Dickover & Son, 5066.
NOSTRAND AVE.
Hawthorne Garage, 1187.
NORTH 6TH ST.
Jacobi's Garage, 127.
NORTH 9TH ST.
Roebling Auto Supply Co., 775.
OCEAN AVE.
Ocean Ave. Garage, 2042.
OCEAN PARKWAY.
Shelbourne Garage, foot of Ocean Pkwy.
Circle Garage, 4.
Morri-Levy Ocean Parkway & Neptune Ave.
Sheepshead Bay Garage, 3156.
Cor Prospect Ave., F. B. Walsh.
OSBORNE ST.
Central Garage, 167-169.
PACIFIC ST.
Portland Garage, 670.
C. Quinn, 161.
PARK AVE.
Park Ave. Garage, 904.
Tompkins Garage, 756.
Park Ave. Garage, Park & Clinton Aves
PARK PLACE.
Eland Garage, 500.
PENNSYLVANIA AVE.
East New York Garage 75.
POWELL ST.
Cor. Sutter Ave., Sapir's Garage.
PROSPECT PLACE.
Healy Prospect Garage, 731.
PUTNAM AVE.
United Motor Co., 100.
Kohlmeyer's Garage, 1726.
Brooklyn Auto Delivery Co., 101.
PRESIDENT ST.
Joseph D'Esterre, 1233.
RALPH AVE.
Ralph Garage, 199.
RIDGEWOOD AVE.
Ridgewood Ave. Garage, 293.
REID AVE.
Putnam Garage, 300.
ROEBLING ST.
Quick Service Garage, cor. Division Ave.
ROGERS AVE.
Empire Garage, 1313.
Flatbush Auto Service Co., 1345.
ROCKAWAY AVE.
Rockaway Garage, 536.
SCHOLES ST.
Graham Garage, 163.
17TH ST.
Frank De Vito, 158.
SKILLMAN ST.
Everready Garage & Service Co., 91.
ST. JOHN'S PL. & RALPH AV.
Miller Garage.
ST. MARK'S AVE.
Armstrong Garage Co., Inc., 331.
Cours Garage, 333.
Pratt, Hendricks Co., 239.
Fortier & Strickland, 333.
60TH ST.
STARR ST.
Starr Garage, 214.
Sunset Garage, Inc., 1533.
STAGG ST.
Stagg Garage, 130.
STATE ST.
Daniel F. E. Leary, 223.
78TH ST.
Shore Road Garage, 315.
SHEEPSHEAD BAY ROAD.
Bayside Garage, 1737.
SIXTH AVE.
6 Sixth Ave. Garage, 5616.
60TH ST.
Louis Balestine, 1302.
58TH ST.
Louis Stackieroth, 455.
16TH ST.
Dalpus Garage, 543.
SNYDER AVE.
Brooklyn Motor Car Co., 44.
J. J. Snyder & Sons, 55.
Snyder Ave. Garage, 54.
STERLING PLACE.
Voll's Garage, 109.
Crocker Garage, 300.
Eagle Garage, Eastern Parkway & Sterling Place.
STONE AVE.
Lux Garage, 34, near B'way.
STUYVESANT AVE.
Stuyvesant Heights Garage, 15.
TILDEN AVE.
Flatbush Auto Co., 2222.
12TH AVE.
John F. Diskin, 4426.
30TH ST.
Hollander Garden Garage, 30th St. and Railroad Ave.
Hoach Bros. Co., 331.
34TH AVE.
T. H. Joyce, 3837.
34TH ST.
American Garage & Machine Wks., 227.
UNDERHILL AVE.
Standard Garage Service Co., 105.
UNION ST.
Hurwitz Garage, Cor. Sutter Ave.
McIntosh Bros., 811.
Park Plaza Garage, 630.
Union Garage, 784.
Academy Garage, 538.
VANDERBILT AVE.
Vanderbilt Garage, 267.
VERNON AVE.
M. Reichelsohn's Garage, 230.
Hohweisner & Son, 375.
Keystone Garage, 301.
WASHINGTON AVE.
Consumers Park Gasoline Station, Montgomery St.
WATKINS ST.
Watkins St. Garage, 332.
WAVERLY AV.
J. J. Hillis, 25.
Waverly Garage, 234.
St. James Garage, 34b.
WEIRFIELD ST.
Fred Frugel's Garage, 300.
WEST 8TH ST.
F. A. Kelsey, 2562.
WEST 8TH ST.
Seagate Garage, W. 37th St. & Mermaid Ave.
WILLOUGHBY GARAGE
Willoughby & Knickerbocker Aves.

LONG ISLAND

ASTORIA.
Astoria Garage, Willow & Franklin Sts.
Charles Amann, 79 Fulton Av.
Brust Bros. Garage, 285 8th Ave.
Falconer Garage Co., 183 Jamaica Ave.
Private Auto Rental Service Co., 22 Grand Ave.
Sachse & Marks, 177 Vandeventer Ave.
Uhl & Mets, 353 Lockwood St.
Michael T. Watts, Queensboro Bridge Plaza.
BAYSIDE.
Auto Repair & Machine Works
Otto's Gasoline Station.
COLLEGE POINT.
Geo. Duer.
Horn & McCracken.
Kraemer's Express Co., College Point, L. I.

CORONA.
Palace Garage, 10-12 Jackson Ave.
Chatfield Garage, Jackson Ave. at 41st St.
Corona Motor Car Co.
Haines Gaso. Station, J. W. Haines Prop., Jackson Ave.
Corsell Garage, 90 East Jackson Ave.
CONEY ISLAND.
West End Garage, Cook's Lane and Railroad Ave.
ELMHURST
Elmhurst Bridge Garage, Kingsland Ave.
W. A. Puttis Garage, Jackson Ave & 35th St.
FLUSHING
Flushing Auto Garage, 110 Broadway.
John Geddes.
Mold's Garage.
Queensboro Garage, 99 Broadway.
Upper Flushing Garage, 49 Murray St.
New Broadway Flushing Garage, Bedford Ave. & Broadway.
FOREST HILLS
Continental Garage, Continental Ave.
Forest Hills Garage, Queens Blvd.
Fred Frey, Metropolitan & Cooper Aves.
GLENDALE.
A. Geier, 2904 Myrtle Ave.
Wm. Rupp, Cooper Ave.
F. Schoenagel & Co., Cooper Ave.
Myrtle Garage, Cooper & Myrtle Aves.
HOLLIS.
Hollis Gaso. Station, Fulton St., Russell Yeaple, Prop.
HOWARD BEACH.
Anderson & Sletz.
H. Paulson.
JAMAICA.
Baker Bros. Garage Co., Inc., 19 No. Washington St.
Frank Berman, 134 Rockaway Rd.
Disbrow Bros., Hillside Ave.
Franklin Garage, 5 Franklin St.
International Garage, Smith St.
D. Koster & Son, Hillside Ave.
Mott Bros., Hillside Ave.
Palm Garage, Hillside & Flushing Aves.
Wiegel's Garage, Union Hill St.
Strang Auto Garage Co., Inc., Fulton at Smith St.
Mrs. Schmidt, Hillside & Columbus Aves.
Unity Garage, Queens Boulevard.
John Valentine, Hillside Av. & Hoffman Blvd.
Greef's Garage, Rockaway Road and Chichester Ave.
LITTLE NECK.
Cornell's Garage.
LONG ISLAND CITY.
C. J. Brown, Bridge Plaza.
Burke's Gaso. Station, Thompson Ave. & Hulst St.
Crescent Garage, 324 Jackson Ave.
Dumpert, John, 191 Crescent St.
Ford Motor Co., Jackson Ave.
Gotham, Inc., 207 1st Ave., L. I. City.
Model Garage, 95 Paynter Ave.
Richenstein Bros., Bridge Plaza.
Taft's City Garage, 110 First Ave.
Watts' Gasoline Station, Bridge Plaza.
Webster Ave. Garage, 4th & Webster Ave.
Long Island City Supply and Repair Co., 133 Bridge Plaza.
MIDDLE VILLAGE.
Hirsch, Jacob.
NORTH BEACH.
Wiener Motor Works.
OZONE PARK.
L. F. Meliere, Jerome Ave.
August Schrempp, Rockaway Road.
QUEENS
Queens Auto Repair Shop, Hempstead Road

HEAVY AUTO DEMAND IN SOUTH AMERICA

Show at the Palace Also Reveals That Scandinavians Look to Us for Supply.

ELECTRICS MOST NEEDED

Jump in Popularity Due to Low Running Cost and Improvement in Models.

What the war has done for the American automobile industry was exemplified yesterday at the show in the Grand Central Palace by the presence of several representatives from European and South American countries, prepared to place contracts for the shipment of large numbers of passenger motor vehicles. America is now the only country to which foreigners can look for any large supply of automobiles, and a big increase in exports is assured as soon as better shipping facilities are available.

Due to the scarcity of gasoline in Europe, there has been an exceptionally heavy demand during the last year in the Scandinavian countries, and also in England, for electric cars. There is plenty of electricity there, and a trade representative from Norway said yesterday that several hundred American electric vehicles could be sold at once in that country if it were possible to ship them. He has ordered 100 Rauch & Lang electric broughams, selling for $3,000 here, and when they arrive in Norway they will be eagerly taken, he said, at $5,500. He has made arrangements to ship forty of them within the next two weeks. The same makers have lately sent ten of their new taxicabs to Japan.

The electric automobile has had a wonderful jump in popularity during the last three years. Four electric companies are exhibiting at the show, and the manager of one concern estimated that more than 50,000 passenger electric vehicles are now in use in the United States, last year showing an increase of 15,000 over the preceding year. Chicago is the largest user of electrics of any city in the world, about 10,000 being in use there for passenger service, of which about 700 are taxicabs. Electric taxicabs are also in general use in Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis, and other Western cities.

The Rauch & Lang Company shows two models, the four-passenger brougham and a five-passenger coach selling for $3,200. The other exhibiting makes are the Ohio, Milburn, and the Detroit Electric. The Milburn favors the gasoline car style for the body, the batteries being beneath a long hood which is equipped with a radiator giving it the appearance of a high-powered gasoline vehicle. Their average is 100 miles on a charge of electricity, and they can speed up to 25 or 28 miles an hour. The low operating cost is the prime advantage of the electrics.

One of the big crowds, both afternoon and evening, was around the Studebaker cars, attracted by the new light four chassis and the chummy roadster, an entirely new model on the light six-cylinder chassis, 119 wheelbase. The new mechanical features of the Studebaker cars this season involve the placing of the transmission amidships from the rear axle, a disk absorber between the transmission and flywheel, eliminating the shocks from the motor. Although the chummy roadster is not yet ready for delivery four sales have been closed this week. It sells for $1,450. The seven-passenger touring car, 126-inch wheelbase, sells for $1,695.

Among the multi-cylinders which are attracting attention are the new Hal models, shown in three body styles on the big 135-inch chassis, providing roomy accommodations for the seven-passenger limousine and the family touring car carrying the same number. There is also a four-passenger roadster of striking design and finish. One of the features which add to the operating convenience is the locating of the power tire pump below the driver's seat. The key which throws it into gear comes up through the floor into a special compartment under the driving seat. To inflate the tires all that is necessary is to raise the seat cushion, pull out the hose, attach it to the tire, and pull a little lever. When the tire is inflated, a slight push on the lever shuts off the pump, and the hose can then be easily put into its compartment. The touring models sell for $3,800, the sedan for $4,800, and the limousine for $5,000.

The Oakland shows two new closed car models, a unit body sedan and a coupé, both of the popular convertible type, providing a quick transformation to an open car, with the exception of the roof top. The new Oaklands are upholstered in grey, the sedan has staggered doors and individual front seats. The season's models include six body types, among them being an attractive touring sedan, a three-passenger roadster, and a five-passenger touring car, all mounted on the six-cylinder chassis.

The Harroun custom-built body roadster is one of the new small cars in the show. It is equipped on the standard four-cylinder chassis, 106-inch wheel base and sells for $1,695, a higher price, owing to its more expensive body, than the five-passenger touring car, one of the very reasonable cars of that type selling for $785.

Few of the visitors who have admired the ninety horse-power Roamer-Duesenberg car, one of the latest things of the season, realized that its production had been threatened with extinction a few days ago when the Government took over the Duesenberg motor factory for the manufacture of Liberty motor airplane engines. It was announced yesterday that a smaller factory has been secured in the West where the Duesenberg engine will continue to be made. The engines were used in many of the racing machines last season and as equipped in the new Roamers the motor will contain all the features of the racing type. The touring car with this engine sells for $2,950.

There is a patriotic War Savings Stamp booth on the third floor in charge of several young women affiliated with the National War Savings Committee, and who devote several hours a day to selling the war stamps. Their energy combined with their good looks has been productive of over $400 worth of sales.

Today will be Suburban and Ladies' Day at the show.

KENYON DEFENDS TROOPS.

Denounces Stories of Drunkenness —Calls for Unity to Push War

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Senator Kenyon of Iowa, who recently returned from the battle front in Europe, made a speech in the Senate today, and in the course of it he denounced the reports of drunkenness among American troops abroad. He urged Americans not to repeat the stories, branding them as unfounded and intended to divert their attention from prosecution of the war.

"General Pershing can look after that better than you or I," the Senator said. "He does not want a drunken or diseased army. Let's quit this and leave the matter to Pershing."

Senator Kenyon warned against Germany's peace offers and the stories that the country was exhausted.

Pointing to the fact that it took England two years or more to get ready to fight, he held that there was no reason for gloom in this country now, but added that "the saddest words this nation can ever write, if it fails in this emergency by reason of delay, will be the words 'too late.'

"We must bring to the western front 2,000,000 men and have 1,000,000 in reserve," the Senator said. "We must do it as quickly as possible. We must cut red tape, stop quarreling about the guns and like things, and carry this thing through on businesslike principles. It is not a time for partisanship nor politics, and I may say it is no time for inefficiency in any department of our Government."

Senator Kenyon said that in this "spirit of non-partisanship" he would like to see a coalition Cabinet.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—The United States Army is the cleanest now in Europe, according to Dr. W. T. Foster, President of Reed College, who visited the entire French front as representative of the War Council of the Red Cross. In an address in Chicago today he said:

"I visited every camp in France where American soldiers are quartered, and I never saw any drunkenness. The morals of the American soldiers are good, too."

Mann and Bernard to be Co-Stars.

Louis Mann and Sam Bernard, it was announced yesterday, are soon to be seen as co-stars in a comedy entitled "Our Friendly Enemies," written by Samuel Shipman and Aaron Hoffman. The play, which deals with a phase of the war, will have its New York première early in February. It is being produced by A. H. Woods.

HELD FOR TRIAL AS SUGAR PROFITEER

Prayer Book Dealer Will Be First to Face Criminal Prosecution Under Federal Law.

The first criminal prosecution asked for by the New York City Federal Food Board was undertaken yesterday when United States Commissioner Hitchcock held in $2,500 bail Pincus Friedman of 172 Rivington Street, a dealer in prayer shawls and prayer books. It is alleged that Friedman was dealing in sugar, and the specific complaint against him is that he acted as a wholesale dealer without a Federal license.

Two weeks ago the Food Board received a complaint that Friedman was operating in sugar and that he was taking orders at his book store. Secret Service agents were put on the case, and it was found, the Government alleges, that the dealer in prayer shawls was receiving consignments of sugar from New Orleans. P. A. Johann, in charge of the investigation here, visited the store and seized letters which are alleged to indicate that Friedman had received at least 20,000 pounds of sugar. One letter from the Morgan Line advised Friedman that he must remove from Pier 49, North River, before Jan. 9, twenty barrels of sugar that had arrived on the steamship Creole. It is also said that Friedman received sixty-eight barrels on the steamship Pasco.

John Mitchell, head of the board, ordered that all sugar found in Friedman's store be seized. A third consignment of eighty barrels and twenty packets of sugar is also said to have arrived for Friedman.

Yesterday the regulation of the Food Board requiring that retailers label certain goods as to grade and price went into effect, and reports received by the board indicate that the dealers are complying.

INCOME

It is a contractor's duty to expend the monies involved in the Owner's investment, but the moment he exceeds the completion date and thereby postpones the rental returns, he is spending not only the investment, but the income on it, too.

The Thompson-Starrett Company so conducts its operations as to leave the income intact to its clients.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

ANNOUNCEMENT

During renovation of our Building due to recent fire we are located in adjoining Premises

377 Fifth Ave.

Stock Entirely New

Crocker Mourning House

ANNUAL
FUR SALE
25% REDUCTIONS
On Entire Stock
Also Odd Scarfs and Muffs at Half Former Prices

A. Jaeckel & Co.
Furriers
384 Fifth Avenue
Between 35th & 36th Streets—Telephone Greeley 2044

The Zionist Movement
A Series of Eight Big Articles by Bernard E. Richards

These wonderfully interesting articles, the first of which appears in The Tribune next Sunday, tell the history of this world-wide movement for the restoration of Palestine to the Jews.

In his splendidly informative way, Mr. Richards gives us the full story of this centuries-old hope of the Jew for national reëstablishment, which a miraculous chain of circumstances may make come true "shortly and in our own day."

You'll want to read every one of these vital articles as they appear each Sunday. The first is entitled "The First American Zionist"—make sure of getting it by ordering to-day your copy of the

Jan. 13th Sunday Tribune

Summer Delicacies in January That Reduce Year-'Round Table Expenses

THE old theory was that to serve "seasonable" foods out-of-season symbolized luxurious living. The modern housewife knows better. She understands that by so doing, she is aiding to reduce the cost of living. For, thereby, she is helping maintain markets that offer an inducement to conserve perishable foods during months when they are grown—assisting to keep down the average year-'round cost of table requirements.

THIS is far more than her acceptance of the Food Administration's plan; it is far-sighted common sense.

How Housewives Can Help

THUS, she is making possible the building of cold storage plants in every locality—adequate reservoirs for storing foods when they are produced in plenty to be distributed later when they are needed. And she is willing to do this; for, she has come to comprehend the real function and significance of cold-storage; she understands that foods which go into cold-storage in good condition will remain so—that the foods which come unfit out of the cold-storage plant are those which had been held too long for sale before being put there. And she knows, moreover, that foods so stored are not held indefinitely—that the steady piling up of interest and insurance charges demands that they be released to the market long before the next crop.

Perhaps, this year, when foods are higher than usual, housewives appreciate more fully the service which such an organization as that of Armour and Company provides. For, not alone does Armour collect foods at their choicest where Nature produces them best, not only does Armour transport them under refrigeration to where they are most needed, but Armour also stores them scientifically—under conditions which are ideal and which insure perfect keeping.

No Feast—No Famine

THUS, if you will think it over, you will see that what Armour is really doing for you is to equalize the national food supply over both the country and the seasons so that nothing will be lost—so there will not be a glut at one period of the year and prohibitively high prices at another.

If you will consider the facts carefully, you will find in them the reason why for assured quality always, it will pay you to ask your dealer for Armour's food products.

Armour's QUALITY PRODUCTS

ARMOUR AND COMPANY
CHICAGO

2201

The heart cry of FRANCE

"Tell your Americans to come quickly"

THIS is Premier Clemenceau's message to America through Caspar Whitney of The New York Tribune, who has just returned with the uncensored truth about conditions in France.

CASPAR WHITNEY

has written what he has learned. He shows from the other side of the curtain the reasons for Colonel E. M. House's report to President Wilson, "speed up the war," and for the reorganization of the quartermaster's department, which immediately followed.

Here is a series, highly illuminating, which tells of enormous difficulties to be overcome before America can strike effective blows in the world-war. Read the first of immensely important articles from the gifted pen of this famous editor and traveller and you'll certainly want the rest. Make sure of it by ordering to-day from your newsdealer the

Jan. 13th Sunday Tribune

ACCEPTS HYLAN'S BID FOR TEST OF B. R. T.

Travis H. Whitney of Public Service Board to Travel with Mayor for Week.

NEW COMPLAINT TO STRAUS

Mayor Arrives at City Hall at 9:20 o'Clock After Spending More Than an Hour on Way.

Complaining again of what he termed "deplorable conditions," on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit lines, Mayor Hylan, after he had arrived twenty minutes late at the City Hall yesterday morning, sent a letter to Chairman Oscar S. Straus of the Public Service Commission, inviting any member of the commission to meet him about 8 o'clock every morning for a week at the Gates Avenue station and travel over the line to New York personally to get acquainted with the B. R. T. situation. Commissioner Travis H. Whitney accepted the invitation and said he would be on hand at the Gates Avenue station at the requisite hour, beginning next Monday morning.

The Mayor in his letter to Chairman Straus, giving his reasons for not arriving at the City Hall until 9:20 o'clock yesterday morning, said:

I take the liberty to again write you about the deplorable condition of the elevated lines in Brooklyn. I arrived at the Gates Avenue station at 8 A. M. today, and after waiting nine minutes I finally was able to crowd my way into one of the cars, which was dangerously overcrowded. After the train left the station and made one or two stops it was announced that the next stop would be the Bowery. We finally arrived at Canal Street and there had to change cars and get into another train. Women and young girls, together with men, were so huddled and crowded that they were on the verge of fainting. From the time I started from the Gates Avenue station to my arrival at Chambers Street it took just 1 hour and 4 minutes.

I ask you to have a member of the commission meet me at about 8 o'clock at the Gates Avenue station for a week and travel over this line and see what the people are obliged to put up with.

I believe that you personally are earnestly interested in giving the people relief, and I know that if you were to experience the condition as it prevails on these lines you would agree with me that it is disgraceful and would do all in your power to effect a remedy. I say frankly that it would be absolutely dangerous for a man of your age to make this trip standing in one of these trains, where the air if foul and with so little ventilation.

In explaining why he could not ride with the Mayor today, Mr. Whitney said that he had to journey to Washington, there to meet Mr. Straus, where a conference with the authorities was necessary in an effort to obtain priorities so that steel might be obtained for the completion of certain portions of the dual system of rapid transit. This work, he stated, was practically at a standstill, due to lack of steel and other material.

Mr. Whitney declared that everything possible to relieve congestion on the transit lines was being done, and that the Public Service Commission was even taking the chance of accident in order to relieve congestion.

LIMIT OF LIVING WAGES.

Labor Chief Puts It at $4.50 a Day for a Family of Five.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—In a statement supported by statistics, Edward L. Keenan, President of the Central Labor Union, told the National Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board today that the head of a family of five must make more than $4.50 a day to support his family.

The food bill of a family of five, under prevailing price schedules, Keenan said, could not possibly be figured at less than $12.14 a week.

Keenan was Chairman of a committee which made a canvass to determine food prices and other expenses the industrial workers must meet.

Including housing, fuel, lighting, and other necessary expenses, as well as insurance and doctors' fees, Keenan's figures purported to show that it would cost a family of five $1,442.80 a year to exist.

Fund for Neediest Now $62,100.47.

These contributions were received yesterday by THE NEW YORK TIMES for the 100 Neediest Cases:

Charles Strauss	$50.00
"In Memory of Henrietta"	5.00
Total	$55.00
Total to date	$62,100.47

Advertising Record.

In 1917 The New York Times published 12,626,898 agate lines of advertisements, in 1916 11,526,496 lines, in 1915 9,682,562 lines, and in 1914 9,164,927 lines. The Times publishes a greater volume of advertisements (Help and Situation Wanted advertisements excepted) than any other New York newspaper.—Advt.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

She was the most beautiful woman in the world

SHE was the friend and confidant of royalty. Poets, painters, peers and sculptors were her intimates. Her companions were the society leaders of two continents.

She was the popular idol of the past generation. Every door was opened to her.

Today, with undiminished charm of personality and with enviable power of self-expression, she is telling the story of her eventful career.

Her name is Lillie Langtry, and she chose "America's Greatest Magazine" through which to give the world, "Myself and Others"—the most interesting modern memoirs ever written.

The greatest writers in all the world write regularly for Cosmopolitan. Here is the impressive list of authors and artists in the February number.

Booth Tarkington	*Elizabeth Robins*	*Charles E. Chambers*
Owen Johnson	*George Randolph Chester*	*Alonzo Kimball*
Arnold Bennett	*Arthur B. Reeve*	*John Alonzo Williams*
John Galsworthy	*Herbert Kaufman*	*W. T. Benda*
Samuel Merwin	*Ella Wheeler Wilcox*	*John T. McCutcheon*
Rex Beach	*Harrison Fisher*	*Stockton Mulford*
George Ade	*George Gibbs*	*W. D. Stevens*
Theodore Dreiser	*Howard Chandler Christy*	*Worth Brehm*
Robert W. Chambers		*Edward L. Chase*

February

Cosmopolitan

Out Today *Take it Home Tonight*

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

The True Reason the Millbrook Woolen Mills Took Government Work

Recent statements reflecting upon the integrity and good faith of the Millbrook Woolen Mills in connection with government contracts are so willfully incorrect that we desire to issue the following statement:

We brand as unqualifiedly false and malicious the allegation that the Millbrook Woolen Mills was favored in the award of government contracts.

In undertaking government contracts the Millbrook Woolen Mills has not only done so without thought of "extravagant" profits, as has been alleged, but has done so at a sacrifice due to enforced curtailing of its regular business with the civilian trade. When we undertook our government contracts we had recorded sufficient orders from our civilian accounts to cover our entire production.

These civilian orders were at prices that assured a profit far in excess of that on government work.

Nevertheless, actuated solely by a desire to do our share of patriotic work, we relinquished a percentage of civilian orders that we might undertake work urgently needed by the government at prices fixed by the government.

Moreover, our mill records, which are open to inspection, will prove that the cost of labor since we undertook government work has been advanced no less than 48% (within a period of eight months) while it is common knowledge that the cost of all raw materials entering into the manufacture of cloth has increased enormously. Despite these facts the original government prices have not been advanced.

From the very outset we did our best to make deliveries to our civilian accounts. When we received urgent written requests from the War Department to hasten and even anticipate deliveries of government cloth, so that our soldiers might be speedily appareled, it became inevitable that civilian deliveries be deferred.

We were ordered by the War Department to defer civilian deliveries.

Despite these handicaps, we succeeded in completing a considerable number of our civilian orders, at the same time making deliveries to the government.

The demands of the trade for immediate deliveries became so insistent and threatening, that to accede to them would have meant complete stoppage of government work, whereupon a commandeer order was issued by the War Department.

We unqualifiedly deny that the Millbrook Woolen Mills has, directly or indirectly, at any time received or used any goods, clippings, wool or other raw material from the Base Sorting Plant, or from any other governmental agency.

When the Millbrook Woolen Mills was awarded its first government contract on May 11, 1917, Mr. Samuel M. Kaplan, now a member of the Committee on Supplies, had no connection with any department of the government, and accordingly could not have been and was not instrumental in recommending the award of any contract, as has been alleged.

Later, when we undertook additional government contracts, none of the same were recommended by or through him, and we further deny most emphatically that he has now or ever had any connection, financial or otherwise, direct or indirect, with the Millbrook Woolen Mills.

Any statements contrary to the facts herein set forth are necessarily based on misinformation or are malicious in their origin and are harmful because false, unjust and libelous.

New York, January 10, 1918. MILLBROOK WOOLEN MILLS.

MINOR LEAGUES ASK RELIEF FROM FINANCIAL PRESSURE

MINOR LEAGUES ASK FOR A MORATORIUM

Request Placed Before National Commission to Enable Clubs to Continue.

PLAN VIEWED FAVORABLY

Release from Debts, with Guarantee of Payment After War, May Solve Bush Baseball Woes.

In order to prevent a general suspension of minor league baseball next Summer, the minors have requested the National Commission to declare a moratorium for the period of the war. The request was made at Cincinnati Wednesday by John H. Farrell, Secretary of the National Association of Minor Leagues, and Harry Stahlhefer, President of the Central League. It was the opinion of the minor league officials that unless the minors were released temporarily from the financial obligations incurred during the last two seasons many of them would be unable to open their gates next Summer.

Secretary Farrell informed the commission that the minor leagues were not trying to dodge their financial troubles, but asked for a moratorium so that new capital could be interested in minor league territory and operate many of the clubs during the coming Summer. Ten minor leagues, mostly the lower class organizations, had to suspend last season before the season was finished. There are ten other leagues which finished the season, many of them incurring heavy losses.

These leagues state that if they are forced to meet their financial obligations before another season starts they will be unable to operate this year. If, however, the payment of the debts assumed last season can be temporarily postponed until the end of the war the minor league officials declare that they will be able to pay all their bills.

In many of the minor leagues throughout the country there are prospective buyers of clubs who are willing to take a chance to operate, but they do not want to assume the debts the clubs made last season.

The National Commission has taken the plea of the minors under advisement and has shown a disposition to grant the moratorium, so that baseball in the minors may survive during the coming season. By declaring the moratorium the commission will assume the responsibilities of the past debts of the minors and will see that all obligations are met after the war is over.

Since the minor league convention in Louisville in November the clubs have been at a loss to know what to do for next season. Minor league baseball has never been a very prosperous business proposition, but the club owners are not able to stand another season as disastrous as last year.

M. H. Sexton of Little Rock, President of the National Association, has called a conference of minor league club owners at Chicago on Jan. 15, when the answer of the National Commission on the moratorium request will be made known.

The schedule of Spring games between the Yankees and the Boston Braves was completed yesterday, when games were arranged at Macon, Ga., and Dublin, Ga. The New York club is anxious to play in Dublin because last year the two teams were prevented from playing there on account of rain. Also a minister at Dublin objected to the visit of the major league clubs to that town, and on the Sunday before the game was scheduled he prayed for rain and it did rain.

The Yankees' schedule includes nearly all of the big military cantonments in the South, and is as follows: April 1, Camp Wheeler at Macon, Ga.; 2, Dublin; 3, Camp Hancock at Augusta, Ga.; 4, Orangeburg, S. C.; 5, Camp Jackson at Columbia, S. C.; 6, Camp Sevier at Greenville, S. C.; 8, Camp Wadsworth at Spartanburg, S. C.; 9, Camp Greene at Charlotte, N. C.; 10, Greensboro, N. C.; 11, Camp Lee at Petersburg, Va., and 12, 13, and 15, Brooklyn at Ebbets Field.

Secretary John A. Heydler of the National League returned yesterday from the National Commission meeting at Cincinnati and denied the rumor which was started in that city that President John K. Tener had resigned. The National League committee which was appointed to fix President Tener's salary has made a satisfactory report to the league. It is understood that the cut which was made in President Tener's yearly remuneration met with his approval, and that the league expects that he will serve out his year's term giving the organization only such time as is not taken by his private business interests.

Secretary Heydler also announced the make-up of the committee which will go to Washington next week to confer with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on the war tax on baseball admissions. The committee includes the members of the National Commission, Messrs. Tener, Johnson, and Herrmann; Secretary Heydler, John B. Foster of the Giants, Walter Hapgood of the Boston Braves, and Ben Minor, President of the Washington Club.

After the Washington meeting, the Schedule Committee of both leagues will go to Dover Hall to draw up the season's dates. Secretary Heydler stated that the baseball officials believe that railroad conditions will adjust themselves before April, and that the club will have little trouble in transportation. In making up the schedule, allowance will be made in all the jumps for late trains. The hardest jump in the National League schedule is between Pittsburgh and St. Louis, and there will be a minimum of these trips during the coming season.

Chairman August Herrmann of the National Commission in his annual report, which was read at Cincinnati, had the following to say about the game's future: "Professional baseball has proved its patriotism whenever and wherever possible, and those engaged in it stand ready to respond promptly and fully to the country's call, whether for service or for sacrifice. The popular demand for the maintenance of America's national game during the world war, which has the approval of the Government, will be complied with. In my judgment, the high standard of play will be maintained in the major leagues, and the attendance at games will be of such proportions as to put pessimists to confusion.

"It may be difficult to replace some of the players who are doing their bit abroad or are in preparation for active service, but I am confident that the American and National League teams of 1918 will be equipped with talent, and I have no doubt that the game will be more than self-supporting in the major league cities.

Catcher George Gibson signed his contract with the Giants yesterday and will again be the first lieutenant of McGraw's board of strategy during the coming season.

Eppa Rixey Gets Commission.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Eppa Rixey, left-handed pitcher of the Philadelphia Nationals, who lives at Charlottesville, Va., has been commissioned a First Lieutenant in the Sanitary Corps of the national army.

Eddie Cicotte Sends In Contract.

DETROIT, Jan. 10.—Eddie Cicotte, star pitcher for the Chicago Americans, announced today that he had signed his 1918 contract. Cicotte's home is in Detroit.

Cochran Is Twice Victor.

Welker Cochran defeated Thomas Gallagher in both games of their three-cushion billiard match at Maurice Daly's Academy yesterday. In the afternoon he triumphed over the veteran by a score of 40 to 24, completing his string in fifty-two innings. His best run for this session was 4. In the evening game Cochran was the victor at 40 to 33. Cochran made a high run of 9 in this contest. Each player has now won four games.

HARVARD CLUB BEATS YALE.

Makes Clean Sweep of Class A Squash Tennis Matches.

With a much stronger team than in any of the past matches of the series, the Harvard Club squash tennis players defeated the Yale Club representatives in the Class A Metropolitan League team matches on the Harvard Club courts yesterday, winning every one of the seven events against the Blue.

The Columbia Club and the combined team from the Princeton Club and the Squash Club clashed in the other match at the Squash Club. The Princeton-Squash representatives carried off the laurels, but only because an even break in actual play was turned to their favor by the default of H. Bulkley of the Columbia Club. This gave the Princeton squash team a 4 to 3 victory.

The Harvard Club team which faced Yale, while not nearly as strong as could have been placed on the courts, was more representative of the strength of the club than anything that has been brought together heretofore this season. Fillmore Van S. Hyde headed the team which repelled the invasion from the Yale Club. Following him were R. G. Coburn, J. Onatavia, Jr., and J. W. Appel, Jr., all proficient racquet wielders.

Hyde, who only recently won the handicap tournament, was pressed to a surprisingly close match by Donald Mackay of the Yale Club. Mackay was beaten in the first game at 16—7, but came back strong and outplayed Hyde during the second game much to the astonishment of the onlookers. In the final game, however, Hyde's remarkable ability at squash tennis was evidenced in its highest degree. He swept along rapidly and won at 15—3.

There was only one other three-game match played during the afternoon. In this D. F. Fox of the Harvard Club vanquished A. Adams, Jr., of the Yale Club at 17—16, 15—9, 15—12.

A match which promised a keen contest was that scheduled between J. W. Appel, the Harvard Club representative, and C. T. Cooney of the Yale Club. Cooney has been displaying a game of great strength recently, and was looked upon as a formidable foe for Appel. The Yale star was forced, however, to let the victory go to Appel by default.

The Princeton-Squash team and Columbia had a spirited struggle in their Class A match. F. S. Keeler, one of the Columbia Club stars, went down to defeat before the play of Dr. H. R. Mixsell of the Princeton Club at 15—8, 15—11.

R. L. Strebeigh, another of the prominent Columbia Club men, had difficulty in earning the decision over Dr. A. J. Mittendorf. The score of this encounter was 11—15, 15—11, 15—12.

The summaries:

Class A Team Matches.

HARVARD CLUB VS. YALE CLUB.

Fillmore Van S. Hyde, Harvard Club, defeated D. Mackay, Yale Club, 15—7, 16—15, 15—3; R. G. Coburn, Harvard Club, defeated J. A. Victor, Yale Club, 15—4, 15—2; J. Onatavia, Jr., Harvard Club, defeated E. J. Clapp, Yale Club, 15—4, 15—9; D. F. Fox, Harvard Club, defeated W. Adams, Jr., Yale Club, 17—16, 15—9, 15—12; A. E. Ellis, Harvard Club, defeated P. M. Blodget, Yale Club, 15—9, 15—12; G. N. Richard, Harvard Club, defeated T. E. Hapgood, 15—8, 15—5; J. W. Appel, Jr., Harvard Club, defeated C. T. Cooney, Yale Club, by default.

PRINCETON-SQUASH VS. COLUMBIA CLUB.

A. W. Putnam, Columbia Club, defeated S. H. Bird, Princeton-Squash, 15—3, 15—8; A. C. Scott, Columbia Club, defeated G. Vanderbilt, Princeton-Squash, 15—8, 16—13; R. L. Strebeigh, Columbia Club, defeated Dr. A. J. Mittendorf, Princeton-Squash, 11—15, 15—11, 15—12; A. W. Riley, Princeton-Squash, defeated L. E. Mahan, Columbia Club, 15—7, 15—8; Dr. H. R. Mixsell, Princeton-Squash, defeated F. S. Keeler, Columbia Club, 15—8, 15—11. Harold Tobey, Princeton-Squash, defeated H. Kellock, Columbia Club, 15—10; W. J. Knapp, Princeton-Squash, won by default from H. Bulkley, Columbia Club.

TO AID APPRENTICE RIDERS.

Jockey Club Makes More Liberal Allowance for Youngsters.

There will be a more liberal allowance for apprentice riders as a result of an amendment to the racing rules adopted at the annual meeting of The Jockey Club yesterday. The right of an apprentice to the five-pound allowance will depend on the ability he shows as a rider and will not be subject to the arbitrary rule that terminated an apprenticeship a year from the day on which a rider won his first race. The new rule as proposed by H. K. Knapp stipulates that boys are permitted during their apprenticeship to claim a five-pound allowance in all selling races, and a three-pound allowance in all overnight handicaps, provided no horse carries less than 84 pounds. They will be entitled to this allowance until they have ridden forty winners in any country.

Another change will have an important bearing on the distribution of the money accruing from the bidding up of winners in selling races. A year ago it was decided to divide this money among the winners of overnight events on the second day after the run-up. The amendment classifies an overnight race as one for which the entries close seventy-two hours in advance, instead of forty-eight hours, and will benefit the performers in minor handicaps. There were other changes in the rules for selling races, the most important being that to legalize the French claiming race plan by which horses may be claimed only before the race is run.

August Belmont is abroad on war duties, and the chair was taken by F. K. Sturgis. The other members present were Frank C. Bishop, Robert L. Gerry, F. G. Griswold, F. R. Hitchcock, H. K. Knapp, Andrew Miller, John Sanford, Joseph E. Widener, and William Woodward. August Belmont, F. K. Sturgis, and John Sanford were elected Stewards for the next two years. The financial reports of the Treasurer, and the report of the breeding bureau were approved.

The annual meeting of the Stewards followed and August Belmont was re-elected Chairman; F. K. Sturgis, Vice Chairman; H. K. Knapp, Secretary-Treasurer, and Algernon Daingerfield, Assistant Secretary. The appointment of Joseph E. Widener as Deputy Steward to represent August Belmont during Mr. Belmont's absence was confirmed.

Tommy McTaggart, who was set down last season, made an application for a jockey's license, but, with a similar application from M. Nathanson, it was referred to the License Committee.

HUNT ASSOCIATION MEETS.

Officers Re-elected at Annual Conclave of National Body.

All the officers of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association were re-elected at the annual meeting held at 18 East Forty-first Street yesterday. The stewards elected to serve until January, 1921, were H. S. Page, Captain J. E. Davis, and Captain F. S. von Stade. Major August Belmont is President of the association, H. S. Page Vice President, and Henry W. Bull Secretary-Treasurer. Frank J. Bryan was reappointed Secretary to the Hunts Committee and George W. Gall was reappointed to serve in a similar capacity for the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association. The following committees were appointed:

Executive—H. L. Higginson, Henry W. Bull, H. S. Page, Henry J. Morris, and Joseph E. Widener; Licenses—Henry J. Morris, H. S. Page, and Henry W. Bull; Courses—Henry J. Morris, H. S. Page, and H. L. Higginson; Rules—Henry W. Bull, Henry J. Morris, and H. L. Higginson.

Those named as representatives on the Hunts Committee were Captain F. S. von Stade, H. S. Page, and H. L. Higginson. S. Bryce Wing and James E. Maddux were elected members of the association.

Perry Belmont was re-elected President of the United Hunts Racing Association at the annual meeting of that body. Plans for the Spring meetings were discussed, and it was decided to have a renewal of the Double Event Steeplechase, which proved such a success last season. The officers elected were:

Perry Belmont, President; Captain F. S. von Stade, First Vice President; Captain L. E. Waring, Second Vice President; I. J. R. Muirling, Treasurer; H. A. Buck, Secretary. Directors—Morton L. Schwartz, Captain Joseph E. Davis, Captain C. L. Appleton, F. Ambrose Clark, and Captain L. E. Waring.

INGENUE IS FIRST IN RACE OVER ICE

Captures First Contest for State Pennant, Leading Fleet of Yachts by One Minute.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 10.—John Bates's Ingenue finished a twenty-mile race exactly one minute ahead of Frank Johnson's Princeton, winning the first leg on the State championship pennant for the North Shrewsbury Club. The race was sailed today in a west wind that at times blew a gale. The Ingenue's time was 39:20, although the windward work made the actual distance covered close to thirty miles.

The race was sailed eight times around the regular triangular course, which took the yachts down the river to Guyon's Point, across the river to Fisher's Cove, and back to the starting stake in front of the clubhouse. The Ingenue carried full sail and about 400 pounds weight. T. Irving Brown's Say When, the other defender, carried only a triple reefed mainsail and about 300 pounds of ballast. The Princeton of the Long Branch Club was double-reefed, carrying a jib and 350 pounds ballast. I. T. Strauss's Silver Heels, the other challenger, was double-reefed and had 300 pounds ballast.

The Ingenue won the post position and got away in the lead. After the first round of two and a half miles, she gained a lead of forty seconds over the Princeton, which she maintained throughout the race. Rube White handled the craft in fine style, and, after getting a good lead, never drove the yacht hard thereafter, he realizing that the full sail and heavy weight in the heavy wind was a great strain in itself, without pushing his flier.

The Say When, well handled by Mart Haviland, closely trailed the Princeton until the seventh round, when she withdrew after the race was practically won by the Ingenue. Ralph B. Sickels was unable to hold the Silver Heels to the ice in the heavy wind and withdrew after the second round. A large crowd witnessed the pretty race, and the next event is to be sailed tomorrow afternoon.

The summary:

STATE CHAMPIONSHIP PENNANT.

Start, 2:55.

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Ingenue, John Bates; sailed by Reuben White and Ensley White	3:34:20	39:20
Princeton, Frank Johnson; sailed by William Buxton and Clarence E. Green	3:35:20	30:20

Say When, T. Irving Brown, sailed by Mart Haviland, withdrew in seventh round. Silver Heels, sailed by Ralph B. Sickels and Joseph Boskey, withdrew in third round.

McINNIS TRADED TO BOSTON

Last of Famous Athletics Turned Loose by Connie Mack.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—John Stuffy McInnis, first baseman and the last of Connie Mack's famous world's champions, goes to the Boston Americans in a straight trade for players. The names of the players and how many will come to Philadelphia in the trade were not announced.

Word that McInnis was to go to the Red Sox was received here tonight in a telegram from Connie Mack, who is at Jacksonville, Fla., arranging for the Spring training trip. No one in authority at club headquarters here has any information as to the details of the trade. It was said that Mack will pick the players he wants later and that the number will depend upon the men he selects.

Before leaving for the South Mack said that McInnis and other players would have to stand a reduction in salary.

McInnis has been a star on the Athletics team almost from the day he arrived in 1909. He was 27 years old last September. Prior to coming to the Philadelphia Americans he played with the New Bedford and Haverhill teams. McInnis succeeded Captain Harry Davis as first baseman and at once fitted in with Mack's star infield, the others being Eddie Collins, Jack Barry, and Frank Baker. In his first year with the team he batted .239, and in every succeeding season, with the exception of 1916, when his average was .295, he hit for more than .300.

COLUMBIA TO PLAY CORNELL

Blue and White in Better Shape for Basket Ball Game.

Columbia's basket ball five meets Cornell on the floor of the Morningside Heights gymnasium at 8 o'clock tonight. The ragged edges and the erraticness of the team play that were noticeable in the Penn game have disappeared during the practices held this week, and Columbia should be 25 per cent. a better team than that which played last week.

Coach Murray will probably start the same quintet as that which played the greater part of the Penn contest. Latour and Tomberg are the forwards, Alexander the centre, and Farer and Farrell the guards. Tommy Farrell will also do the shooting from the free throw line. For substitutes there are Jerry Newman, Sam Weinstein, and Dutch Vollmers, forward, centre, and guard respectively.

There is a good chance of there being a freshman basket ball team. Since the opening of college after the Christmas vacation, the yearlings have shown an usual interest in this sport and doubtlessly will put forth a representative five. At present Shafer and Ullman are guards; Condon is centre; and Stone and Stewart play at the forward positions.

RACING BOARD IS ELECTED.

Saratoga Association Names Bishop as New Member.

At a meeting of the Saratoga Association for the Improvement of the Breed of Horses, held yesterday, Frank L. Bishop was elected a member of the Board of Directors to take the place of the late Schuyler L. Parsons. The other members elected were Captain Perry Belmont, Frank D. Burton, Colonel Cornelius Vanderbilt, Captain Thomas Hitchcock, Richard T. Wilson, Jr., Richard W. Lawrence, Andrew Miller, Clarence H. Mackay, Captain F. S. von Stade, Captain L. E. Waring, Harry Payne Whitney, and A. MacI. Earlocker.

Herman and Ertle to Box Feb. 4.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10.—Pete Herman of New Orleans, world's bantamweight champion, and Johnny Ertle of St. Paul, Minn., have signed for a ten-round, no-decision bout here Feb. 4, it was announced today.

Fulton Knocks Out Tate.

JOPLIN, Mo., Jan. 10.—Fred Fulton of Rochester, Minn., tonight knocked out Harry "Texas" Tate of Nowata, Okla., in the second round of a scheduled twelve-round bout. Tate went down twice before receiving a blow to the jaw that put him out.

A Stimulus to Efficiency!

Saratoga Vichy

At Liggett-Rikor-Hegeman Fountains.

VIDAL NEW ARMY CAPTAIN.

South Dakota Cadet to Succeed Oliphant as Football Leader.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 10.—Eugene L. Vidal of South Dakota has been elected Captain of the Army football team for 1918. Cadet Vidal gained fame in Eastern football circles during the season of 1916 when he played half back on the Army eleven of that year. He was idle last Fall because of a hazing episode.

Cadet Vidal is a member of the class of 1920. He is 22 years old and weighs 175 pounds. Before entering West Point he was at the University of South Dakota where he played basket ball, football and baseball. He is a leading basket ball player and has played centre on the Army court team for the last two seasons.

The Army will lose Elmer Oliphant, all-around athletic star when the class of 1918 graduates next August, ten months ahead of regular schedule. The former Purdue star is now playing hockey on the Army seven and is Captain of the Army baseball team.

PENN STATE SIGNS HARLOW.

Football Coach to Handle Eleven for Three Years.

STATE COLLEGE, Penn., Jan. 10.—Richard C. Harlow, resident football coach at Pennsylvania State for the last three years, today signed a contract to handle the Blue and White eleven for the next three seasons. He will have complete charge of the gridiron squad. Harlow will shortly begin indoor work with the material for next season's team.

Famous as a tackle on State's 1910 and 1911 teams, Harlow's name is familiar to all followers of Penn State athletics. His subsequent work as assistant coach under Bill Hollenback, brought him recognition as a close student of football tactics.

DATES FOR BROWN ELEVEN.

Five of Seven Games So Far Arranged to be at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 10.—The Brown football schedule issued here contains seven games, of which five will be played at home. The schedule follows:

Oct. 5, Rhode Island State; 12, open; 19, Vermont; 26, Colgate; Nov. 2, Syracuse at Syracuse; 9, Swarthmore; 16, Colby; 22, Dartmouth at place to be announced later.

Hungry for extra values? Take a look at the men's suits we've dropped to $25.

Others of still finer quality now $30 and $35.

If there's anything in shirts we haven't got, we'd like to know it! Ample stocks. Easy selection.

Plaited bosoms. Comfortable *short*, stiff bosoms. Silks. Soft madrases. Flannels.

"Westpointer" shoes—the last officially approved for West Point Cadets.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. | "The Four Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.

Broadway at Warren | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

ARROW FORM-FIT COLLARS

ARE CURVE CUT TO FIT THE NECK AND SHOULDERS.

—those who understand motor car construction in its modern development describe the New Studebaker Models as "the cars of the year"—

Beautiful in design
Thoroughly modern
Mechanically right

See them at the show

COLUMBIA LOSES ON MAT.

Defeated by Boys' Club Wrestlers by 11 Points to 10.

Wrestlers of the Boys' Club triumphed over the Columbia University grapplers last night in a dual meet in the Boys' Club gymnasium in East Tenth Street by a point score of 11 to 10. The mat representatives of the east side clubhouse gained two falls and a victory by decision in three of the bouts held, while the Blue and White grapplers gained one fall and two victories by decision. T. Barrish was the star wrestler of the meet, gaining decisions in two bouts for Columbia. His victories came in the 145-pound class and the 175-pound class.

The summaries:

115-Pound Class.—Y. Lee, Columbia, threw S. Goldstein, Boys' Club, in 1:15.

125-Pound Class.—S. Kravatz, Boys' Club, threw L. H. Yit, Columbia, in 8:00.

135-Pound Class.—F. Hersh, Boys' Club, defeated M. Louria, Columbia, referee's decision, in 9:00.

145-Pound Class.—T. Barrish, Columbia, defeated C. Migris, Boys' Club, referee's decision, in 9:00.

158-Pound Class.—P. Smith, Boys' Club, threw L. G. Jensen, Columbia, in 4:00.

175-Pound Class.—T. Barrish, Columbia, defeated R. Von Bisberg, Boys' Club, referee's decision, in 9:00.

Referee—L. Steinmetz, Bronx Y. M. C. A.

MISS BALLIN NET VICTOR.

Advances in Mixed Doubles Event at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 10.—The mixed doubles and men's doubles progressed rapidly at today's session of the mid-Winter tennis tournament at Pinehurst. Miss Florence Ballin and H. G. Whitehead, who are favorites in the mixed doubles, disposed of Miss Eleanor Abbe and Thomas H. Hall, 6-2, 6-1.

In the men's doubles Whitehead and F. A. Otis came through to the final, in which they will meet Christian Mack and Thomas H. Hall.

GLIDDEN Motor & Supply Co

239 West 58th St., At Broadway.

Authorized Exchange Dealers for Buick Cars.

Buick Cars

Offer at prices to move quickly used 16-17-18 models from $500 to $1750. RUNABOUTS, TOURINGS, (5 or 7 Pass.) CABRIOLETS, LIMOUSINES, TOWN CARS, SEDANS (Springfield bodies on 1918 series E-49). These cars are mechanically right and repainted ready for the service BUICK cars are noted for and sold by reliable dealers. A few outside makes—CHEVROLET, DODGE, SCRIPPS, OVERLAND.

GLIDDEN Motor and Supply Co.

239 West 58th St., At Broadway.

CRYSTAL CARNIVAL ICE RINK

B'WAY & 95TH PUBLIC SKATING

Instruction Exhibitions Three Sessions

Tires—"Economy" Sale.

Great Assortment of Best Makes

Saving You 20% to 60%

Tubes, Two for Price of One!

"Our Prices Scare Out Competitors."

JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO.

1763 Broadway, near 57th St.

Visitors at the Auto Show invited to our Exhibit at Booth D 175.

POWERLIGHT AND HEAT

Makes its own Gas from Kerosene

No Wick—No Chimney—No Odor—No Danger

Over 30,000 satisfied users. Unsurpassed for reading and sewing.

335 CANDLE POWER

More Light than Ten Ordinary Electric or Gas Lights. Made in 18 Styles, and Finishes.

POWERLIGHT LANTERNS FOR CAMP, FACTORY AND HOME.

See the Demonstration or Write for Illustrated Folder

Safe in Any Position

POWERLIGHT SHOWROOMS, 543 Broadway.

Phone Spring 927. Near Spring St.

THE new Hupmobile actually does conserve war resources.

It goes 24 per cent farther per gallon of gasoline. Its tires yield 15 to 18 per cent greater mileage.

Scientific engineering has thus given it *comfort* that has a new and broader meaning, in better performance, and in the increased economy of lowered upkeep.

Hupmobile Exhibit, Grand Central Palace, Space A-23 straight ahead from main entrance—fourth exhibit on right

CHARLES E. RIESS & CO., Inc., Phone Circle 1616, 1741 BROADWAY at 56th ST.

BROOKLYN: Diuguid Brothers, 1285 Bedford Avenue
BRONX: William Moller, 1852 Concourse
NEWARK: Hupmobile Sales Co., 73 Central Ave.
WHOLESALE ONLY: Hupmobile Co. of New York, 244-250 W. 49th St.

PIERCE-ARROW

The car of ultimate economy

The value of the Pierce-Arrow Car cannot be measured without considering two factors—the quality of the service given, and the length of time it continues. Its dependable service should be multiplied by the years that the service continues. Then the initial cost of a Pierce-Arrow becomes very low, the expenditure a wise investment, and the purchase a real economy.

Pierce-Arrow Cars may be seen at the Palace Automobile Show or at our salesrooms.

New York Sales: HARROLDS MOTOR CAR CO., 226 West 54th Street
New Jersey Sales: ELLIS MOTOR CAR CO., 416 Central Ave., Newark

ALL SPEAK FRENCH IN THIS REGIMENT

First New Hampshire Infantry to be Composed of Potential Interpreters.

DRAWN FROM MANY CAMPS

List of 150 Transferred from Wadsworth—Will Be Stationed at Charlotte, N. C.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANBURG, S. C., Jan. 10.—The Twenty-seventh Division today was practically stripped of soldiers who speak French as the result of an order which sent 150 men to Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C., to be re-enlisted in the First New Hampshire Infantry, part of Major Gen. Cameron's Fourth Division. It is said that the New Hampshire regiment is to be filled up entirely with French-speaking soldiers drafted from various camps. It is apparently the aim of the War Department, according to the best information available here, to form a regiment of interpreters.

The men who left here tonight, after successfully passing a rapid-fire examination supervised by Lieutenant Pierre Forrestier, 119th French Artillery, were mostly privates, with here and there a "non-com" sprinkled in. Among the 150 selected was Corporal Louis H. Wetmore of New York, Company G, 107th Infantry. Here is the list:

Headquarters Troop—Jesse M. Chanute, Raymond R. Duport, George Sturm.

106th Infantry, (old 14th and 23d Regiments)—John Olifieris, Co. I; Antony Trombine, Co. D; Francis J. Delsal, Co. E; Emil N. Peichet, Co. F.

107th Infantry, (old 7th and 1st)—Pantelis J. Pantelides, Co. A; Earl J. Stryker, Co. A; Clarence Price, Co. B; John N. Sullivan, Co. C; George V. Robbins, Co. C; Appleton Stevens, Co. C; George J. E. Zado, Co. C; Marcel G. Delaurant, Co. D; John B. Fournier, Co. D; Walter J. McTeague, Co. D; Valentine P. Treyveux, Co. D; John F. Finnell, Co. E; James M. Brown, Co. F; Donald K. Dobbs, Co. F; James L. Richmond, Co. F; Robert S. Duboise, Co. G; Louis H. Wetmore, Co. G; Alfred L. Gosselin, Co. H; Franklin E. Halstead, Co. H; George D. Sinsabaugh, Co. I; Clarence J. Dumas, Co. K; Francis K. Hunter, Co. K; Raoul J. Mequin, Co. K; Charles B. Sloan, Co. K; Alexander Smith, Co. K; John S. Crump, Co. L; Howard G. Ashay, Co. M; John T. Callahan, Co. M; Roswell G. Sancomb and Clifford Trevor, Headquarters Co.; Llewelyn Watts, Machine Gun Co.; David G. Proctor, Sanitary Detachment; James C. Brown, Co. B; Eugene F. Leclair, Co. D; Lawrence A. Tye, Co. D; Albert C. Wilson, Jr., Co. K; John Van Norden, Co. K.

105th Infantry, (old 71st and 2d) Sergeant Brunette, Machine Gun Co.; George F. Dion, Supply Co.; William A. Landry, Supply Co.; Victor L. Doran, Supply Co.; Leo H. Parveau, Supply Co.; Edward F. Cattelier, Co. B; Louis Levy, Co. B; John S. Fakianos, Co. C; Henry Shay, Co. C; Gustave E. Mond, Co. C; Hamilton C. Brunel, Co. D; Emanuel Herman, Co. D; Marcel Journoud, Co. D; Harry J. Cameron, Co. F; Frank Koerner, Co. G; George Magis, Co. G; Alfred L. Roberts, Co. G; Pierre Tallerie, Co. G; Maurice De Mougeot, Co. G; Emile Costa, Co. G; Marcel Held, Co. G; John Fountain, Co. I; Edward de Rosie, Co. I; Ira M. Willette, Co. K; John L. Perkins, Co. K; Reymond R. Benjamin, Co. K; Anthony Loiselle, Co. M; Nelson Loret, Co. M; Louis G. Gotteix, Sanitary Detachment.

106th Field Artillery, (old 3d Heavy)—Robert Hoefeller, Battery F; Henry Marlow, Battery F.

105th Field Arfillery, (old 2d)—Adrien E. Lawrence Leila, Battery A; Christenher P. Moran, Battery B; Frank di Pasqu, Battery C.

104th Field Artillery, (old 1st)—Louis Rotty, Battery E; Jarthe J. Contessa, Battery F; Joseph D. Contessa, Battery B; George E. Glancon, Battery B; Edward J. Hamel, Battery C; Robert C. Campbell, Battery D; George H. Miller, Battery D; Napoleon Berdelli, Battery E; Malcolm Reinhart, Battery F.

102d Military Police—Charles M. Nissley, Co. A; Theodore H. Potter, Co. A; William S. Blanchette, Co. A; Paul H. Bonner, Co. A; Horace A. Fuld, Co. A; Montague M. Hendricks, Co. A; Herbert S. Lester, Co. A; Alexander Mackay, Co. A; Thomas N. O'Connell, Co. A; Arvid Paulsen, Co. A; Herbert A. Schwartz, Co. A; George G Smith, Jr., Co. A; William W. Watson, Co A; Benjamin Gortchem, Co. B; Joseph La Roulier, Co. B; Diego Mercorelli, Co. B; Stephen L. Nordlinger, Co. B; Charles F. Racine, Co. B; Norcise Ward, Co. D; Charles L. Perrin, Co. A; Harold Hartshorn, Co. A.

102d Ammunition Train—Joseph Belasco, Wagon Co.; Frank Lee, 1st Caisson Co.; Joseph Geissman, 2d Caisson Co.; Leon Jovenet, 3d Truck Co.; Erwin B. Palmer, 3d Truck Co.; Lawrence D. Clement, 4th Truck Co.; John F. Kelsey, 3d Truck Co.

102d Supply Train—Napoleon Beaulieu, 1st Co.; Louis P. Hollander, 2d Co.; James Tiburzi, 4th Co.; Julian Sentenac, Headquarters Co.

103th Ambulance Company—Thomas M. Burton.

105th Ambulance Company—John B. Hartert.

106th Field Hospital Company—Louis A. Bellegarde.

102d Engineers, (old 22d)—Adriau L. Pindras, Co. A; William L. Cetro, Co. A; Richard S. Buck, Jr., Co. B.; Seymour Well, Co. B; Jerry Ambro, Co. C; Marcel H. Schovaers, Co. C; Stephen E. Bacon, Co. D; James T. Maxwell, Co. E; Ralph S. Rosenbaum, Co. D; Victor P. Winkler, Co. D; George Laurausin, Co. F; Frederick F. Perillard, Co. F; Joseph N. Hakin, Co. E; Agidia Gilardi, Co. H.

104th Machine Gun Battalion, (old 1st Cavalry)—William G. Townsend, Co. B; George L. Troudeau, Co. C.

105th Machine Gun Battalion, (old 1st Cavalry)—John M. Ludin, Co. A; Henry Libart, Co. B; Ernest H. Seelhofer, Co. B.

47th Infantry—Emil Racine, Co. F; George A. Carlin, Co. M.

102d Field Signal Battalion—William R. Monroe, Co. C; Harry Serett, Co. A.

105th Machine Gun Battalion, (Squadron A)—Wallace W. Barker, Co. A; Ward Farnham, Co. A; George B Moffatt, Co. A; Clave N. Hillyear, Co. C; Thomas F. Bowen, Co. A.

At the headquarters of Brig. Gen. Carleton, commanding the Pioneer Division, it was said that definite information concerning the expected arrival of the 25,000 men to fill the organization had not been received. It was admitted, however, that every effort was being made to prepare the camp for an early arrival.

Major Charles H. Rich reported today for duty with the Pioneers. It was announced that he would be promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel and appointed Quartermaster.

MUCK PLAYS PIANO IN BOSTON SYMPHONY

Conductor's Novel Performance as He Directs Wins Ovation—New York Symphony Matinee.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, making its third visit since the new war tax rules, the abbreviated tours, and the longer, inland travel, of an unusual season, appeared at Carnegie Hall last night with all its hundred men and with three instruments over the quota; three that were sent on and off like stars of the occasion, a celeste and glockenspiel in the newest of Ravel's dances for a Russian ballet in Paris, and—what seemed to interest the New York audience more—a grand pianoforte, played in novel fashion by Dr. Karl Muck. During intermission the piano was quietly set in place of the conductor's stand, and there the chief musician seated himself on a level with his first string players, as he now performed and now directed, with bent head or with upraised finger, the Concerto Grosso in D minor, No. 10, from a series of twelve composed by Handel.

Dr. Muck restored more than the noble old music, akin to the famous "Largo," with quickened vigor in style; he brought back an air of intimate musical feeling missed in many local concerts of late. The applause as he appeared was renewed before he began to play, and the ovation afterward he chose to share by beckoning the orchestra to stand with him. A rising recall followed Beethoven's "Pastoral" symphony just before, as the performance of that master's expression of feelings, "serene," "jovial," "glad and thankful," in sun and storm, richly deserved.

"The Star-Spangled Banner" opened the evening, and after the concerto came an overture to Cherubini's "Anacreon," a classic not related to the "Anacreon in Heaven," that furnished America's patriotic air. Ravel's "Daphne and Chloe," new at these concerts, was a superb piece of sheer virtuosity by the whole band, not often to be excelled, its sweep of harmony and rhythm portraying a god Pan's invitation to the dance.

The New York Symphony Society opened a Carnegie Hall matinee yesterday with the "Harold in Italy" of Berlioz, a work as rare these days as Byron's poem, which suggested its panoramic tone-pictures of the mountains of the Abruzzi and the dwellers, pilgrims, brigands, therein. Mr. Litzchey played the viola obbligato of a lover's serenade. The matinee soloist was Claudia Muzio, soprano of the Metropolitan, who sang the "Casta Diva" from Bellini's "Norma" and "Depuis le Jour" from Charpentier's "Louise." It was an all-Ally list, French and Italian, except for Weber's "Freischuetz" overture, and one number from neutral Switzerland.

Ernest Bloch's "Trois Poemes Juifs" occupied a central point of interest in the New York orchestra program, these examples of the Swiss composer's works, among the most accessible of his music to American hearers, being performed for the first time at these concerts, as they were on May 3 of last year by Mr. Bodanzky before the Friends of Music, the composer himself having led a first American production the previous March 22 and 23 by the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Boston.

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Eve., Jan. 15th, at 8:15.
SCHOLA CANTORUM
KURT SCHINDLER, Conductor
Assisted by
MABEL GARRISON CARL FORMES
BATTLE SONGS of WALES
AND
Spanish Folk Songs and Choral Ballads
First presentation in America of the Repertory of the Orfeo Catalan of Barcelona.
Seats $2 to 50c., on sale at Box Office.
KNABE PIANO USED.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:10 Mats. Tom'w & Wed.
Greatest Musical Show on Earth
COHAN & HARRIS present
The Cohan Revue 1918
"ALL THE HITS IN ONE."
ZIEGFELD NEW MIDNIGHT FROLIC STARTS 11:30.
ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE
EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. at 8. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. at 2.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS
CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:15.
Laurette Taylor in a new comedy by J. Hartley Manners. "HAPPINESS"
LIBERTY W. 42d St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20.
Seats 50c to $2.00 at Box Office.
COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT
THE MUSICAL TRIUMPH
"GOING UP"
"BRIM FULL OF CATCHY MUSIC AND CLEAN FUN."
GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20.
WILLIAM COURTENAY THOS. A. WISE
in the Comedy by J. E. Harold Terry
"GENERAL POST"
The Love Comedy of the Season.
GEO. COHAN Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30.
Mr. Leo DITRICHSTEIN
in the Greatest Comedy Hit in Years "THE KING"
KNICKERBOCKER B'way, 38 St. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Tom'w, 2:30. LAST 3 TIMES.
Mrs. FISKE MADAME SAND
THE Naughty Wife HARRIS W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Tom'w & Wed.
REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. (Pop.) 2:30
Parlor, Bedroom & Bath
with Florence Moore & John Cumberland.
HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. 2:30.
The PIPES of PAN
FULTON West 46th St. Phone Bryant 700. Matinee Tom'w 2:20.
Raymond Hitchcock & E Ray Goetz present
"Words & Music"
A Snappy Revue with Richard Carle, Elizabeth Brice and Filly B. Van.
NEXT WEEK: MARGARET ANGLIN.
COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20.
Funniest American Comedy of Recent Years.
A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL
LYCEUM W. 45 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs. 2:30.
122D TIME TONIGHT
DAVID BELASCO Presents
TIGER ROSE
PARK 59th St., Columbus Circle. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Tomorrow 2:15.
VALVERDE'S FANTASTIC REVIEW
LAND OF JOY
Greatest Dancing Show in the World.
MOVES NEXT MONDAY
TO THE
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE
BELASCO W. 44 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs. 2:30.
186TH TIME TONIGHT
DAVID BELASCO presents
POLLY With a Past
ELTINGE West 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. (Popular) 2:30.
Business Before Pleasure
With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr
Fred Stone
GLOBE THEATRE.
Mat. Tomorrow 2:30.

VIEUX COLOMBIER
65 W. 35th St. Greeley 1522.
Tonight at 8:30. TWELFTH NIGHT
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—3 SESSIONS DAILY.
Largest Rink in New York City. 69 W. 66th St.
ADMISSION 50c. ICE SKATING Beginners Taught.
Sunday A. M., $1.

MOTION PICTURES.
44TH ST. THEATRE. Phone Bryant 7392.
Daily Mats. 2:15. Evgs. 8:20.
Pop. Prices. Seats Reserved.
PRIZMA COLOR
SUPREME MOTION PICTURES
SEE The Marvelous Volcano — American Indians and Beautiful Scenery—Big Guns Belching Flame.
THRILLING SPECTACLE OUR NAVY

BROADWAY
Theatre, Broadway at 41st St.
"MADAME SPY" Cent. Noon to 11 P. M.
15-25. Mat. 15-25-35c Evs. also Saturday, Sunday and Holidays.
RIVOLI ELSIE FERGUSON in "ROSE of the WORLD." B'way, 49th. Soloists, Comedy & 20-30-60. Loges $1. Rivoli Orchestra.
RIALTO CHARLES RAY in "His Mother's Boy." Times Sq. Mack Sennett Comedy. 20-30-60. RIALTO ORCHESTRA.
STRAND Pauline Frederick in "Mrs. Dane's Defence." B'way & 47th St. CARMEN (Condensed Version.) Daily Aft'noon. CONCERT. STRAND SYMPHONY ORCH.
Loew's New York Theatre & ROOF. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. 10, 20, 30. EDWARD EARLE in "BLIND ADVENTURE." MARGARITA FISCHER "Molly, Go Get 'Em."
81 st St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3-0-0. BESSIE BARRISCALE in "Those Who Pay." Also Greater VAUDEVILLE
MAT. 25-50c, incl. tax. EVG. 50-$1.50, incl. tax.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Tonight at 8:15. St. Elizabeth. Easton, Matzenauer; Whitehill, Leonard, Ruysdael, Schlegel. Cond., Bodanzky.
Sat. at 2:15 (First Time). Lodoletta. Farrar, Caruso, Amato, Didur, Scurola. Cond., Moranzoni.
Sat., 8:15 (75c-$3). Boheme. Peterson, Kanders, Martinelli, Scotti, Mardones, D'Angelo. Cond. Papi
Sun. Eve. Concert, 50c to $1.50. Elman, violinist; Brasiau, Diaz. Orch. Cond., Hageman.
Next Mon. at 8. Francesca da Rimini. Alda, Sundelius; Martinelli, Amato, Bads. Cond., Moranzoni.
Wed. at 8. Thais. Farrar, Howard; Diaz, Whitehill, Bothler. Cond., Monteux.
Thurs. at 8. (Double Bill). L'Oracolo. Easton, Braslau; Scotti, Althouse, Didur. Foll'd by Pagliacci. Music: Caruso, Amato. Cond., Moranzoni.
Fri. at 8:15. Daughter of the Regiment. Hempel, Matfeld; Carpi, Scotti. Cond., Papi.
Brooklyn Academy of Music.
Next Tues. at 8. Rigoletto. Conds. Perini, Caruso, De Luca, Mardones. Cond., Moranzoni.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

OPERA TICKETS. Tel. Bryant 7877-7878.
Center Seats for Fri., St. Elizabeth, box office price only. Sat. Mat., Lodoletta, Caruso, Farrar, Amato; Eve., La Boheme, Peterson & Martinelli. Sub. Bought, Sold and Exchanged. Seats for Carnegie Hall, Heifetz, Mat., Jan. 29. Consell, 1438 B'way. (Bet. 40th-41st St.)

Opera TICKETS. Tel. Bryant 7263-7520.
CHOICE SEATS FOR ALL OPERAS SUBSCRIPTIONS Bought, Sold, Exchanged.
Broadway Thea. Ticket Co., 218 W. 42d St. (Phone 6505 Bryant) Miss V. Buchanan, Mgr. Op. Dept

OPERA TICKETS. Tel. Bryant 7263-7520.
41st St. Opera & Theatre Ticket Co. Seats for Caruso, all operas. Fri., box office price, Marouf & St. Elizabeth. Sat. Mat., Lodoletta. Caruso, Farrar; Eve., La Boheme, Martinelli. 1,449 Broadway.

Opera
SEATS FOR TONIGHT AND ALL OPERAS
Subscriptions bought, sold and exchanged. JACOBS. Theatre Ticket Office, Normandie Hotel. B'way, 38 St. Phones 4188-4189-4190-6442 Greeley

OPERA TICKETS. PHONES: Bryant 4100-9752
SEATS FOR TO-NIGHT and ALL OPERAS.
NEW TICKET EXCHANGE
1416 B'way, opp. Met. Op. House.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
JOSEF STRANSKY . . . CONDUCTOR
Carnegie Hall, This Afternoon at 2:30.
Soloist ALFRED MEGERLIN
Concert Master Philharmonic Orch.
BRUCKNER, Symphony No. 5; DELIUS; SAINT-SAENS, Violin Concerto.
Carnegie Hall, Tom'w (Sat.) Evg., 8:30.
MAX ROSEN
Program includes Brahms Symphony No. 2.
Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

CARNEGIE HALL TUESDAY AFT., JAN. 29 AT 3
HEIFETZ
SEATS NOW AT BOX OFFICE
Mgt. WOLFSOHN MUSICAL BUREAU

Carnegie Hall, 2d Concert Sat. Ev., Jan. 19.
RUSSIAN SYMPHONY SOCIETY
MODEST ALTSCHULER . . . . . Conductor
Soloist SOPHIE BRASLAU Contralto, Met. Opera Co.
Program includes Scriabine's "Poem Exstase," Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Golden Cockerel."
Tickets Box Office, Mgt. John W. Frothingham, Inc.
AEOLIAN HALL, Tom'w Eve., Jan. 12, 8:30
FRANCES SONIN (RECITAL) AARON KAUFMAN
SOPRANO PIANIST (STEINWAY)
SYMPHONY
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r.
Aeolian Hall, To-m'w (Sat.) Morn. at 11.
SYMPHONY CONCERT FOR CHILDREN
(Mr. Damrosch will explain the brass instru'ts). Verdi, Weber, Mendelssohn, Bizet, Tschaikowsky.
Aeolian Hall, Sun. Aft., Jan. 13, at 3
Soloist CLAUDIA MUZIO
Berlioz, Bellini, Ernest Bloch, Charpentier, Weber.
Tickets at Box Office. Geo. Engles, Mgr.

GEO. M. COHAN THEATRE
SUNDAY NIGHT, Jan. 13th, 8:30
Bianca Randall
Songs that appeal to everyone.
Tickets on sale at the box office, leading hotels and agencies.
Aeolian Hall, Wed. Aft., Jan. 16, at 3.
Piano Recital (Steinway)—OLIVER DENTON
Tickets at Box Office. Mgt. Daniel Mayer.
Aeolian Hall, Mon. Aft., Jan. 14, at 3.
PIANO RECITAL YOLANDA MERO
Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau. (Steinway Piano)
Aeolian Hall, Tomorrow Afternoon at 3.
Chopin-Schumann Recital
GABRILOWITSCH
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.
PRINCESS THEATRE, Next Sun. Afternoon at 3.
SONG RECITAL ELIZABETH GUTMAN
SEATS NOW. Mgt. Music League of America.

VIEUX COLOMBIER
65 West 35th St. Greeley—1522.
Sun. Aft., Jan. 13, 3. Concert by the Unique Societe des Instruments Anciens

The Neighborhood Playhouse
466 Grand St. Tel. Orch. 1171.
Three New Pantomimes
"THE WEDDING PARTY"
"PUPPETS OF FATE"
"THE ROYAL FLUBDUB"
SAT. AND SUN. EVES., JAN. 12-13
Tickets 60 and 30 Cents

BURTON HOLMES CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St. SUN. EVE.
HIMSELF MON. MAT.
NEW ZEALAND
Prices: Eve., 50c to $1.50. Mat. 25c to $1.00.

Private Peat
HIS OWN STORY
A new idea in war talks by a man who came back with a smile!
CARNEGIE HALL, TO-NIGHT, at 8:30.
Reserved Seats $2 to 50c at Box Office. J. E. Pond Bureau Bureau, 1 Mad. Av.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. Evs. 8. Matinee Tomorrow.
MOST WONDERFUL, LAVISH, FASCINATING, COLOSSAL, GORGEOUS PRODUCTION IN HISTORY OF AMERICAN STAGE.
Chu Chin Chow
A Musical Tale of Old East in 14 Scenes—Company of 300 People.
Evgs. & Sat. Mat. 25c-$2. Wed. Mat. 25c-$1. Always 300 Orch. Seats at $1.50.
MOVES TO CENTURY THEATRE MONDAY, JAN. 14. SEATS NOW ON SALE AT ECONOMIC PRICES.

OUTDOOR TODAY
Ice Skating
NOTLEK RINK, 119th St.—Riv. Drive. VAN HELTON Stadium, 57th St., 8th Av.
ADMISSION 25c—MUSIC.
SKATES FOR RENT AND FOR SALE.

"CHEER UP!" AT THE HIPPODROME
LOOK FOR HOUDINI'S VANISHING ELEPHANT.
Mat. To-Day Best Seats $1.00
1000 GOOD SEATS Always....25c & 50c

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47TH ST. Daily Mats. 25c-$1.
JULIAN ELTINGE Hobart Bosworth & Co., Jack Clifford, LaRay Talma & Bosco, B. Emmet Keane & Elizabeth M. Murray.
B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'WAY & 96th St.
Mme. Sarah Bernhardt & Strong Supporting Bill.
GREENWICH VILLAGE THEATRE
4th St. & 7th Av. Karen, a 4-act Drama. Phone Spring 6460. Prices 50c, $1, $1.50. Evenings 8:45; Matinee Saturday 2:30.
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15. Popular Prices.
BEN WELCH and His BIG SHOW.

Rendevous de Elite
"The Smartest Restaurant in Town"
PALAIS ROYAL
BROADWAY AT 48TH STREET
The first edition was the finest production of its kind ever shown in New York, and now there is presented
The Second Edition of
VENUS ON BROADWAY
New Attractions—New Songs—New Stars
Including ADA FORMAN, the premier Javanese dancer.
TWO PERFORMANCES NIGHTLY
At Dinner, 7:30. At Supper, 11:30
At Dinner No Couvert Charge is Made.
Cuisine and Service Generally Acknowledged "America's Best"
DANCING BEFORE AND AFTER PERFORMANCES
Management PIERRE & BORGO

In Its Refined
yet refreshingly unconventional atmosphere Shanley's is truly a unique restaurant where automobilists will not have to make a tremendous effort to enjoy themselves.
There is just the right combinations of life and brilliance in the 20 act cabaret—seven to one.
A luncheon you will thproughly enjoy—try it—90c (music) From 12 to 2:30 P. M.
SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

HOTEL WALLICK
TEL. BRYANT 346.
Broadway and 43d St.
—ANNOUNCEMENT—
THE ORIGINAL "IDEAL" MARIMBA BAND
DIRECT FROM GUATEMALA.
PLAYING CONCERT SELECTIONS DURING DINNER AND BEAUTIFUL SWINGY MUSIC FOR THE DANCING after 9:30 P. M.
TED and KATHERINE ANDREWS, the wonderful and refined dancers. The BROADWAY SENSATION.
THE NEW "VIOLET ROOM" NOW OPEN
FOR TEA, DINNER, SUPPER. Mrs. Magill, Hostess.

Hotel Ansonia
73rd Street BROADWAY 74th Street
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—To those who have homes or live in suburban towns, on account of the reducing of train service and the scarcity of fuel, we wish to call special attention to a number of Suites and Single Rooms which can be had for long or short periods at attractive rentals.
Room & Bath for 2 persons, $100 per mo. up.
Suites of 2 & 3 Rooms at proportionate rates.
GEORGE W. SWEENEY, Managing Director

FOR THE AUTOMOBILIST
LADIES' AND BUSINESS MEN'S LUNCHEON
At Popular Prices. The FAMOUS HOFBRAU
Janssen wants to see you
30th STREET & BROADWAY
Exquisite Table d'Hote de Luxe or Delicious Southern Chicken Dinner
Beautiful Music. Dancing After 8 Until Closing.

STRAND ROOF B'way at 47th Street
No Admission Charge.
TABLE D'HOTE DINNER DE LUXE 5:30 to 9 P. M. $1.25 Per Cover
A la Carte All Hours—After-Theatre Specialties.
AN ENTIRELY NEW and ELABORATE REVUE—DANCING

A THRILLER
Laura Jean Carlisle
The Skating Speed Marvel and the WORLD'S BEST SKATERS in the
WINTER ICE SHOW at the
Golden Glades
THAT ZIP-ZIPPY Dinner Show at 7:15
THAT SNAPPY After-Theatre Supper at 11:30
NIGHTLY
Dancing at 8 P. M. in the Fashionable Balconades Ballroom
"Smart Cabaret" Main Restaurant
Thomas Healy's
Broadway & 46th St., N.Y.
Phone 9000 Col. RESERVE TABLE NOW

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL
Newly and unusually furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views, three exposures to each suite. Rates, $60 monthly and up per suite of two rooms and bath; also weekly, $20 per suite and up. Restaurant a la carte. Breakfast and dinner, $9 weekly, (bath optional). The comforts of home with every city advantage.
Hotel Nobleton, 126 W. 73d St.
CHARLES MORTON BELLAK, Mgr. Dir.
Block from subway express & elevated sts.
All cars and bus lines.

HOTEL IRVING
26 GRAMERCY PARK SOUTH.
DAVID AND WILLIAM J. KNOTT, PROPRIETORS.
SPECIAL—Parlor, bedroom and bath, with meals for two, $40 week and up.
C. E. McGINN, Manager.
Facing only Private Park in N. Y.

Luchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

EARLY ADVERTISING COPY.
Alteration made by the United States Government in the times of the departure of early morning mail and express trains necessitates the dispatch of copies of The New York Times one hour in advance of previous schedules, and therefore advertisers and agents are urged to send in copy by 6 P. M. daily. Disappointment will be the result of delay.

RESORTS. RESORTS.

Marlborough-Blenheim
THE LEADING RESORT HOUSE OF THE WORLD
"Does Its Bit" by offering
CONSERVATION, SERVICE, HEALTH,
the three great war necessities.
In a great hotel, under expert direction with its resultant elimination of waste, 1100 people are better fed and kept warm, with a total consumption of less FOOD and COAL, and with the help of much less SERVICE, than is required in their own homes. Food, Coal and Service saved constitute a direct contribution to the War, which needs all of each that it can get.
Health is now more than ever essential.
ATLANTIC CITY
offers it in her Gulf-stream-tempered, germicide, sea-island, winter climate, free from dust or dirt, and laden with the ozone of the ocean. Her outdoor health-giving recreations and her indoor entertainments and amusements are equally beneficial.
Only three hours from New York.
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

NEW YORK.
THE GLEN SPRINGS
Watkins, N. Y. On Seneca Lake
Open All Year Wm. E. Leffingwell, Pres.
A MINERAL SPRINGS HEALTH RESORT AND HOTEL
Winter Conditions for Taking the "Cure" Especially Desirable
The only place in America where the Nauheim Baths for Heart and Circulatory Disorders are given with a Natural Calcium Chloride Brine.
NO SHORTAGE OF FUEL. Our own Heating and Lighting Plant is supplied with abundance of Natural Gas from our own wells.
Send for illustrated Booklets

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
An Ideal Winter Inn.
Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y., 45 min. from 42d St., 10 min. from station. Open fires; skating, tobogganing and all Winter sports. Capacity 150. Rates $10 up. Booklet.
The Jackson Health Resort, Dansville, N. Y.—A delightful place to rest and recuperate. Write for literature. Wm. E. Leffingwell, Pres.

NEW JERSEY.
Hotel Beechwood Summit, N. J.
Under management of Misses Gillan and Edwards of the New Edgewood, Greenwich, Conn.
OPEN ALL YEAR.
Telephone—1059 Summit.

The Pudding Stone Inn
The "Spell" is off. Nature seldom repeats in a quick follow. You may use the fine winter days and the comfort of the Inn. Skating. Favorable weekly rates. $4.00 daily.
G. N. VINCENT, BOONTON, N. J.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.
The Breakers
ATLANTIC CITY'S NEWEST FIREPROOF HOTEL
On the ocean front. Offers unusual attractions during Winter Season. Luxurious lobbies, spacious verandas, restful sun parlors and superb music. A palatial residence for those seeking rest and recreation.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS
Illustrated literature and terms mailed.
Garage with accommodations for chauffeurs.

ALAMAC HOTEL
FIREPROOF
OCEAN FRONT, IN THE HEART OF ATLANTIC CITY
Family and Transient. Capacity 400
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
Hot and Cold Sea Water Baths. Grill. Orchestra. Dancing. Garage.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL and COTTAGES
On the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS.
ORCHESTRA DANCING
EVERY CONVENIENCE FOR COMFORT AND PLEASURE
S. Hanstein, Prop.

ON THE BEACH
ATLANTIC CITY
CHALFONTE
HOSPITABLE — HOMELIKE
ALWAYS OPEN

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.
PALMER, Lakewood, N. J. Running water. Private Baths; moderate rates.

MICHIGAN.
Mt. Clemens Mineral Baths for Rheumatism, Nervous and Blood Diseases. Write Business Men's Ass'n, Box 28, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

PENNSYLVANIA.
GALEN HALL—IN-THE-MOUNTAINS
WERNERSVILLE, PA.
Open all year. Dry air. Fine scenery. Every comfort for long or short winter rest. Baths. Massage. Resident Physician. P. & R. R. R. Through Pullmans New York and Phila.
HOWARD M. WING, Manager.

DR. McGINTY'S THOUSAND ACRE FARM
Open all year. Excellent health resort.
MT. POCONO, PA.

DALTON SWIMMING SCHOOLS,
19 West 44th Street,
New York City.
December 28, 1917.
The New York Times:
In closing my records for this year, I was gratified to find the splendid results obtained through The New York Times, so I think it no more than right to let you know and thank you at the same time.
I am inclosing a few inquiries received lately, showing that The Times is read quite a long ways from New York City. I have notified my agent to contract space for the year of 1918 in The Times for me, as I wish to use a great deal more advertising (as much again) this year than last.
Dalton Swimming School,
Louis C. Dalton, Manager.

SOUTHERN STATES.
Highland Park Hotel
AIKEN, S. C.
NOW OPEN. AMERICAN PLAN. New hotel, all modern conveniences. Golf, tennis, polo, driving, horseback riding; ideal climate. J. J. SWEENEY, Mgr.
Summer: Whiteface Inn, Lake Placid, N. Y.
THE DESPLAND DAYTONA On East Coast
Largest and most modern hotel. Now open. Superb Ocean Beach. LEON M. WAITE, Mgr.
THE WEST COAST OF FLORIDA
is the ideal winter resort. Its wonderful climate enables the tourist to enjoy outdoor sports throughout season. Address Boards of Trade, Hotels.
TO RENT in Thomasville, Georgia, a delightful house, fully furnished, and with good furnace and hot water system; climate unsurpassed. Write or wire to Mrs. J. McGregor Adams, Thomasville, Georgia.
PINEHURST NORTH CAROLINA, center of Winter Out-of-Door Life. Information of General Office, Pinehurst, N. C.

Sunny Shores
Sail away through the mysteries of the Gulf Stream with its indigo waters, down to tropical Porto Rico where winter never reaches.
Stately palms fringe its surf-washed, yellow shores. Ancient cities nestle within its quaint, old harbors. Charm and [illegible] are with you every hour of this wonderful trip.
16-DAY CRUISE
All Expenses $94.50 and up
You make the voyage on 10,000-ton vessels built for tropical service. The steamer is your hotel for the entire voyage from New York, around Porto Rico, stopping at principal ports and return. Splendid cabin accommodations and cuisine. Sailing from New York every Saturday. Write for booklet "Through Tropic Seas."
M. SECKENDORF, Gen. Pass. Agent
PORTO RICO LINE
11 Broadway, New York

AMERICAN LINE
Weekly Sailings
WHITE STAR LINE
Frequent Sailings
NEW YORK-LIVERPOOL
Carrying Passengers, Cargo and United States Mail
For full information apply to any agent or Offices, 9 Broadway, New York

FRENCH LINE
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
Express Postal Service
NEW YORK—BORDEAUX—PARIS
Direct Route to the Continent
WEEKLY DEPARTURES
Company's Office 19 State St., N. Y. Phone Broad 4900

ANCHOR LINE
NEW YORK TO GLASGOW
For further information apply Company's Office, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

COMMERCIAL
SOUTH AMERICAN LINE
ST. THOMAS, WEST INDIES, RIO JANEIRO, SANTOS, BRAZIL.
FREIGHT AGENTS, 39 BROADWAY.
PASSENGER AGENTS, 398 BROADWAY.
PHONE—FRANKLIN 4530.

SPANISH LINE (Compania Trasatlantica (Neutral Flag.)
FREQUENT SAILINGS, Direct to Vigo, Coruna, Gijon & Santander; Cadiz & Barcelona; Havana & Vera Cruz.
J. ZARAGOZA, Agt., Pier 8, E.R. Tel. Hanover 710

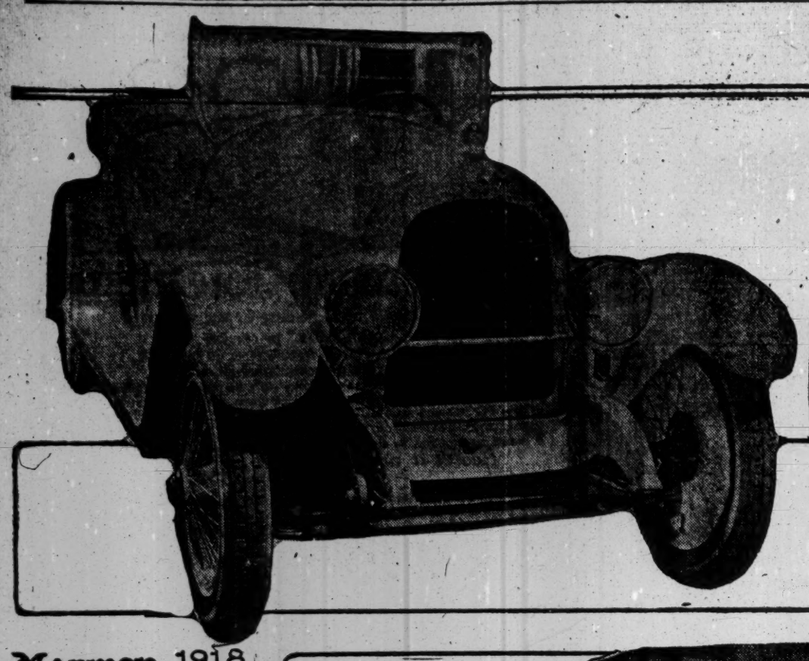
SOUTH AMERICA. New York to Valparaiso through Panama Canal, calling at principal ports of Peru and Chile. First sailing late in Jan. U. S. & Pacific Line Pass. Dept., 104 Pearl Street, New York. 'Phone Broad 5570.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.
BOSTON $2.95
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.90
COLONIAL LINE
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3.
Wek Days and Sundays at 5:00 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St.
Phone Spring 9491.

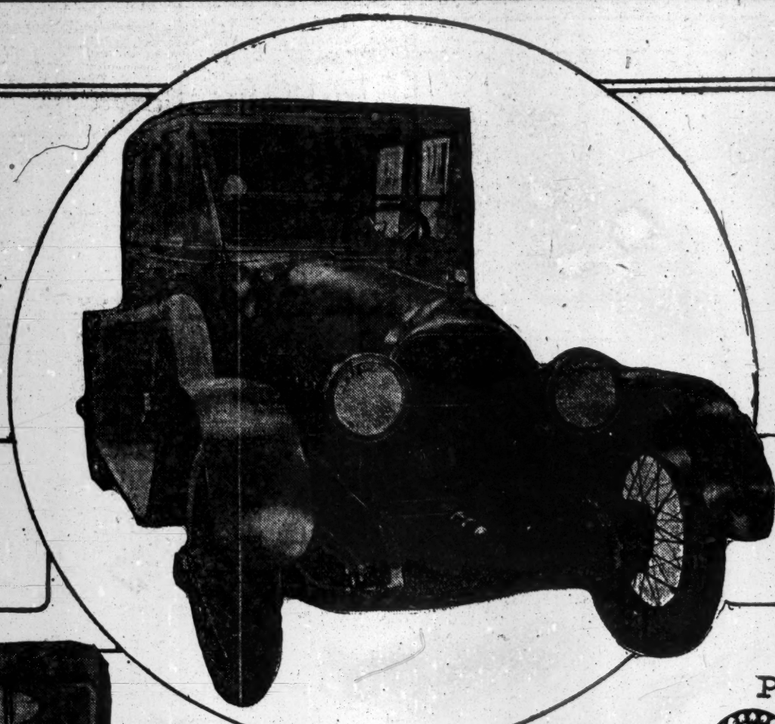
FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $4.00
Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily at 5 P. M. Music.
NEW LONDON (NORWICH) LINE, Sts. lv. Pier 40, N. R., Houston St., wk. days, 5:30 P. M. Lve. Pier 70, E. R., 23d St., 6 P. M.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE
Service Temporarily Discontinued.
For information 'phone Franklin 4675.

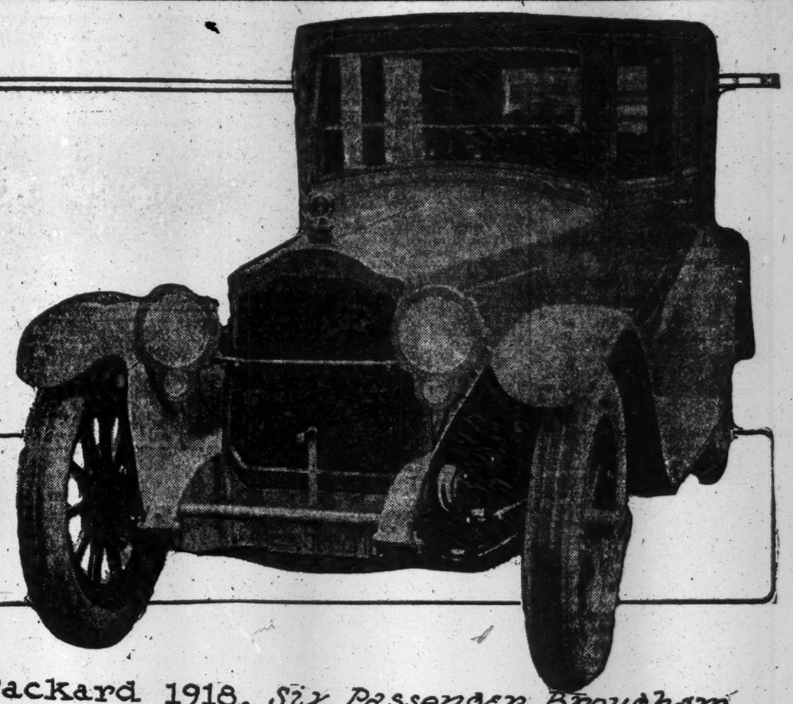
FLORIDA
RAIL OR BOAT.
Tickets and Tours, 10-Day Cruises, etc.
MARSTERS, 285 5th Av., N. Y.
Tours and Tickets to the Old South
Gillespie, Kinports & Beard, 311 Fifth Ave. (nr. 32nd St.), N. Y.



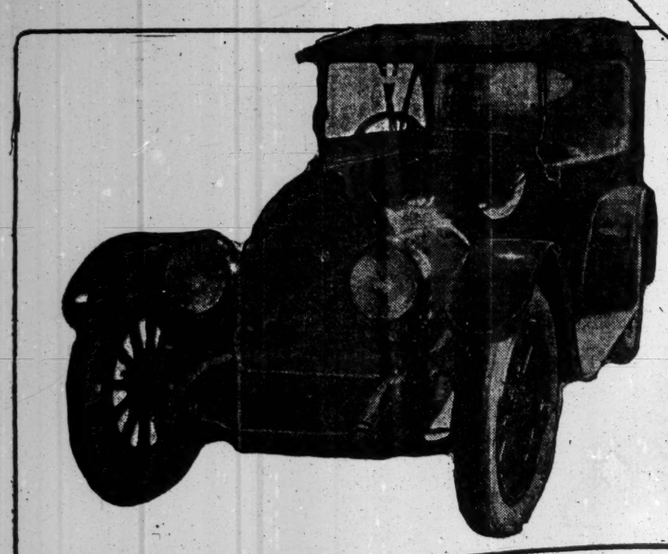
Marmon 1918,
Chummy Roadster



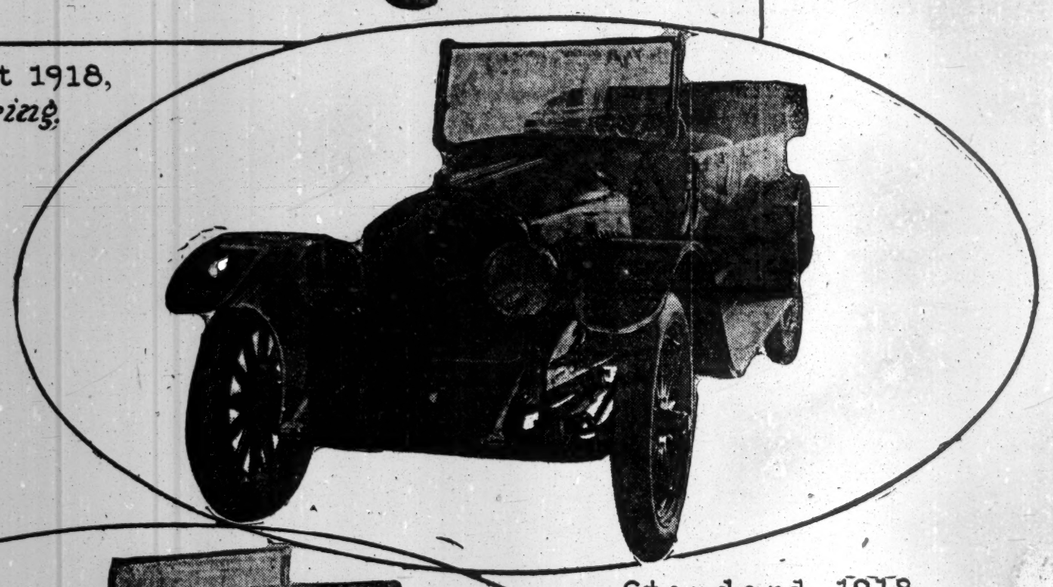
Daniels "Eight,"
1918,
Landaulet Sedan



Packard 1918, *Six Passenger Brougham*

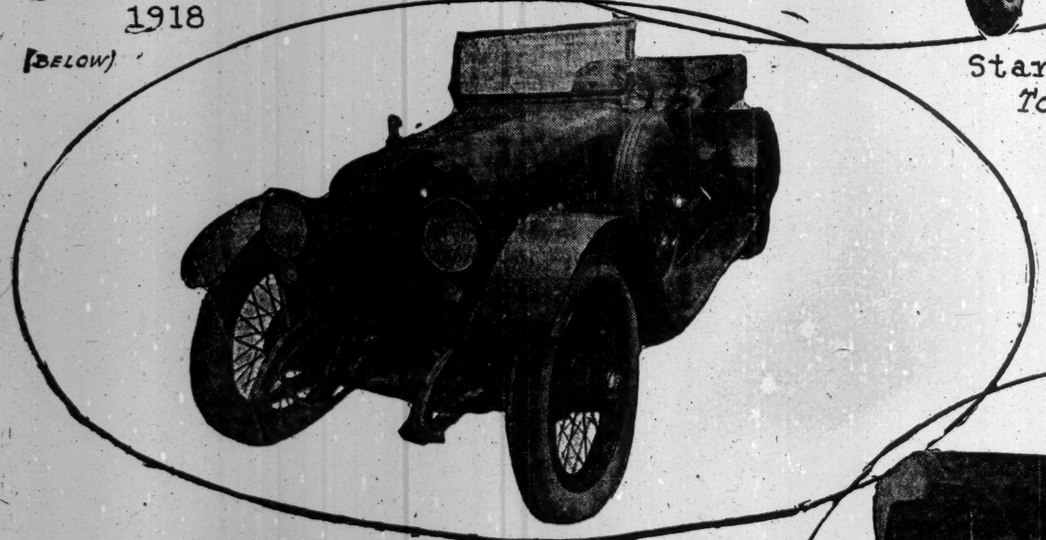


Fiat 1918,
Touring



Standard 1918,
Touring

McFarland "Six"
1918
(BELOW)



Wherever

WARNER

in the Automobile Show or the

The Verdict

From Men Who

MARK the famous makers who now equip every car with the Warner-Lenz.

Mark that practically every car maker, when he changes from old types, comes to the Warner-Lenz.

The trend is just beginning. The Warner-Lenz is new. State-wide laws forbidding glare are only lately in effect. This year will multiply the users of this ideal glareless light.

Exacting Tests

A motor car owner may make a mistake. He may be misled by sophistries. He may not make comparisons.

Not so with the motor car maker. His engineers make exacting tests. All lenses are usually compared. When famous makers adopt Warner-Lenz, their verdict fixes the logical lawful light. And motorists should accept it.

The Reasons

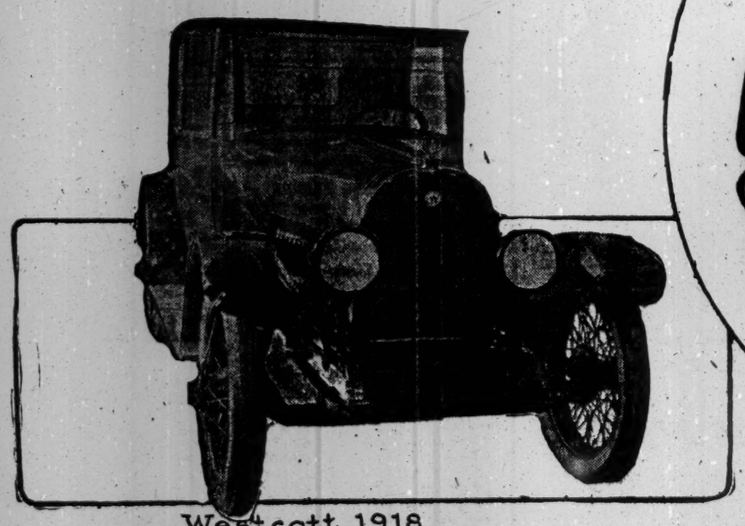
These are the reasons which engineers give for adopting the Warner-Lenz.

It is legal everywhere. That fact has been certified by countless authorities. And by every commission appointed under any state law.

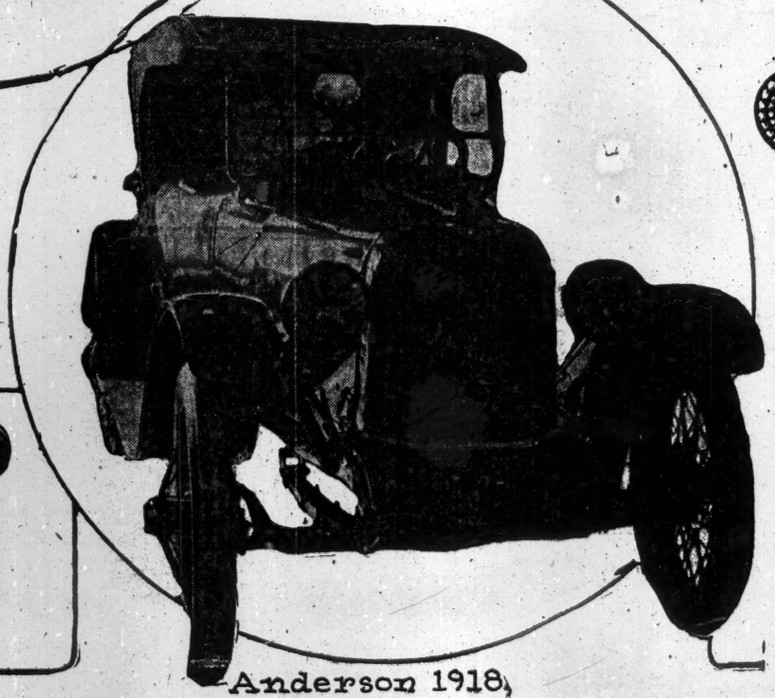
Its light has no restrictions. There is no direct beam—no glare rays—to be limited in height.

WARNER

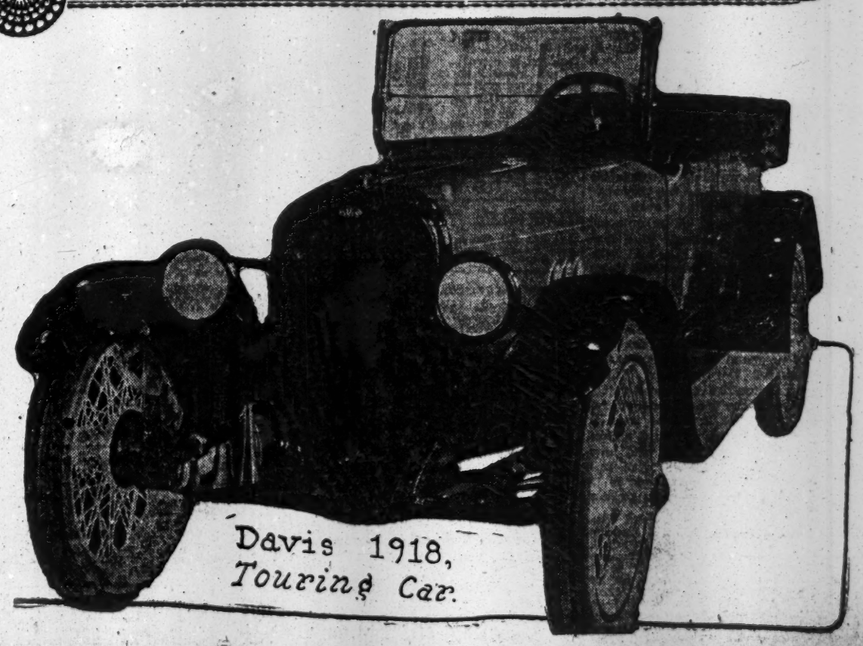
This is A. P. Warner, of the Warner Auto-Meter Fame, and Inventor of the Magnetic Speedometer



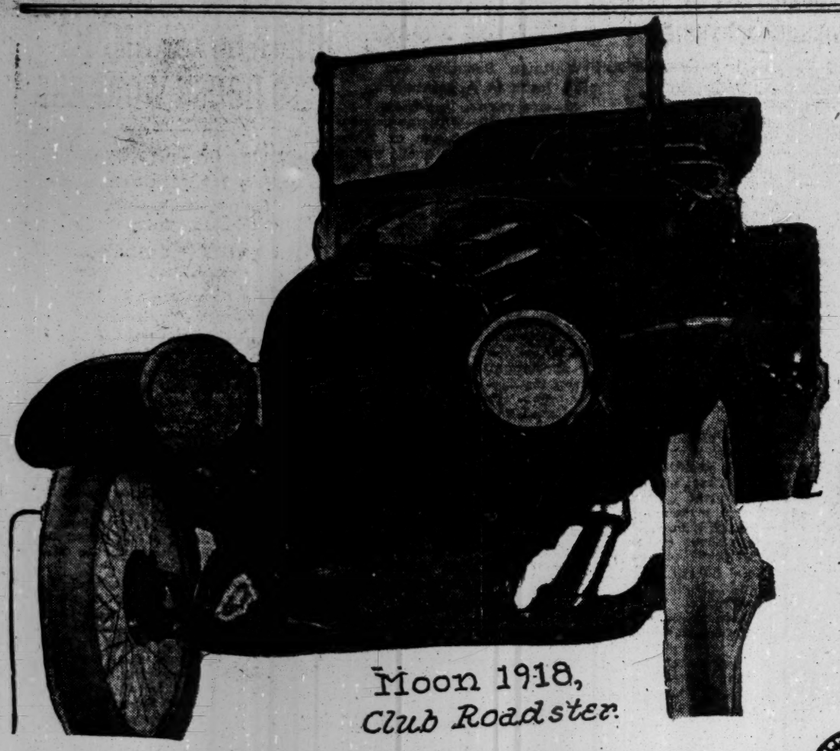
Westcott 1918,
Victoria Coupe



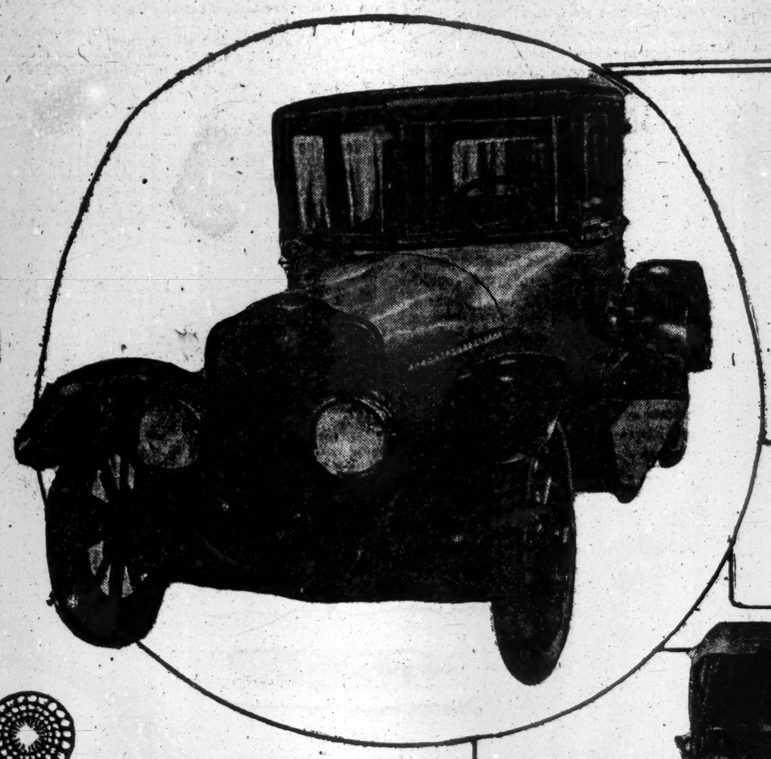
Anderson 1918,
Sport Roadster



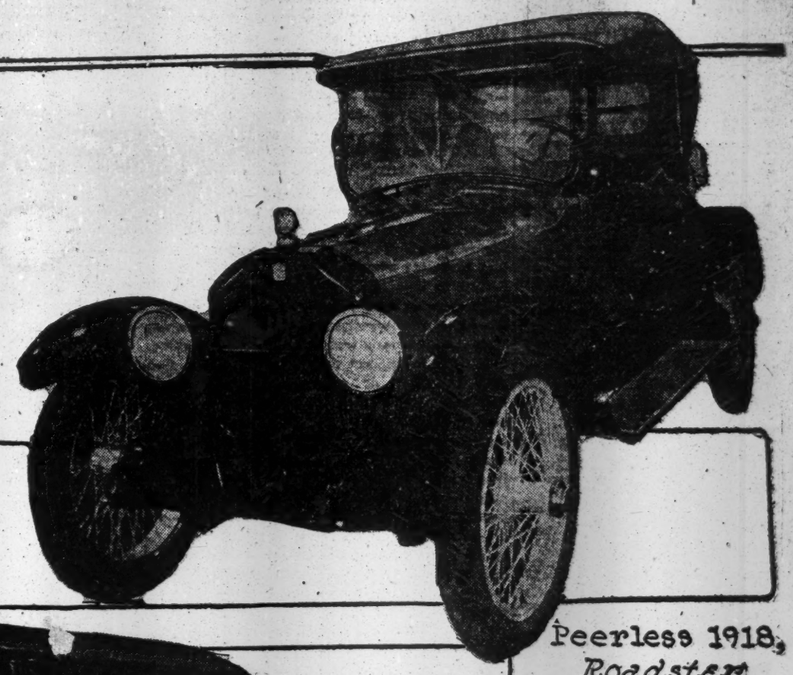
Davis 1918,
Touring Car.



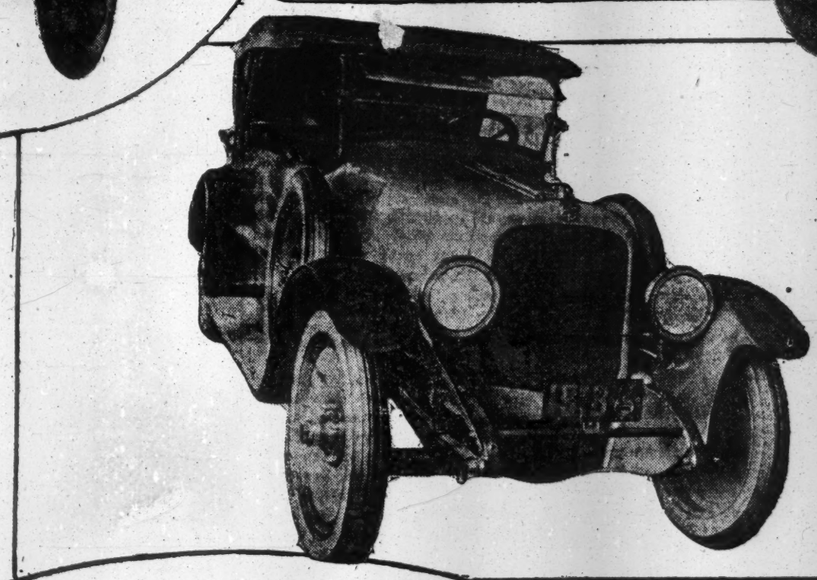
Moon 1918,
Club Roadster.



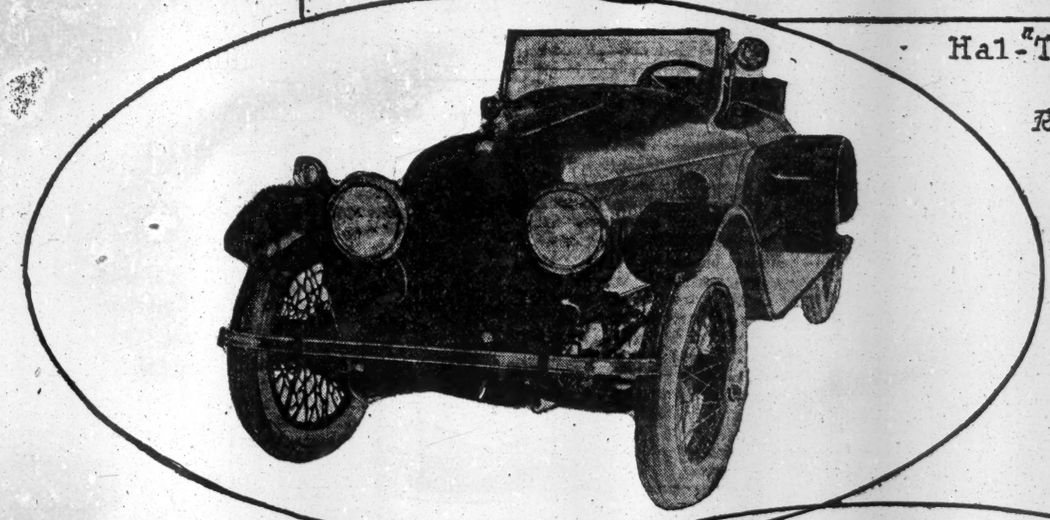
White 1918,
Coupe.



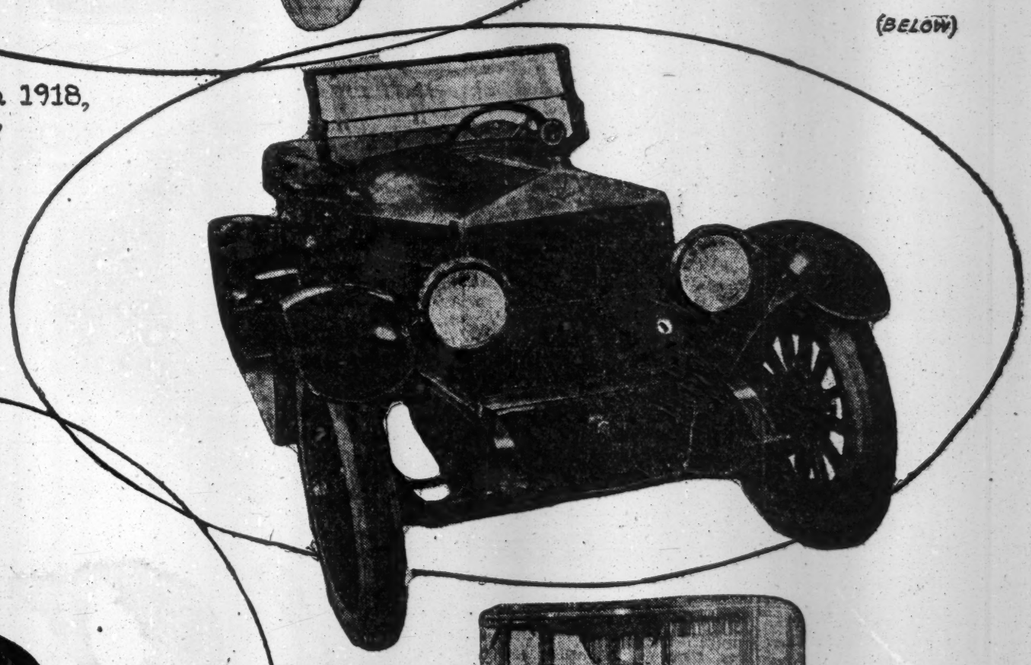
Peerless 1918,
Roadster.



Hal-"Twelve"
1918,
Roadster.



Cunningham 1918,
Roadster.



Murray 1918,
Roadster.

(BELOW)

You See

-LENZ

Salon They Are Standard Equipment

Overwhelming

Know Lenses Best

IT gives a widespread, all-revealing light. Near and far, close and wide, it floods one's entire field of vision.

It lights the road and roadsides, the curves and turns, the upgrades and the downgrades. It lights them all like daylight.

The light is not affected by rise and fall of the car, nor by turning of the lens in the lamp-rim. That is vitally important.

The Warner-Lenz gives the ideal light. Drive for five minutes behind it and you never will drive without it. Compare it with other lawful lenses and you are bound to choose it.

The evidence lies in these engineers' verdict. Compare all types as they do and you will surely vote with them.

An Urgent Question

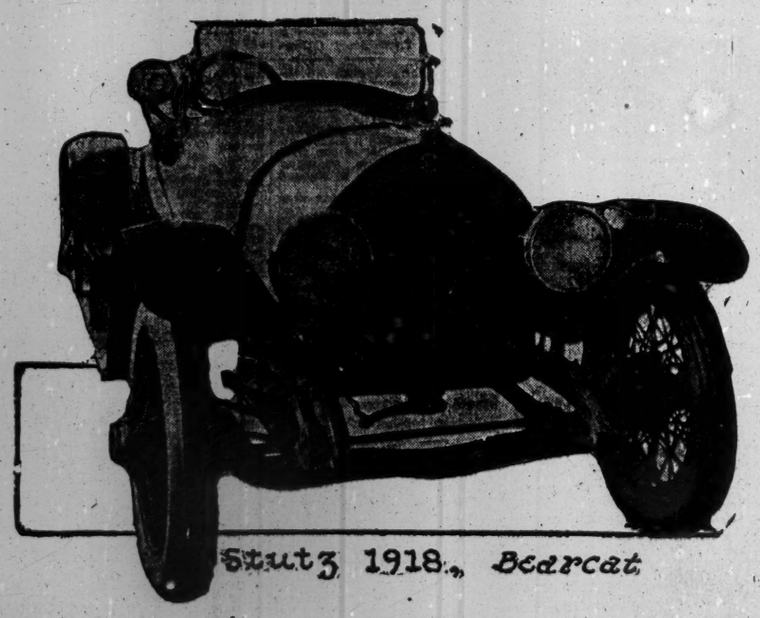
In 22 states there are state-wide laws forbidding glare lights now. Also in most cities. The old-time shaft-light is almost a universal outlaw.

In country driving dimmers will not do. They give too little light.

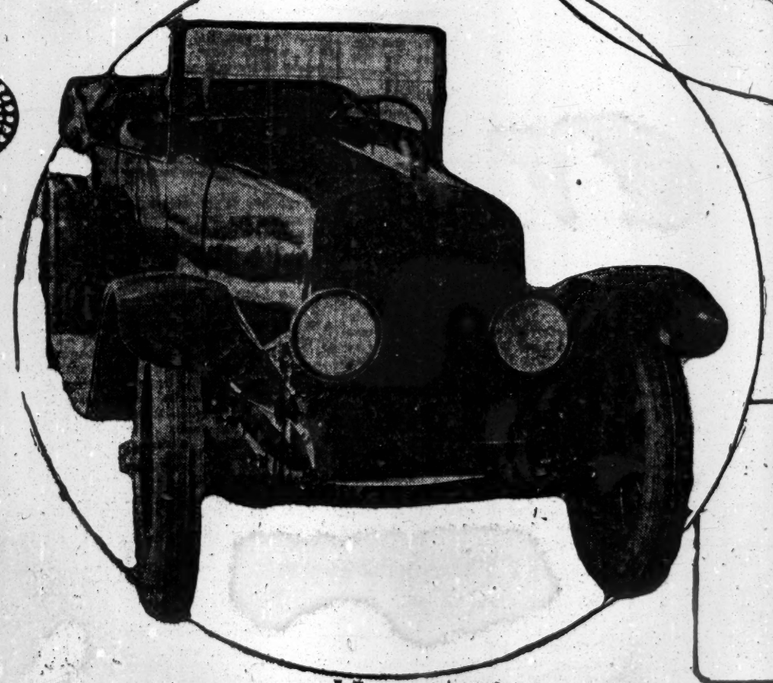
The right step is to change at once to the Warner-Lenz. Then your full light will be legal. You will also have a ten-fold better light.

-LENZ

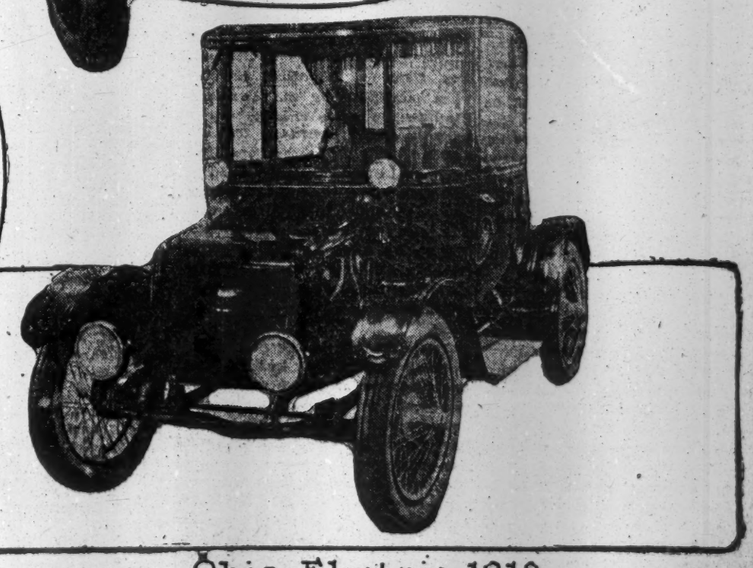
More Warner-Lenz are in use than any other.



Stutz 1918, *Bearcat*



Doble 1918,
Steam Car.



Ohio Electric 1918,
"Model 44"

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Office, Times Square, (Tel. Bryant 1000)
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....1 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector street
Harlem.....2,109 Seventh Avenue
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Washington Heights.....4,558 Broadway
Brooklyn....Room 606, 360 Fulton Street
Staten Island...56 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
Queens...417 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
Elizabeth.....250 Morris Avenue
Hoboken.....61 Second Street
Jersey City.....69 Montgomery Street
Paterson.....13 Park Avenue
WASHINGTON.....Riggs Building
CHICAGO.....1202 Tribune Building
St. Louis.....409 Globe-Democrat Building
DENVER.....403 Ford Building
SAN FRANCISCO.....42 Market Street
LONDON.....Marconi House, Strand, W. C.
PARIS...Chez Matin, 6 Boulevard Poissonnière

ONE CENT, City, Two Cents, commuting distance, Three Cents, elsewhere. Sunday, Five Cents, City; Seven Cents, elsewhere.

Terms, including Canada. 1 Yr. 6 Mos. 1 Mo.
DAILY AND SUNDAY....$10.00 $5.50 $1.00
(One week, 35c.)
DAILY, without Sunday... 8.00 4.25 .75
(One week, 30c.)
SUNDAY.....3.00 1.75 .30
Canada, Sunday only..... 6.00 3.25 .55
Other countries, postpaid:
Daily and Sunday..... 26.00 13.30 2.40
Daily, without Sunday.. 17.40 8.90 1.45
Sunday only..... 8.60 4.45 .80
Binder, Picture Section, $1.75; Magazine, $1.25.
THE ANNALIST, (Mondays,) per year, $4; Canada, $4.50; other countries, $5.
Binder for 26 issues, (one vol.) $1.25.
TIMES BOOK REVIEW, (Weekly,) per year, $3; Canada, $1.50; other countries, $2.
TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, (Thursdays,) 1 yr., $3; Canada, $4; other countries, $6.50. Binder for 52 issues, $1.25.
THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, Illustrated Monthly Magazine, one year, $3, (foreign, $4.) Per copy, 25c.
THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX. Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.
Entered as second-class mail matter.

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news of spontaneous origin published herein.
All rights of republication of all other matter herein are also reserved.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 11, 1918.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIUMPH.

President WILSON has done what he set out to do. No appeal to "the opinions of mankind" upon matters of great moment ever called forth a more prompt and assenting response than has been given to his statement, addressed to Congress but also to the whole world, of the purpose for which war is being waged against Germany. No one who has read the countless newspaper columns which in the last few days have set forth the judgments of representative men of all classes of society in the allied countries upon the President's address can have failed to see that it has swept away doubt, hesitation, suspicion, and has united the peoples of the allied countries in the determination to sanction and support the prosecution of the war and to bear with fortitude its costs and sacrifices until a just and lasting peace has been made sure by the destruction of Germany's military power and lust of conquest. The address has been described as the greatest product of Mr. WILSON'S mind and statesmanship, as the most remarkable State paper of the war. We may leave it to history to assign its deserved place and rank among the utterances of statesmen and the proclamations of Governments since the war began, but inasmuch as Mr. WILSON spoke with the intent to unite allied public opinion, and since he has so wonderfully accomplished that very thing, it would be hard to take exception to any form of eulogy, however enthusiastic, which the contemporary judgment of mankind may bestow upon the address and upon its author.

When Mr. LLOYD GEORGE addressed British labor last week, he, too, had a purpose in view. There was unrest among the trade unions of Great Britain; some of their leaders, like Mr. HENDERSON, who had consorted rather familiarly with the revolutionists now at the head of affairs in Russia, shared in some measure the Bolshevist distrust of the Government's purposes in the war, fearing that they were imperialistic, that, above all, they were capitalistic; even though this was a groundless suspicion, the zeal and the ardor of the workers might have been cooled. The Prime Minister was fortunate enough to allay these doubts and suspicions, but it was evident that Mr. HENDERSON was not altogether satisfied. Now British labor, in a formal manifesto by its Parliamentary and Executive Committees, welcomes President WILSON'S "authoritative declaration of allied war aims" and declares that "within the last few days the whole international situation has become transformed, first by the speech of the Prime Minister to the Conference of Labor Delegates, and secondly by the great pronouncement of President WILSON," of which it lauds "the moral energy and the breadth of vision." Mr. THOMAS, the representative of the French Socialists, speaks in a similar vein. Plainly, the President's address has been convincing in labor circles abroad where there was some evident ground for fear that appeal and argument might not be altogether successful. Among the statesmen and the men who speak for the allied Governments, and in the British and French press, there is no discordant note in the resounding chorus of praise for the President's statement. Lord BRYCE declares that it "is admirable in spirit and contents."

Nowhere has the effect of the President's utterance been more gratifying to those who, from the beginning, have understood the war, who have never failed to see that a just and permanent peace could have its basis only in the overthrow of German militarism, than among that class abroad and in this country who for one reason or another, through the whole range of the critical spirit, from pain and regret and disapproval to actual disaffection, have stood somewhat aside, out of harmony with the prevailing loyal support of the prosecution of the war. In those quarters, the President's address has been marvelously effective. It is eagerly seized upon as a means of deliverance from the dismal comforts of solitude and aloofness, as a saving opportunity for a change of heart. This spirit has been manifested most astonishingly in an attempt to show that the President, in his address, and the Pope, in his peace letter last August, have had the same ends in view.

Fundamentally, there could be but one reason for the demands, so frequently heard, for restatements of war aims. When a customer inquires the price of goods, it is his purpose to secure a basis of information to enable him to decide whether he will buy or decline to buy. The demands for restatements of war aims could really have had no other purpose than that of enabling persons who were in doubt to determine whether they would support the war or oppose it. The extraordinary triumph of the President has been in no way more gratifyingly shown than by his successes in convincing those who doubted, in putting an end to hesitation and suspicions, and bringing to the wholehearted support of the war purposes he declares the entire body of public opinion here and in the countries of our allies. The resolve to make the foundations of the world's peace sure is one and irrevocable.

PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

The House of Representatives passed yesterday by exactly the necessary two-thirds vote of 274 to 136 the joint resolution for the submission of the woman suffrage amendment to the Legislatures of the several States. The feminist leaders, working on the fears and hopes of Representatives, their self-interest and that of their parties, have displayed a shrewdness and dexterity worthy of the most experienced managers and manipulators.

The amendment came up in happy time for them. The present House is almost equally divided. In the Congress elections next Fall no chance of losing a seat can be taken by either party. The Republicans determined not to miss this opportunity of making friends. They were determined not to alienate that mysterious quantity, "the suffrage vote." Their zeal for the amendment is beautiful. It wouldn't do for the Democrats to be behindhand. Why should the Devil have all the good tunes? Why should the wicked Republicans get all the advantage, if there is any advantage, in placating and charming "the suffrage vote"? The vote in the "suffrage States" is probably decided on the same grounds, often mixed and hard to analyze, as in non-suffrage States. Still, if there is any fact in the legend—and politicians are among the most credulous of men—the Democrats must be as ardent for suffrage as the Republicans. By such counsels was the Democratic strength divided, giving 104 votes to the amendment.

The opposition of many Southern Democrats rested on obvious conditions and reasonable apprehensions. But politics is politics. At least, in a year of Congress elections, Federal suffrage is not a great moral question. It is not a question of constitutional theories or State rights. It is purely political. It is a question of votes on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Keen-sighted Democrats saw the party's danger and opportunity. Objectors were pleaded with rather than reasoned with. Finally, and at the right moment, Mr. WILSON spoke. He gave up the position which he had repeatedly, and as THE TIMES believes correctly, held, that suffrage is a State, not a Federal, matter. He sacrificed what seemed to be a reasoned conviction to political expediency; to save his party from defeat in the Congressional elections he disregarded its platform and his own belief that suffrage is a matter for State decision.

In the presence of war and world-problems, woman suffrage is but a piffling and subminor matter. The House has done what was expected of it, if by the smallest possible margin. In the Senate, with its longer tenure and smaller anxiety about "fences," the amendment is like to find harder sledding.

WAR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES.

Praise of the War Department was Secretary BAKER'S theme when he appeared before the Senate Military Committee yesterday. Although his figures of achievement were not new, they were as impressive as ever when marshaled by the Secretary. His intention seems to have been to spike the guns of criticism. The admissions made before the Committee by General CROZIER, General SHARPE, and others are sufficient justification for what has been said in many quarters about the omissions and mistakes of the War Department. Well-informed and honest criticism it should always welcome, especially when the information comes from its own officers.

The record of performance in the expansion, equipment, training, and transportation of troops the American people are proud of, but it cannot be denied that the Senate inquiry has cleared the air and accelerated our preparations to take part in the fighting in France. If there had been no inquiry, some things would have continued to go wrong and reorganizations would have been delayed. The creation of the War Council, involving changes in the Ordnance and Quartermaster's Departments, may not have been occasioned by testimony which the Senate Committee elicited, but at least the reform was hastened: the service benefited at once. In fact the War Department, which, to use the vernacular of the trotting track, had shown a tendency to "break," settled down to a smooth and swifter gait after the disclosures made in the committee room. Yet in Secretary BAKER'S brief the note is one of almost indiscriminate praise of the work of the Department. Sometimes he seems to be oblivious of shortcomings in camp equipment, as when he says that "no such provision has ever been made for the "comfort, health, and general well-"being of any army." The record does not bear him out. There is the adverse testimony of cantonment commanders. Comparisons with the awful blundering that made the conduct of the Spanish war a reproach to this country were not in order. We do things differently now. Still Surgeon General GORGAS found conditions not to his liking in the Southern camps of 1917.

Read alone, and not in the light of facts extracted by the Senate Military Affairs Committee, Mr. BAKER'S statement would justify an opinion that there had been no flaw in the performance of the War Department. What could be more gratifying than this assurance:

> Arms of the most modern and effective kind, including artillery, machine guns, automatic rifles, and small arms, have been provided by manufacture or purchase for every soldier in France, and are available for every soldier who can be gotten to France in the year 1918.

The last statement is in conflict with General CROZIER'S testimony about field and machine guns. Again, does Secretary BAKER really mean what he says in this paragraph:

> A substantial army is already in France, where both men and officers have been additionally and specially trained and are ready for active service.

Does he mean by "active service" duty in the trenches; that General PERSHING'S force is well enough trained to take over a considerable part of the western front? Some of the troops that arrived last Summer are doubtless ready for the test, but the Secretary's statement seems to be too sweeping. The American people would be glad to believe that the army in France, which is really "substantial," was now well enough trained and seasoned to deal with a German offensive.

What Secretary BAKER has to say about the purpose of the War Council is eminently satisfactory. Free "from the burdens of detail administration," it is to take "a large supervising view "of all questions of organization and "supply and give to the Government "the highest value of their [the mem-"bers'] talents and experience." In other words, they are to advise, not to transact; but the functions of the War Council are still rather nebulous. It is apparent from the Secretary's description of the reorganization of the Ordnance and Quartermaster's Departments that he is not in sympathy with Senator CHAMBERLAIN'S bill to create a Department of Munitions. Nevertheless, the subject should be thrashed out by Congress in an endeavor to obtain the greatest efficiency and the utmost production.

THE BANKING SITUATION.

The returns of the national banks under the call of Nov. 20 reflect continuance of excellent conditions. Since September the resources have increased two billions, and within a year three billions. Total resources are a new maximum, at $18,553,000,000, for about one-half in number of the banking institutions of the country. Deposits have increased within a year by $2,309,000,000. It is odd to find the greatest increases of deposits in banks outside reserve cities in Texas, Oklahoma, and the country banks of New York, in that order. There can be no doubt that this is a farmers' year. Within the year loans increased $1,189,000,000. When deposits increase faster than loans there is an indication of safe and sane banking. The proportion of loans to deposits on Nov. 20 was 64.44 per cent., against 66.83 per cent. a year ago.

On the other hand, it is to be remarked that the banks as a whole could not make such a good showing if it were not for the help of the city banks. In this city, at the date of the call, the loans exceeded the deposits by a billion dollars. It was a reflection of the Liberty Loan flotations, of course. Although the condition was not welcome, it was not so out of balance as appears, because the deposits were practically stationary. In other words, the Government finance was practically in a class by itself. The condition was righted in the manner reported by the Federal Reserve's Bulletin for January. The excess of this business here was equalized through the Federal Reserve districts by rediscounts, thus, the Bulletin says, "proving the wisdom and utility of "one of the basic principles of the "Federal Reserve act." This was shown in another striking manner. In the words of the Federal Reserve Board:

> During the first half of December the Government redeemed large amounts of outstanding certificates of indebtedness issued in anticipation of payments due on Liberty Loan subscriptions and used as principal collateral for member bank notes. Between Nov. 30 and Dec. 21 the holdings by the Federal Reserve banks of notes protected by war loan securities decreased from $405,608,000 to $146,819,000, this reduction being due in a large measure to the redemption of the securities underlying the discounted paper.

We are indeed in a new banking era when old statistics and arguments are useless. The six billion Liberty bonds were the basis of as much currency as the banks chose to issue, which under our old banking system could have been retired in amounts limited to a total in a year less than the actual requirements of a fraction of a month. Contrast the easy expansion and contraction of our currency with the currency flotations of other countries, even in England. It is not too much to say that under old conditions it would have been impossible for the country to conduct the banking operations of the last six months, including the mobilization of two billions of credit in New York and its redistribution, so far as necessary, by central authority controlling adequate means.

No doubt the figures are dizzying, and call for sober consideration. The wheels are going around with prodigious speed, but there are no signs of hysteria among the engineers. The system is functioning so far within its reserve strength that confidence may be felt in its continuing to do so. There are those who consider that we are inflating our credits excessively. They are supported by figures of some kinds, but not by all the figures. How could we be expected to conduct expansion of trade with any less expansion of credits? Is there not proof that our expansion of credits is on a basis not only allowing but also requiring deflation when the conditions change? The true test between inflation and expansion is the relation between the increases of goods and exchanges and the increases of currency and credits. If there is a somewhat disproportionate increase in the latter factor, it is to be borne in mind that it is not on our own account. We are conducting the world's business and banking to a degree, for the time, greater than England ever did. We should have the courage of our strength, and not let ghosts of bygone limitations lessen our usefulness to our partners in world affairs, to our loss of an opportunity such as no nation ever before enjoyed.

THE KAISER TO THE POLES.

It is pleasant for students of the Kaiser to see him retain all that ingenuous modesty which has charmed them for nearly a generation. His speech to the delegates of the Polish Regency Council was rich in this characteristic virtue. He thanks the Poles, to whom Prussia must be historically dear, because, in common with Germany and Austria-Hungary, those two turtle doves of the European Arcadia, they "pursue the aims which guaran-"tee the weal of humanity and peace-"ful co-operation of peoples."

The thought of the peaceful co-operation of the Magyars and the Germans in Austria-Hungary to guarantee the weal of the Czechs, Slovaks, Rumanians, Slovenes, Italians, Serbo-Croats, makes the tear unbidden flow; and what pious eye can hold back the brine at recollection of the German guarantee of humanity in Posen and Alsace-Lorraine? The villagers of East Africa and Damaraland, the surviving Hereros of Southwest Africa, can testify to the Kaiser's labors for the weal of humanity and the peaceful co-operation of peoples. Belgium, Northern France, Serbia, Rumania, the German-occupied territories in Russia, Russian Poland itself, are witnesses of German humanity. Asia Minor and Syria are monuments to it. The depths of the sea declare it.

In view of the Prussian share in the partitions of Poland, of the German treatment of the Poles in Prussian Poland, the Kaiser's passionate devotion to Poland and humanity is touching. A Prussian Polish journal, the Lech of Gnesen, showed us, six or seven years ago, the Prussian Polish fondness of the guarantors of the weal of humanity. The Lech was wishing these pretty things to the Prussian Pole who consents to sell land to Germans:

> If the seller wishes to shake your hand, then turn away and spit on the ground as before the greatest of villains; if he wishes to enter your house, lock the door in his face. May he live in loneliness, like CAIN! May the curse of the Polish people weigh upon him till death! May no one follow his coffin, no one pray for his soul!

Isn't it sad that the so lovable and humane Germans are so misunderstood by the peoples with whom they cooperate?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Exaggeration, Too, Is Lamentable.

If Secretary PICKETT of the Methodist Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals had included in his "clip sheet" about the misbehavior of our troops abroad the full text of the Roosevelt letter to which he only referred, much less of disquietude would have been created by his accusations. For then it would have been obvious, even to those of us who are most ready to believe alarming reports, that his tale of drunkenness and debauchery among the soldiers had next to no backing at all from Colonel ROOSEVELT, and that it drew highly exaggerated conclusions from facts which, while regrettable in themselves, constituted little if anything more than the irreducible minimum of evil that will be found among men until the millennium comes.

And that, probably, will not be "for the period of the war."

One of the Colonel's sons seems to have been shocked—as well he might be—by the sight of some American soldiers in a state of intoxication. The spectacle is, indeed, a grievous one, and the men who present it, whether officers or privates, too clearly demonstrate that they do not realize the weight of the responsibilities they bear. They are even guilty of an approach to treason, in that, by disgracing themselves and reducing their own efficiency, they are giving aid and comfort to the enemy. But it was presumably considerations like these, correct yet extreme, that made young ROOSEVELT say that he had become a prohibitionist for life.

That he has done so is well, perhaps, or at any rate it will do no harm to him or anybody else to be a total abstainer from alcohol. But it was by no means the same thing as saying that the American Army abroad is, or is likely to be, a collection of vicious drunkards. From the chaplains who are with the troops comes testimony which can be called that of professional experts, and it is to the effect that the moral condition of the force is satisfactory. By implication they admit that it might be better, but of course that is so. The men are—men, and therefore imperfect.

Their Aid Should Be Useful.

According to official information, given out by one of the Attorney General's assistants, of the Germans, numbering "hundreds," who have been interned in this country since we entered the war, only six have been paroled permanently and only ten freed for a limited time.

These are interesting facts, but they should not have been offered in the tone of him who has a grievance, as the public dissatisfaction caused by these releases, while they were unexplained and while their comparatively small number remained unknown, was entirely justified, and so was the criticism naturally resulting from the reticence maintained, hitherto, in regard to a matter of legitimate concern to all patriotic citizens.

Even more interesting, however, than the fact that six of the interned Germans proved to the Department of Justice that their sequestration was unnecessary—their liberation can be taken as showing that—is the further revelation that, in ten cases, enemy aliens have been released on limited parole in order that "they might obtain valuable information to aid Government agents in ferreting out plots and propaganda against the United States." In other words, these particular suspects are themselves now acting as Government agents, and, in the eyes of the plotters and propagandists whom they are helping to put in confinement, they are become spies and informers.

It is to be hoped that they may be highly successful in this important capacity. But it is such a—well, such a humble capacity, and one so little likely to earn popularity, even among loyal German-Americans and innocent Germans in America, that one wonders whether the men on temporary parole—whose names have all been printed—will long share the common joy produced by the Assistant Attorney General's disclosures. To them those disclosures are likely to be just a little embarrassing.

Labor Is Scarce Already.

Secretary WILSON does not share the apprehensions so frequently expressed of late by the leading men in many of our industries as to the coming of a serious shortage of labor, due to the number of men who have volunteered or been drafted for military service. The situation here, he declares, is in this respect nothing like as serious as is that of England, for there about 25 per cent. of the 20,000,000 who were engaged in gainful occupations have been called to the colors, and that is more than can be easily or even safely spared, since it gravely reduces the productive powers on which, in these days, the effective maintenance of an army is dependent.

We, the Secretary says, have at least 25,000,000 workers, and for the present there is no thought of taking more than 1,500,000 of them for war—a number less than that of the unemployed in normal years.

This computation would be more reassuring if it did not ignore, or seem to ignore, the fact that besides the men performing military service in the strict and literal meaning of that term, a much greater army is and will be required for work which, though it does not come in the same category, yet is very close to it and is equally withdrawn from the fields of ordinary production.

As a matter of indubitable fact, a shortage of labor is already felt in the United States, and it is not alone the farmers who are anxiously wondering how they are going to get their work done unless the principle of conscription is extended to cover distinctly civilian activities.

ART NOTES.

Paintings by Caro-Delvaille, and a Collection of Medallions.

The inaugural exhibition at the new Gimpel & Wildenstein Galleries consists of paintings by Henry Caro-Delvaille and medals and relief portraits by T. Spicer-Simson, both collections to remain on view until Feb. 1.

Mr. Caro-Delvaille needs little introduction to the American public, who know him both as a painter and as a writer. Too little has been seen of his work, however, to insure the wide recognition of his talent so richly deserved. The present exhibition shows him as a portrait painter, with the brilliant and essentially Gallic portrait of his wife and daughter accenting the racial side of his highly personal product, and as a mural decorator with two series of panels, one intended for the hall of a country house, the other for a library or reception room. The first series is classic in feeling, young figures among architectural and out-of-door surroundings, treated very simply in the manner of bas-relief. The second series is Oriental in subject, Chinese sages in a landscape of rock and mountain, noble in composition and free from any suggestion of pseudo-orientalism in treatment.

There are other decorative panels in the exhibition and several examples of the artist's masterly drawing of the nude; also one or two still life subjects. It is on the whole the most important exhibition of modern painting to be seen in New York at present.

The medallions by T. Spicer-Simson are of special interest to collectors and connoisseurs who know his work as it is represented in European museums. His modeling is both firm and flexible, and he has the rare quality of giving to a portrait in little the same degree of character and interest to be expected in one on a large scale. The portrait of the Scandinavian dancer, Miss Katherine Gabaudin, is an example of his command of swift sensitive line and expressive modeling. Mrs. Archer M. Huntington, Miss Margaret Anglin, Mr. Carnegie, Mrs. Edward Robinson, and ex-President Taft are among his many prominent sitters, and among the public medals designed by him are the Public Welfare Medal, the Entente Cordiale Medal for Great Britain and France in 1905, the medal commemorative of America's entry into the great war, and the memorial medal to the fallen heroes of the war.

A Lecture on Camouflage.

At a public meeting of the Municipal Art Society in the galleries of the National Arts Club Wednesday, Jan. 16, at 8:30 P. M., the subject of "Camouflage and Protective Coloration" will be presented by artists engaged in that work, the principal speaker of the evening being Mr. Peixotto, who is one of the best-equipped men in the country to speak on the subject.

THE "WILSON DOCTRINE."

The President's Speech Considered a History-Making Document.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To my mind the address of President Wilson to the Congress on Tuesday is not only the most important document called forth by the war, but it is one of the half dozen greatest and noblest documents in American history.

In certain of its details it imparts new and greater aims to America. The President's stand in regard to Alsace-Lorraine alone would make his address momentous; but his plan for the break up of Turkey, the re-establishment of the independence of the Balkan States, implies a greater change in the relations of European nations than would have been possible to conceive before the war. The achievement of the President's policy in regard to Southeastern Europe and Asiatic Turkey, backed, as it is, by the peoples of the United States, England, France, and Italy, will absolutely destroy Germany's great Middle-Europe scheme, which was to have been the sure basis and primary condition of her plan for dominating first Europe and then the world. President Wilson has made one of the most momentous and far-reaching decisions in history.

He expresses the basic purpose of the great democracies of the world, to free the Armenians, Jews, and Greeks from the malignantly cruel and horrible policies of the Turkish Government. Further, the plan to free these people will also destroy the basis of German world power.

Finally, there is one sentence that has been overlooked that contains a principle and the germ of a doctrine that may well become as basic and influential as the Monroe Doctrine. This is the sentence: "The day of conquest and aggrandizement is gone by."

In 1823 President Monroe made a similar statement in regard to the continents of North and South America.

President Wilson, expressing the fixed determination of the most powerful and wealthiest nation in the world, backed by the peoples of the British Empire, France, Italy, Russia, and Japan, has created a Wilson doctrine that forms the unchangeable war aims of America and her allies.

The President's voice is the voice of America. He speaks with the authority of a hundred million Americans. There are those who have continually demanded a "restatement of the war aims of the Entente." They are answered, once for all, by a document worthy to rank with the great charters of human freedom.

S. S. McCLURE.

Boston, Jan. 9, 1918.

Case Against the Barnard Statue.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your readers should be grateful to THE TIMES for publishing Howard Russell Butler's ringing letter about the Lincoln statue. Mr. Butler is a hustler, and if he will take the lead in starting a popular subscription we can send a copy of the Saint-Gaudens statue to London.

It seems to me that the chief reason for discarding the Barnard statue has not been sufficiently emphasized. It is that it is not an adequate portrait. Lincoln's neck was not like that of a turtle, and he had hands, not paws; and his figure, even if tall and ungainly, was not like that of Barnard's statue.

Among the two best examples of the genius of Saint-Gaudens are the statues of two seafaring men—the Farragut statue in Madison Square and the statue of Captain Randall at the Sailors' Snug Harbor. The former is a portrait, and as such was approved by Loyall Farragut, the Admiral's son, and by many others. The latter is not a portrait, for the reason that the sculptor had no portrait or description of Captain Randall, who had been dead for many years. It is necessarily an ideal conception, and as such is an admirable and satisfying work of art. But would Saint-Gaudens have been justified in setting up the Randall statue as a representation of Farragut on the ground that it was his conception of a sailor of the highest type? The question needs no answer. For the same reason it is unnecessary to determine whether the Barnard statue is a noble conception or not, or even whether it has high artistic merit or not. The Barnard statue should be rejected, and may be rejected solely on the ground that we have irrefutable evidence in photographs taken from life and in the testimony of many who knew the man that Barnard's statue—at least below the head—does not depict Abraham Lincoln as he was.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

New York, Jan. 7, 1918.

Confusion of Dutch and German.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From my experience I am convinced that there exists a widespread misunderstanding in the minds of a good many on this side of the ocean regarding the natives of the Netherlands (the so-called Dutch) as to their status as a wholly independent nation. The writer has often been interrogated on this subject by otherwise well-informed people.

It really ought to be stated for the benefit of these unknowing or unthinking ones that the Netherlands live and exist absolutely independent of any nation in Europe, Germany included. It ought to be understood that it is a gross error to regard, as many in the United States seem to do, the Netherlands as a part of Germany or in some way under German domination.

That the Netherlands has its present status in Europe and expects to retain it is for the greater part due to its most able government and high-minded statesmen, a fact not only well recognized in Europe, but not the least in Washington.

J. G. V.

New York, Jan. 8, 1918.

Amalekites and Amorites at Albany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It grieves me to see THE TIMES identify Elon Brown and William Barnes with the Amalekites and the Amorites. In the twenty-sixth chapter of Genesis, Verse 34, it is related that "Esau was forty years old when he took to wife the daughter of Elon, the Hittite," and as for the other—well, the Amalekites and Amorites fought at Ta-anach, by the waters of the Megiddo, and certainly Mr. Barnes was not at Armageddon.

LAFAYETTE B. GLEASON.

New York, Jan. 8, 1918.

A PLEA FOR MORE EARNESTNESS IN TIME OF WAR.

O Dweller in each human soul,
Waken our better selves to know
That each, in service of the whole,
Must luxury forego!

Check Thou the glutton in his greed,
Who still goes on to eat and eat,
Consuming food that others need,
Although he is replete!

Make us go simply clad, and wear
A quiet garb without display;
And from our minds the fret and care
Of fashion sweep away.

Quench in our hearts the poor desire
To walk by others' sight alone;
They who to noble things aspire
Have vision of their own.

Discountenance the petty ways
That still distract the nation's trend—
The false amusements, trivial plays,
Of which there is no end.

Oh, make us sober in Thy black
And bitter judgment of the earth!
Give reason unto wits that lack,
And check our callous mirth!

M. E. BUHLER.

MAY OPPOSE KRACKE.

Anti-Whitman Senators See Possible Issue in Appointment.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—With the nomination of F. J. H. Kracke of Kings County as member of the Public Service Commission for the First District officially before the Senate, the first opportunity for a show of strength between Governor Whitman and his Republican opponents in the upper house has arrived. Commissioner Kracke was manager of Governor Whitman's primary and general campaign, and his appointment is regarded at the Capitol as solely a reward for services rendered to the Governor.

Mr. Kracke is already a member of the Public Service Commission under a recess appointment made by Governor Whitman the day before the legislative session began. Under the law he must be confirmed before Jan. 22, or his salary as well as the validity of his official acts after that date in the absence of favorable action by the Senate, would be in jeopardy, although he could remain in his position as a "holdover."

The nomination of Mr. Kracke and that of Charles Bulkley Hubbell of New York for places on the commission were sent to the Senate Finance Committee when received at last night's session. Mr. Hubbell was named at the same time that Mr. Kracke received his appointment. So far no opposition has developed to confirmation of his nomination.

In view of the appointment of Kracke, the "strengthening" of the Senate Finance Committee by the addition of three Republicans who have not stood with the Governor in the past is not without significance. These new appointees are Senator Ottinger of New York, and C. Lockwood and L. Lawson of Kings. They were arrayed against Commissioner Kracke in the recent Mayoralty fight in New York City. Senator Lawson was candidate for the nomination of Borough President on the Bennet ticket.

Neither Ottinger nor the Senators from Kings were prepared today to state whether they would vote for a favorable report on the nomination of Kracke, and this caused some to think that his confirmation would be fought.

A report came today from an authoritative source, however, that neither the Senate leader, Brown, nor Senator Sage of Albany, Chairman of the Finance Committee, also anti-Whitman, would put any obstacles in the way of Kracke's confirmation. It was stated that these leaders, realizing that the coming effort to repeal the direct primary law would involve a bitter fight, were anxious to avoid anything that might be thought a purely personal or political fight on the Governor at present, so that they might be able when the struggle to the direct primaries came to convince the public that it was a fight for principle, with no personal element in it.

Friends of Governor Whitman insist that if there should be no fight over the confirmation of Kracke this may be accepted as proof that the opposition lacks the strength to win.

Incidentally there are reports that Governor Whitman is contemplating a coup that will bring to his side the support of the Barnes organization here, and that if Barnes does not assent the Governor will be in a position to take his organization away from him. Negotiations have been in progress with a view of getting for a protégé of the Albany leader an appointment on the up-State Public Service Commission.

The Senate and Assembly held brief sessions today and then adjourned until Tuesday. In the Senate, Senator Wagner introduced a Corrupt Practices bill, providing for a report of campaign contributions of five days prior to primary and general elections and limiting individual contributions to $10,000. Political committees would be prohibited from contracting debts for campaign purposes, receiving any contributions in the ten last days of the campaign or disbursing any money to hire special workers on Election Day.

Senator Wagner moved that his bill be advanced immediately to third reading, an unusual step at this time of the session. He said the measure was designed to prevent a recurrence of the disgraceful conditions that marred the Mayoralty campaign in New York City.

Senator Henry M. Sage of Albany objected to this course and the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

BILLION A YEAR ARMY'S PAY.

Total Does Not Include Family Allowances or Disability Allotments.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The total pay of the United States Army in December was approximately $78,580,800, the Committee on Public Information announced today in the second of its series of statements on the pay of the army and navy and the operation of the War Risk Insurance Bureau. This is at the rate of nearly $1,000,000,000 a year.

The total does not include family allowances or compensation for disability of soldiers provided for in the Insurance act and paid through the War Risk Bureau.

"The intricate task of paying the officers and men of the army, made more difficult by the wide expansion of the last six months," is being satisfactorily accomplished," said the committee's statement.

"To prevent failure to meet the monthly compensation of every man in the service, no matter where he may be located, liberal sums are furnished the various Disbursing Quartermasters in order promptly to meet the army payrolls with their extraordinary demands for funds."

Men serving in France receive their pay in French currency or by United States checks as they may elect, and all soldiers are paid at the end of each month, or as soon thereafter as possible.

DENIES FARE INCREASE.

Service Board Finds City Franchise Bars Trolley Company.

The application of the North Shore Traction Company for permission to increase its rate of fare from 5 to 7 cents was denied yesterday by the Public Service Commission. The commission, however, made no formal order in the case, but held the matter open for ten days in order to permit the company to apply to the Board of Estimate for a modification of the franchise. Otherwise an order will be entered, denying the application of the company to increase its rate of fare.

Unlike the other companies which applied to the commission for permission to increase their income by charging 2 cents for transfers, this company wanted permission to make a direct advance to all passengers. It is the first case to be decided. The company operates a trolley line system in Nassau and Queens Counties.

The decision of the commission was written by Commissioner Whitney, who found that the company was entitled to an increase in fare because its income was not sufficient to meet the cost of operation, and afford a reasonable return on the investment. The commission, however, announced that it was without power to authorize an increase "for the reason that the so-called local franchise obtained from the city contains a provision that not more than 5 cents shall be charged for a single fare."

AID JEWISH CHARITY DRIVE.

Young Men's Committee to Start Democratic Movement.

Plans for the campaign next week by the Young Men's Committee of the Federation in Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies were discussed last night in a meeting at the home of Adolph Lewisohn. Samuel Lewisohn presided. An address outlining the plan was made by Dr. I. Edwin Goldwasser, who said that the campaign was designed primarily to make the Federation a thoroughly democratic organization.

Only about 25 out of the 100 members of the committee were present last night, the other 75 having volunteered for service in the army or navy.

URGE GOVERNMENT TO HOUSE WORKERS

Architects Present a Plan Providing for Munition and Shipyard Employes.

PLAN A SUCCESS IN ENGLAND

Propose a Commission to Take the Land and to Construct Communities.

In a list of recommendations sent to President Wilson and members of the War Council yesterday the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects urged that the Government take upon itself the responsibility for providing housing facilities for workmen employed in munition plants and shipyards. The recommendations were embodied in a resolution passed by the chapter, which pointed out that the high labor turnover in munitions and shipbuilding plants was due to inadequate housing facilities.

The resolution further declared that "the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects feels that a general policy which throws the ultimate financial burden of these war-time industrial housing operations upon private corporations or municipalities is inefficient because it believes that such a policy would long delay the taking of land and the building of the needed accommodations."

The following is a list of the specific suggestions sent to the President:

THE FIRST STEP.

Create a central authority with:
(a) Power to take land for this purpose.
(b) Powers to survey needs for housing facilities and to determine, in co-operation with a central priority board, the relative importance of industrial operations.
(c) Powers to design and construct communities where the needs of such have been made evident by the survey.
(d) Powers to operate and manage these communities during the war and for a period of years thereafter.
(e) Powers to maintain a high standard of physical well-being in munition plants, (adopting the standards set by our most progressive industrial corporations,) and to organize community activities within the communities thus created.

THE SECOND STEP.

Create a commission to study the final disposition of these properties. Such a commission to consider and report upon:
(a) The basis upon which such communities could be transferred to municipalities or local limited dividend corporations.
(b) The organization of local limited dividend corporations to manage and develop the communities created during the war.
(c) The establishment of that part of the cost which should be written off as belonging to the cost of war.
(d) The methods of saving of the appreciation of land values for the benefit of the community as a whole.

In discussing the recommendations, Frederick L. Ackerman, a member of the institute who has just returned from England, where he spent several months investigating the manner in which England was meeting her housing problem, declared that the only method whereby results could be obtained would be by the Government taking hold itself.

"In England," said Mr. Ackerman, "the experiment was first tried of leaving the housing question to industrial corporations and to municipalities. This resulted in endless bargaining and in many cases to absolute failure, because of the precariousness of the investment in the matter of constructing housing facilities near by a munition or shipbuilding plant. The Government stepped in and has saved the situation by taking over the matter.

"When an industrial corporation shows 'labor turnover' well above a thousand per cent., one does not have to argue regarding the needs of drastic action to remedy such a condition. I have it upon good authority that in one plant employing 17,000 men it is necessary to hire 8,000 men per week to maintain a full force.

"I need not go into detail regarding the suggested program. It strikes directly toward doing away with all of the bargaining, bickering, and treating over the purchase of land and the financial arrangements between corporations and the Government. The present system of throwing the responsibility to industrial corporations means endless delays in formulating the terms of agreement. By brushing these all aside and by setting up a commission to study the final disposition of these properties, delays would be avoided, and if at the close of the war it was found that they were good investments the terms of transfer could very easily be made. Unless the Government takes the initiative and the entire responsibility we will continue to bargain about these matters, and our munitions and ships will not be fabricated."

FREE SPEECH IN COLLEGES.

Dr. Lowell of Harvard Outlines Responsibilities It Puts on Faculty.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 10.—Academic freedom of speech is discussed by President Lowell of Harvard University in his annual report, which is published today. After recalling the many forms of national service which the university and its teaching force have rendered during the last year and reiterating that the college will continue "to devote itself to the ordinary process of education" during the coming year, he dwells at length upon academic freedom of speech.

"The teaching by the professor in his classroom on the subject within the scope of his chair ought to be absolutely free," he says. "He must teach the truth as he has found it and sees it. That is the primary condition of academic freedom, and any violation of it endangers intellectual progress. In order to make it secure, it is essential that the teaching in the classroom should be confidential. This does not mean that it is secret, but that what is said there should not be published."

Regarding the rights of the professor outside of his classroom but when dealing with his own particular subject, he says:

"Every professor must, therefore, be wholly unrestrained in publishing the results of his study in the

RED CROSS HAS SPENT $30,000,000 FOR WAR

Davison Says This Is Part of the $75,000,000 Appropriated by the Organization.

HAS 22,000,000 MEMBERS

War Fund Subscriptions Total $97,226,456—148 Corporations Gave Up Dividends.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Henry P. Davison, as Chairman of the Red Cross War Council, which was appointed on May 10 last by President Wilson, issued a statement tonight in which a detailed accounting is given of what has been achieved by that body during the last eight months. Chairman Davison's statement sets forth the latest available figures concerning the work of the Red Cross, and covers especially the state of the organization's finances.

After showing that the Red Cross since May 10 has increased from 486,394 to fully 22,000,000 members; that its chapters and auxiliaries have grown from 555 to 15,000 in the same period, and pointing out that the organization is operating through commissions in France, England, Italy, Serbia, Russia, and Rumania, Chairman Davison makes this statement regarding finances:

"The annual income of the Red Cross for the year ended May 10, 1917, was approximately $2,000,000.

"The total amount pledged in the campaign for the Red Cross War Fund June 17 to June 24 amounted to $103,000,000, exclusive of dividends declared by corporations. The total collected by the National Finance Committee acting through 2,993 Campaign Committees to Dec. 28, 1917, was $93,925,256.05. In addition there has been collected direct at National Headquarters either in special or direct contributions $3,319,352.12, making a total amount collected, (less certain refunds,) $97,226,456.81. Included in this amount collected, however, is the known amount that was received from dividends."

The number of corporations that declared so-called Red Cross dividends aggregating $17,948,969.31 was 148. Of the total sum collected $2,256,833.29 was received by the Campaign Committee in New York, included in the above figures. Interest on deposits and income on securities contributed makes the total received by the War Campaign Committee to Dec. 28, $97,525,955.64.

"It is estimated conservatively," adds Mr. Davison, "that at least another $6,000,000 will be collected for this fund. Of the amount pledged in New York, amounting to $23,926,940 (exclusive of dividends) of the matured pledges, all but $135,000 has been collected. Adding to the $97,525,000 above referred to, the $6,000,000 to be collected, makes the total gross amount which will be received by the Finance Committee $103,525,955.64.

"This does not accurately state the gross amount collected for the war fund because certain chapters which have not yet made final reports, have retained, on account of their 25 per cent., a sum which amounts to $8,000,000. Thus the gross amount of the war fund may be stated to be, including interest to date, $106,525,000. From this $106,500,000 the following deductions should be made to find out what has been available for expenditure by the War Council:

"There must first be deducted the $18,613,153.04 paid to chapters to be used by them in local war relief work under the 25 per cent. agreement. Then there must be added the $8,000,000 retained by chapters above referred to and an estimated sum of $1,300,000 to be paid to the chapters from the sums still outstanding. In round figures this is a deduction of $18,000,000 from $106,500,000 and leaves available for expenditure out of the war fund alone the sum of $88,525,956.64, exclusive of interest accruing after this date.

"There has been paid by William G. McAdoo, Treasurer of the Red Cross War Fund, to the Treasurer of the Red Cross in general or restricted funds $87,585,308.75, and on Dec. 28 there was in the balance in Mr. McAdoo's hands of $5,948,259.32, which was deposited in 3,748 banks throughout America.

"The total amount actually expended to date by the War Council is approximately $30,000,000. This, however, does not tell the story of the total amount for which the American Red Cross stands committed.

"The total amount of appropriations which the War Council has made and which have been approved by the Executive Committee to Dec. 28 from the Red Cross War Funds aggregated $75,320,764.35. Included in this amount, however, are several appropriations which require explanation, and which really should be deducted from the total amount to ascertain the present financial condition.

"The total amount appropriated for Red Cross work in France was $37,445,818.72, but included in this amount is $6,922,000 approximately, appropriated for the purchase of supplies in this country to be shipped to and placed in the warehouses of the commission in France. In the appropriations which the War Council has made upon the recommendations of Major Murphy and his Financial Committee are included these sums, so that this amount, or a very considerable portion of it, will be available for further appropriations.

"There is also included $3,000,000 for working cash capital for the commission to France, which will only be spent for specific appropriations authorized by the War Council and is, therefore, likewise deducible from the total amount appropriated. There is also included in the above list of appropriations $730,000 for working capital for the fourteen divisional officers.

"There is one other appropriation included in the list of appropriations which requires comment and that is an appropriation of $11,288,417 for the purchase of supplies for resale to chapters, such as wool, yarn, and gauze. This amount is represented either by sums due from divisional offices, or by goods in warehouses, but as it is going to be necessary continually to have a stock of such merchandise on hand, this sum is not available for further appropriations. It is a working capital and it is believed that no further additions will have to be made to this working capital, but that it will be entirely sufficient for the period of the war.

"This leaves available to the War Council, assuming our estimate of collections to be correct, for further appropriation $23,800,000, and leaves in the Treasury today, and from collections reasonably expected to be made, approximately $50,000,000, a portion of which is, of course, incumbered by the appropriations already made."

BRICK CHURCH CELEBRATES

Pastor Describes It as Always Aggressive in Loyalty.

At a service held last night at the Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, to commemorate the hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the dedication of the first Brick Church at Beekman Street and Park Row, Dr. Albert Ledoux told of the Loyalty of the Church to the Colonies in the Revolutionary War and the firm support it had given to Lincoln in the civil war. He said that in the present war the church was doing its full share in war relief work, and had given many of its members to the army and navy.

Dr. William Pierson Merrill, pastor of the Brick Church, spoke on the spirit of the Brick Church which he said had always represented Americanism in its ideals and convictions. Its loyalty, he said, had never been passive, but always vigorous and a help to the country. Robert Fulton Cutting delivered an address in which he congratulated the Brick Church on the service for which it stood and good work which it had done since its foundation.

The Brick Presbyterian Church, which was originally part of the First Presbyterian Church on Wall Street, was at first situated at Beekman Street and Park Row, where the first service was held on Jan. 1, 1768. The church separated from the First Presbyterian Church in 1809 and moved to its present site in 1858.

GIVES $40,000 TO CHARITY.

James R. Steers Residuary Estate Will Finally Go to Cooper Union.

The will of James R. Steers, Vice President and Treasurer of Henry Steers, Inc., contracting engineers, gives $10,000 each to the Presbyterian and Sloan Maternity Hospitals and $5,000 each to the Post Graduate, Manhattan Eye and Ear, and Woman's Hospitals and St. Andrew's Convalescent Home for Women and Children.

Upon the death of his wife, Karoline, who gets a life interest in the residuary estate, the principal goes to Cooper Union to establish the "Steers Foundation." The value of the estate has not been determined.

Mrs. Astor Rhinebeck Red Cross Head

Mrs. Vincent Astor, who is engaged in Red Cross work in France, was elected President yesterday of the Rhinebeck (N. Y.) branch of the American Red Cross. Before Mrs. Astor sailed last Summer she had been head of the informal organization of women at Rhinebeck, where the Astor country estate is located, in local war relief work.

Mr. and Mrs. Astor are now residing at Bordeaux, France. Mr. Astor, who is an Ensign, has been taken off active sea duty and is doing shore duty.

Miss Beatrice Friend Weds.

The marriage of Miss Beatrice Friend, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis M. Friend, and Beverly Schattman took place last evening at the home of the bride's parents, in the Regnor Apartments, 115th Street and Broadway. The bride is a niece of the late Emanuel M. Friend, the criminal lawyer. Gerald Friend, a brother of the bride, now in the navy, came from his post to be at the wedding. After the honeymoon at Old Point Comfort the couple will reside in New York.

Lissman—Gottlieb.

Mortimer Merrick Lissman, U. S. N. R., only son of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Edward Lissman, was married to Miss Lillian Gottlieb, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Israel Gottlieb of 327 West Eighty-seventh Street, on Wednesday evening. The Rev. Dr. Lissman, who is a minister of the Hebrew Tabernacle in West 130th Street, and City Chaplain, officiated. Only the immediate relatives were present. Mr. Lissman only received a short leave of absence for his wedding, and as soon as the ceremony had taken place he returned to his ship.

1% Per MONTH on PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

Applications for loans of large amounts will be considered at the office at Fourth Avenue and 25th Street.

MANHATTAN

Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Ave.
Eighth Av., cor. 127th St.

BRONX

Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN

Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

A SUPERIOR TRAINING

Good Salaries

for young women over 21

MANY OPPORTUNITIES FOR PROMOTION.

$35 TO START. $50 IN 9 MONTHS.

$65 IN ONE YEAR. $80 IN TWO YEARS.

Evening work may be alternated with day work, affording opportunity for both day and evening recreation.

A cafeteria is provided, where employes may obtain food of best quality at cost prices.

Rest reliefs, in addition to lunch period, twice a day. The comfort and welfare of the girls are always carefully considered. There is a well furnished, airy rest room, with matron and nurse in constant attendance.

The work consists in:

(A) Transmitting telegrams by means of a typewriter keyboard, a perforated tape and an instrument termed a transmitter.

(B) Inspecting messages to insure their accuracy;

or

(A) Taking down on the typewriter telegrams phoned in by the public.

(B) Telephoning the contents of telegrams to city customers.

All this work requires good judgment and a good schooling.

APPLY TO EMPLOYMENT SUPERVISOR.

The Western Union Telegraph Company

(Room 1716) 24 Walker Street

1 block west of B'way, nr. Canal St. Subway Station, also near 6th Ave. "L."

MISS FASSETT TO WED ENSIGN NEVIN

Ex-Congressman's Daughter Engaged to Son of Late Composer, a Member of Naval Reserve.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Sloat Fassett of 305 Park Avenue, formerly of Elmira, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Jennie Fassett, to Ensign Ethelbert Paul Nevin, U. S. N. R., son of Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin of this city and the late Mr. Nevin, the composer.

Miss Fassett has traveled and studied abroad, and is a student of music and the languages. She attended the Cathedral School in Washington, D. C., at the same time as the sister of her fiance, Miss Doris Nevin, and it was through their friendship that she first met Mr. Nevin, who is now stationed on one of the United States transports.

Miss Fassett's father was for eight years a member of the New York Senate, and the Republican nominee for Governor of this State in 1910. He was a member of Congress from 1906 to 1911.

NOT FOR FULL FREE TRADE.

President's Plan Is Said to Include Revenue Raising Tariffs.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—From all that can be gathered here, it is understood that President Wilson did not contemplate the abolition of tariffs for revenue raising purposes when he included in his statement of American war aims a program for the "removal as far as possible of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade among all the nations consenting to peace and associating themselves for its maintenance."

As near as can be ascertained, it is contemplated that under this clause of the world's peace program the President would seek to make all nations "equal terms" with a view to eliminating the international jealousies and controversies that have sometimes arisen out of favored nation treatment for some and not for others. President Wilson believes his plan will go far toward excluding from world politics one of the foremost causes of international friction.

An official cablegram from Rome today says:

"The Italian press comments extensively upon Lloyd George's speech reiterating the Entente's war aims, to which the Central Powers will have to reply with equal frankness and precision. Lloyd George's declarations demonstrate that peace depends entirely upon a change in Austro-German mentality regarding the war program."

OYSTER BAY HOMES BURN.

Two Homes Destroyed with Loss of $100,000.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Jan. 10.—Two Summer homes were destroyed by fire here today, the loss aggregating about $100,000. Early this morning fire started in the house of Charles R. Theriot, a New York broker. The house had just been completed and was to have been turned over by the contractors today. When the firemen arrived the entire structure was ablaze, and it was burned to the ground. It was valued at $60,000.

In the afternoon a three-story house on the estate of Walter Jennings of the Standard Oil Company was destroyed. It was formerly occupied by Mr. Jennings, who recently erected a large house, and the old house was occupied by the Superintendent of the estate. During the fire Chief W. B. Stedman was knocked down by a falling chimney and suffered a fractured ankle and internal injuries.

Mrs. Lucy Tracy Lee Dies in Rome.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Jan. 10.—Mrs. Lucy Tracy Lee of New York, widow of William Pray Lee, and a cousin of Mrs. J. P. Morgan, died here today in her eighty-second year. Mrs. Lee had been one of the leaders in the American colony and was prominent in Roman society. She did a great deal of entertaining before the war. Her sister, Mrs. Catherine Hulbert, is receiving thousands of messages of condolence and sympathy.

Thomas B. Holmes, Editor.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 10.—Thomas B. Holmes, editor of The Daily State Gazette here for nearly a quarter of a century and formerly State Commissioner of Reports, died in a hospital here today following a long illness. For many years Mr. Holmes had been the correspondent of New York and Philadelphia newspapers. He was known as a writer of verse and short stories. Mr. Holmes was 58 years old.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM E. CLORER, a retired hat manufacturer of West Orange, died yesterday. He was 81 years old.

FRANK BARBIERI, 30 years old, in the real estate business in Flushing, died at his home there on Tuesday.

Dr. CHARLES M. FUERTES, a dentist, died yesterday at his home, 804 West 115th Street, in his forty-eighth year.

WILLIAM E. LANE, a retired grocer, and a member of Stony Point Lodge, F. and A. M., of Haverstraw, died at the home of his daughter in Farmingdale, L. I., aged 60 years.

RUTH CAROLINE LASHER, the fourteen-year-old daughter of William R. Lasher, a teacher in Erasmus Hall High School, died on Wednesday at her home, 825 Argyle Road, Flatbush.

GUY TUMBRIDGE, a son of Captain William Tumbridge, died yesterday in Eustis, Fla., where he had been for the last three years on account of his health. He was in his forty-fourth year.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, 90 years old, was found dead in the yard of his home, 823 York Street, yesterday. It is believed he was killed in a fall from a window on the second floor.

Mrs. CATHERINE E. DUNN, widow of William V. Dunn and mother of the Rev. William V. Dunn, rector of the Church of the Most Blessed Sacrament, East Orange, N. J., died yesterday at her home in Morristown, N. J.

Mrs. AGNES BANWISE, a former President of the Board of Managers of the Boys' Welcome Hall, in Brooklyn, of which she was one of the founders, died at her home in Hackensack, N. J., at the age of 79 years.

FRED J. BUCKLEY, editor of The Paterson Morning Call, died Wednesday night. He was born in 1856 and for fifteen years had been connected with The Call in an editorial capacity. He was the author of several books of humor.

Captain HOLMES RIDDLE, head of the United States Coast Guard station at Seabright, N. J., until he retired last Summer, died on Wednesday at Long Branch, N. J. He had been a member of the United States Coast Guard for thirty years.

JOHN DE MOTT CRONIN, for years prominent in church work in Brooklyn, died on Tuesday while addressing a prayer meeting at 186 Westminster Road, Brooklyn. Mr. Cronin was 67 years old and was for many years a searcher for the United States Title Guaranty Company.

ROBERT A. LAWRENCE, for thirty years an employe of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, died on Tuesday at his home, 563 Tenth Street, South Brooklyn. Mr. Lawrence was a native of Manchester, England, and was a member of Joppa Lodge No. 201, F. and A. M. He was 65 years old.

EMIL WOLFF, Treasurer of the firm of Einstein, Wolff & Co., 1,115 Broadway, died at his home, 171 West Seventy-first Street, on Wednesday. He was also a member of the International Handkerchief Company and the Kurschoedt Manufacturing Company. Mr. Wolff belonged to the Ethical Culture Society.

JAMES K. MAGAGNOS, 61 years old, a sign painter, for many years in business at 70 Lafayette Street, Manhattan, died in the Kings County Hospital yesterday from burns received when his clothing caught fire from an oil stove. Mr. Magagnos was a former Vice President of the Twenty-second Assembly District Republican Club. He lived at 181 Cleveland Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. KATE SAMUEL, known on the legitimate and vaudeville stage a generation ago as Kitty Mitchell, died yesterday at her home, 280 Dean Street, Brooklyn. She was born fifty years ago at Leavenworth, Kan., and made her first appearance on the stage with Joseph Jefferson, in "Rip Van Winkle." Later she starred in her own production, "Crazy Patch," and in vaudeville throughout the country. She was the first woman to join the White Rats.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

FLARSHEIM.—To Mr. and Mrs. Edwin S. Flarsheim, (nee Edna L. Moses,) a daughter, Jan. 4, Cincinnati, Ohio.

GOLDSCHMIDT.—To Mr. and Mrs. Manfred M. Goldschmidt of Larchmont, a daughter, at the Woman's Hospital, Jan. 9.

Engaged.

CENDOYA—LAGAZETTE.—Mr. Julian Cendoya of Santiago de Cuba announces the engagement of his daughter, Maria Christina, to Mr. Alfred A. Lacazette of Havana, Cuba.

FALK—BLUM.—Della Blum to Leroy Falk.

Married.

ALVAREZ—BRIDGMAN.—Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 9, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, by the Rev. Herbert Shipman, Anna Kirk, daughter of General and Mrs. Oliver B. Bridgman, to Octave A. Alvarez of Mobile, Ala.

DE VRIES—PRAGER.—Jan. 6, Miriam Prager to Tobias P. De Vries.

Died.

ARROWSMITH.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1918, at his residence, 208 West 71st St., William Arrowsmith. Funeral service at his late residence on Friday, Jan. 11, at 11 A. M. Interment at the convenience of family.

BARNITT.—In Paterson, N. J., on Jan. 10, 1918, John Wilson, husband of the late Mary A. Barnitt, aged 68 years. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Saturday evening, Jan. 12, at 8 o'clock, at his late residence, 312 18th Av., Paterson. Interment at convenience of family.

BASSEDO.—In Ridgewood, N. J., Jan. 6, George W., husband of Matilda Morris. Funeral services on Saturday, Jan. 12, 1918, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, 47 Melrose Place, Ridgewood, N. J. Interment private.

BLAUVELT.—Suddenly, at Nashville, Albert Blauvelt of Chicago, in the 56th year of his age. Kingston, N. Y., papers please copy.

BROWN.—Jan. 8, Alexander Brown, aged 38 years. Services at Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St.

BROWN.—Jan. 9, Sidney Brown. Services Stephen Merritt Chapel, 304 West 126th St., Saturday, 1 o'clock.

CASE.—At New York City, on Thursday, Jan. 10, 1918, Clark Case, aged 76 years. Funeral services at the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, Fifth Av. and 48th St., on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family. Please papers please copy.

DREYFUSS.—Emile C. Dreyfuss, eldest son of the late Joseph D. and Nannette Dreyfuss, after a lingering illness, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1918. Funeral from Millheiser Funeral Parlors, 1,460 Lexington Av., Friday, Jan. 11, at 12:30. Relatives, friends, and Joseph Lodge, No. 14, I. O. F. S. of I., are respectfully invited.

DUNN.—At Morristown, N. J., Jan. 9, 1918, Catherine E., wife of the late William V. Dunn and mother of the Rev. William V. Dunn, rector of the Church of Our Lady of the Most Blessed Sacrament, East Orange, N. J. Solemn mass of requiem at the Church of the Assumption, Morristown, N. J., Saturday, Jan. 12, at 10 A. M.

EISENBRAUN.—On Jan. 8, 1918, George W. Eisenbraun of Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., beloved husband of Agnes McFeak and son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred W. Eisenbraun. Funeral Saturday morning at 9:30 o'clock from his parents' residence, 81 Barrow St., Manhattan, to St. Joseph's Church, 6th Av. Requiem mass at 10 o'clock sharp. Members of James Simpson Council, Royal Arcanum, and Knights of Columbus respectfully invited.

ELY.—On Jan. 2, Lieut. William S. Ely, aviator American Expeditionary Forces in France. Lieut. Ely is son of Mrs. and the late Dr. William S. Ely of Rochester, N. Y. Memorial service Friday afternoon, St. Paul's Church, Rochester, N. Y.

ENHAUS.—Jan. 9, William Henry Enhaus, in the 70th year of his age. Services from the residence of his son, William A. Enhaus, 1,477 East 14th St., Brooklyn, Saturday, Jan. 12, 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

FARLEY.—On Jan. 10, at Camp Upton, N. Y., Charles F. Farley, Jr., of 167 East 91st St., beloved son of Police Lieutenant Charles F. Farley and the late Anna Farley (nee Cody,) also brother of Edward A. and Philip and nephew of Kate and Susan Farley. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FISCHER.—Jan. 8, Mary Fischer. Funeral Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Saturday, 2 P. M.

FOUGERA.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Jan. 10, 1918, Edmund Fougera, in his 63d year. Funeral services will be held at the residence of his son, 321 Argyle Road, Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 12, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

FURLONG.—Thomas, Sr., Jan. 5, in St. Louis, Mo., in his 74th year.

GORLIN.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 10, 1918, Helen, beloved wife of Morris Gorlin, in her 50th year. Funeral services at her residence, 19 Baldwin Av., Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 13, at 11 A. M. Warshauer Sick and Support Society are invited to attend. Interment Washington Cemetery, No. 5, Brooklyn, at 1:30 P. M.

GRIGOR.—Jan. 8, William Grigor. Funeral Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Friday, 2 P. M.

HAGADORN.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Jan. 9, Julia Hall, beloved wife of Francis E. Hagadorn and mother of Bertram B. Hagadorn. Funeral services at her late residence, 230 Madison St., Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 11, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

HAGAN.—Peter, on Jan. 10, at his residence, 249 East 116th St. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HALL.—Elizabeth Catlin, aged 71, daughter of the late Francis C. and Elizabeth W. C. Hall, suddenly, on Jan. 9, 1918, at 54 West 95th St. Funeral services at the Church of the Holy Communion, 6th Av. and 20th St., on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

HAUT.—On Jan. 9, Friedericke Dorothea, beloved wife of Charles Haut. Funeral Friday from her late residence, 2,685 Sedgwick Av., private. Chicago and Racine papers please copy.

HEROLD.—Jan 9, Lauretta E. Herold, the beloved daughter of the late Margaret and Ignatius Herold. Funeral from her aunt's residence, Mrs. L. Stolzenberger, 285 Brook Av., (corner 138th St.,) Saturday, Jan. 12, at 9 A. M.; thence to St. Ignatius Loyola Church, 84th St. and Park Av., where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment Calvary. Automobile cortege.

HOWE.—On Jan. 10, 1918, George Conover Howe, dearly beloved husband of Margaret I. Howe, formerly of 1,245 Dean St. Funeral services at the Lefferts Place Chapel, 86 Lefferts Place, near Grand Av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 12, at 3:30 P. M. Relatives and friends cordially invited. Albany papers please copy.

HUBEL.—Milberta Louisa Hubel, beloved daughter of William and Lillian Hubel. Funeral Friday, from her late residence, 603 Van Nest Av., at 2 P. M.

INSLER.—On Thursday, Jan. 10, 1918, Harrison W., son of the late William Harvey and Julia Ward Insler of Newark, N. J., in his 47th year. Funeral services at 960 Broad St., Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 13, at 3 o'clock.

KELLER.—Suddenly, at her residence, 25 Van Buren St., Brooklyn, Mary A., beloved wife of Joseph L. Keller. Requiem high mass at 9:30 A. M., Friday, Jan. 11, from St. Ambrose Church, Tompkins and De Kalb Aves. Interment at Jersey City at convenience of family.

KEMPSTER.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Jan. 10, 1918, Mary Ann, beloved wife of James Kempster. Funeral services at her late home, 29 West 76th St., Saturday morning, Jan. 12, at 11 o'clock. Interment private.

KNAPP.—Jan. 9, 1918, Julia M., widow of William Knapp, and daughter of the late Robert and Mary Dickson. Relatives and friends invited to attend funeral services at her late residence, 66 East 177th St., Friday evening, 8 o'clock.

KOLLENDER.—Helena, beloved wife of Morits, and dear mother of Mortimer, Jerome, Mrs. Henry T. Schnitzer, and Mrs. Harry Montgomery. Funeral from her late residence, 344 Manhattan Av., on Friday, Jan. 11, at 1:30 P. M. Cleveland papers please copy.

KOLLENDER.—First Galician Society. Officers and members are kindly requested to attend the funeral of Helena Kollender, wife of our brother, Morits, from her late residence, 344 Manhattan Av., Friday, Jan. 11, at 1:30 P. M.

I. JOSEPH, President.
HARRY E. FRIED, Secretary.

KUTNER.—Solomon, Jan. 10, 1918, beloved husband of Bessie, father of Benjamin, Morris, Isidore, Jacob, Harry, Mrs. Isidore Solomon, and Mrs. Ruth Chambers. Funeral from his residence, 116 Clinton Av., Brooklyn, Friday, Jan. 11, at 9:30 A. M. Interment Washington Cemetery. Omit flowers.

LASHER.—Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1918. Gone to rest, Ruth Caroline Lasher, daughter of William R. and Alice Russell Lasher. Funeral services 825 Argyle Road, near Avenue H, Friday evening at 8:15. Interment Fort Plain, N. Y.

LATIMER.—Angie Ramsay, wife of Jonathan C. Latimer, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Elisha Lee, Ardmore, Penn., on Jan. 9. Funeral service, Tioga Centre Church, 2:30 P. M., Sunday, Jan. 13.

LAWRENCE.—On Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1918, Annie S., widow of Charles R. Lawrence, in her 63d year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at her late residence, 17 Oakland St., Woodhaven, N. Y., on Friday, Jan. 11, at 2 P. M.

LEE.—In Rome, Italy, on Jan. 8, Lucy Eldredge Lee, in the 82d year of her age, daughter of the late William and Lucy Eldredge Tracy, and wife of the late William Pray Lee of New York.

LORD.—At White Plains, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1918, Elizabeth C. Lord, widow of the late George Durrell Lord. Funeral private. Rochester papers please copy.

Died.

McGUIRE.—On Jan. 10, Ellen, beloved wife of the late James McGuire. Funeral from her late residence, 166 West 174th St., Bronx, on Saturday, Jan. 12, at 10 A. M. Requiem mass at the Church of the Holy Spirit, Burnside and University Aves., at 10:30 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

MACARTHUR.—On Jan. 9, James, the dearly beloved husband of Jennie Macauley (nee Halpin) and father of James, Jr. Funeral from his late residence, 507 West 178th St., on Friday, Jan. 11, at 9:60 A. M.; thence to Church of Incarnation, 175th St. and St. Nicholas Av., where a mass will be said for the repose of his soul. Interment Calvary.

MAGARAHAN.—On Jan. 9, 1918, at 210 East 18th St., New York, Susan Magarahan, daughter of Dennis and Mary Magarahan, formerly of Drumcrow, Parish of Lara, County Cavan, Ireland. Funeral service on Friday, Jan. 11, at 10:30 A. M., in St. Ann's Church, 112 East 12th St., New York City. Interment in Calvary Cemetery.

MILLER, Bernard, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1918, beloved husband of Rebecca, father of Michael, Elias, Hana, Elbaum, Rose Michel, Blanch Cohn, and Edward. Funeral from his late residence, 515 8th Av., Brooklyn, Friday, Jan. 11, 10 A. M. Interment Union Fields Cemetery. Omit flowers.

MITCHELL.—Miss Kitty Mitchell, known in private life as Mrs. Kate Samuel, Jan. 10, 1918. Funeral Saturday, Jan. 12, at the residence of her son, Mr. George B. Samuel, of 280 Dean St., Brooklyn.

MOFFATT.—At Mamaroneck, N. Y., Lawrence Moffatt, in the 84th year of his age. Services will be held from his late residence, Monroe Av., Sunday, 3 P. M. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers. Albany and Eagle, Berkshire County, papers please copy.

MONROE.—At New Canaan, Conn., Jan. 9, 1918, Lucius M. Monroe, aged 58 years. Funeral services at Masonic Temple, New Canaan, on Friday, Jan. 11, at 2:30 P. M. Conveyances will meet train leaving Grand Central Depot at 12:03 noon.

MORRIS.—Henry Lewis Morris, at Atlantic City, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1918. Funeral services will be held at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Avenue and 44th St., Friday, Jan. 11, at 10 A. M.

NARHOLZ.—Jan. 10, Lena Narholz. Funeral Friday from Funeral Parlors of James E. McLarney & Son, Lexington Av., and 65th St. Requiem mass at St. Vincent Ferrer's Church, at 10 o'clock.

NORMAN.—Adolphus Livingston Norman, suddenly on Thursday, Jan. 10, at his residence, 24 Fiske Place. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

NORRIS.—Suddenly in Philadelphia, on Thursday, Jan. 10, 1918, of heart disease, Dorothea Clapier, daughter of the late Joseph P. and Frances A. Norris. Notice of funeral service later. Philadelphia and Boston papers please copy.

PARKS.—In Boston, Mass., Jan. 9, Etta Florence Parks, sister of Miss Ella M. Parks of New York, aged 59 years. Funeral services and interment at Parks Creek, N. S.

PEYSER.—Hannah, wife of Sigmund and mother of Melvin, and daughter of Seligman Baum, suddenly, on Jan. 10. Funeral Sunday, Jan. 13, at 10 A. M., from residence, 313 West 113th St. Omit flowers.

PINKHAM.—Jan. 10, 1918, Dr. William E. Pinkham, beloved husband of Elizabeth Chittenden Pinkham, at his home in Atlantic City, suddenly, of pneumonia. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers. New England papers please copy.

PLOCH.—On Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1918, Charles Ploch, age 49 years, suddenly. A member of Hope Lodge, No. 244, F. and A. M.; Harmonie Club, Loring Council. Funeral on Sunday, at 2:30 P. M., from his late residence, 24 Cooper St., Brooklyn.

PLYMPTON.—Jan. 10, 1918, at Garden City, L. I., in his 83d year, Gilbert Motier, son of the late Colonel Joseph and Eliza Matilda Plympton. Funeral services at his late residence, 105 Hilton Av., on Saturday morning, Jan. 12, at 10:30. Interment private.

POSNER.—Morris, aged 55, beloved husband of Hannah Posner, beloved father of Mrs. Louise Hirschburg, Charles H., Max, Sally, Ida, and George Posner. Funeral from Martin Pick Chapel, 239 Lenox Av., Friday, Jan. 11, 10 A. M. Interment Bayside Cemetery family plot. Dayton (Ohio) papers please copy. Please omit flowers.

PRICE.—At his residence, 894 Second Av., Edward S. Price, beloved husband of Ella Price, (nee Little.) Funeral services at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square and 16th St., east of Third Av., on Sunday, Jan. 13, at 2 o'clock.

PRICE.—The New York City Colony, New England Women, announces with great sorrow the death of a beloved member, Mrs. J. Dayton Price, at Meriden, Conn., on Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1918.

M. HELEN HICKS, President.

RALPH.—At Chicago, Ill., on Dec. 30, 1917, Robert Ralph. Interment at Linden, N. J.

RILEY.—On Jan. 10, 1918, Catherine Riley, beloved sister of Elizabeth and Alice Riley, and the late Mrs. James Hughes. Funeral will be held from her late residence, 3,055 Bailey Av., Kingsbridge, on Saturday, thence to St. John's Church, where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul, at 10 A. M.

SCHAFER.—On Thursday, Jan. 10, at his residence, 52 West 46th St., Samuel M., beloved husband of Sophie Schafer. Funeral service will be held at the Temple Emanu-El, 5th Av. and 43d St., on Sunday morning, Jan. 13, at 10 o'clock.

SCHAFER.—Temple Emanu-El: The members of Temple Emanu-El are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services of the late Samuel M. Schafer, for many years a Trustee and Treasurer of the congregation, which will be held at the Temple on Sunday morning, Jan. 13, at 10 o'clock.

LOUIS MARSHALL, President.
WILLIAM I. SPIEGELBERG, Secretary.

SHELTON.—Jan. 9, at Stratford, Conn., after a short illness, Edward de Forest, husband of Emily Chapin Burr and only son of the late Edward Nelson Shelton and Mary Jane de Forest. Services at his home on Friday, Jan. 11, at 3:30 P. M. Train leaves New York 1:03, arriving Stratford 2:46.

SIMONS.—On Jan. 10, in his 59th year, Harry Simons, beloved husband of Martha (nee Kelt) and devoted father of Nathan and Simon. Relatives and friends invited to attend funeral from his late residence, 5 West 107th St., Friday, Jan. 11, at 2 P. M.

SLOANE.—Suddenly, at Concordia, Kan., on Monday, Jan. 7, 1918, in his 29th year, Jeoffery J., beloved son of David and Tessie Sloane and brother of Ralph, Roy, Rosella, Willma, and Betta. Notice of funeral later, at 1,072 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

SMITH.—At East Orange, N. J., Jan. 8, 1918, Frank Webb Smith, husband of Eleanor Hooper Smith, in his 65th year. Funeral service from his late residence, 237 North Arlington Av., Friday, Jan. 11, at 2:30 P. M.

STEELE.—On Jan. 10, 1918, Sarah Elizabeth, beloved daughter of Sarah Isabelle and the late William Joseph Steele. Funeral services at her late residence, 58 West 93d St., Saturday at 1:30 P. M. Interment private.

TEXTOR.—At her residence, 401 East 17th St., Brooklyn, Laura, (nee Bergin,) beloved wife of the late Reynolds Textor, mother of Edwin A. and Rudolph. Funeral service 2 P. M. Friday. Interment private.

TITUS.—Arthur Whitney, suddenly, Jan. 10, in his 53d year. Funeral services at his late residence, 1 Van Cortlear Place, Marble Hill, N. Y. City, Saturday, 8:30 P. M.

VAN BOSKERCK.—On Jan. 10, 1918, Arthur Taylor Van Boskerck of 643 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, aged 48 years. Funeral services Saturday, 8 P. M. Interment private.

WATTSON.—At Cornwall, N. Y., Jan 9, 1918, Anna G., widow of the late W. G. Wattson, aged 64 years. Funeral services from her late residence, 14 West Fort Lee Road, Bogota, N. J., Saturday, Jan. 12, at 2:30 o'clock. Interment Kingston, N. Y.

WILCOX.—Julia M., beloved sister of Louise D. Pearce. Service at her late residence, 1,448 Pacific St., Brooklyn, Saturday evening, 8 o'clock.

WOLFF.—On Wednesday, Jan. 9, at his residence, 171 West 71st St., Emil Wolff, in the 70th year of his age. Funeral services at the Meeting House of the Society for Ethical Culture, Corner Central Park West and 64th St., on Friday, Jan. 11, at 2 P. M. Please omit flowers.

YOUNG.—Suddenly, at his residence, 125 West 77th St., Jan. 9, William E. Young, aged 58 years. Services at 425 West 28d St., Friday evening, 8 o'clock.

CRAWFORD.—William H., Jan. 8. Funeral, 17 City Hall Place.

DEMPSEY.—John J., 803 West 134th St., Jan. 9. Funeral notice later.

DESSAUER.—Max, New York Hospital, Jan. 8. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

HINCH.—William, 504 East 182d St., Jan. 9. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

KING.—Edward J., Jan. 8. Funeral 351 2d Av.

KOEPLER.—Frank A., 44 West 8th St., Jan. 9, aged 66. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

KOPP.—Sophie, 348 East 92d St., Jan. 9, aged 44. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

LINDEMANN.—Adolph, 449 East 185th St., Jan. 9, aged 66. Funeral tomorrow.

Died.

McANANY.—Jane, 67 Adrian Av., Kingsbridge, Jan. 9. Funeral tomorrow.

McCUE.—John, 522 East 78th St., Jan

The Woman Voter

Village Gossip in the Halls of Congress With Its Rumors and Scandals, and How They are Dealt With—The Tricks of the Old-fashioned Lobbyist.

TENTH ARTICLE.—SHE GETS SOME LIGHT ON THE DARK SIDE OF GOVERNMENT.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

"You don't mean that there isn't any corruption in Congress?" the College Woman inquired.

"I didn't say so, did I?" returned the ex-Congressman.

"No, but in the sketch you've just given of a Congressman's life you pointed out that there was no corruption in any of the things you described."

"I didn't mean to imply that a Congressman couldn't be corrupt," said the ex-Congressman. "Congress, as I said, is made up entirely of human beings, and I don't suppose you could get any large number of human beings together without taking the chance of there being a crook somewhere among them. But Congress is very much above the average in that respect. A scandal there is very rare."

"Isn't that because the scandals are not discovered?" asked Tom.

"Just the reverse. Scandals are sometimes discovered and, when they are investigated, turn out not to be scandals at all. So far from scandals being suppressed, I should say that there are more rumors of crookedness than there ever was crookedness. You see, Congress is just like a village. It has a life of its own, apart from the life back home and the social life of Washington both.

"You at home here think of a Congressmen just as a Congressman, and put them all about on a level, imagining that each sees the work of Congress before him as a whole and is on the inside of it. The truth is that the work of Congress is like that of a great factory, highly specialized in each department. A new Congressman finds the whole thing a mystery, and even an old one doesn't know much about the things that are going on outside his own line of work, any more than in a factory the man working in the repair shop or the forges knows what is going on in the auditing department.

"Furthermore, Congressmen often don't know each other. For many years David A. De Armond of Missouri was one of the three or four leading Democrats in the House and Joseph G. Cannon was one of the three or four leading Republicans. Both of them were constantly taking part in the debates, and, in fact, each often acted as leader and manager of his party in this or that debate. They sometimes actually confronted each other from the Republican and Democratic sides of the House and clashed in sharp passages at arms.

"Finally Cannon was elected Speaker, the Republicans then being in the majority in the House. At the same time the Democratic members elected a leader, who was John Sharp Williams. He designated De Armond as his assistant leader, who in his absence was to be the official head of the House Democrats. He was mapping out his policies with his new assistant, when De Armond said:

"'In case of any negotiations with the Speaker while you're away, it might be as well if I knew him. Will you introduce me?'

"'What!' said Williams. 'Do you mean to say that you've been sixteen years in Congress and don't know Uncle Joe?'

"'It's a fact,' said De Armond. 'I never met him in my life.'

"So Williams introduced him. Of course, it was exceptional for two such prominent and active leaders as Cannon and De Armond to be strangers, but among ordinary members there is nothing unusual about it. Most of the work of Congress is done outside the House itself; it is done in the committee rooms, and what you see when you watch the House in action is merely the finishing touches to work already nearly completed. So that a man who works hard has plenty to do that never brings him in contact with most of his fellow-members, and he may not even know some of them by sight.

"When you look down on the House from the gallery, it seems to your eye as if all the members were not only in plain sight of you but in plain sight of one another. If you were to sit down among them you would be surprised to find how narrow your range of vision was. Outside of the group around you the House seems merely a mass and a noise. When adjournment comes, or when you leave for any other reason, you make your way out as you would in a theatre, and you no more see the individuals than you see the individuals who are leaving the theatre with you. If a man sticks at his place all day he never sees more than the group around him from the time he comes in till the time he leaves, and when he leaves the only people he sees are those who are leaving by the same aisle out of which he is going.

"Now in such a life as this, really the life of a small town, human nature being what it is, there is the same tendency to gossip about one's neighbors and the same ignorance of the neighbors' real motives that there is in a small town. We all love scandal. Some Congressman hears a choice bit of it about some other Congressman, or some Cabinet officer, perhaps, and retails it to his chum in the cloakroom. For Congressmen are only human beings; they are just as credulous as other human beings, and what is more, they are often just as ignorant of everything in Congress, outside of their own narrow sphere of individual activity, as you are here in New York.

"After awhile the gossip gets out and there is a scandal. People are ready to believe the worst of politicians, and the mere assertion that there is something wrong in the Committee on Hymns and Doxologies is enough to damn every member of that committee in the popular mind as a crook. The members of the committee heatedly demand an investigation; the public looks on callously, and says, 'Aha! trying to cover up their tracks.' Then there is a long investigation, full of tiresome details which nobody reads. After awhile the investigating committee reports that there is nothing in the scandal, and the public says, 'Whitewash.'

"That was the history of the so-called 'leak' scandal, in which some member of the Administration was supposed to have tipped off friends in Wall Street about the Administration's foreign policy in order to enable them to make a fortune. The corridors of Congress were full of that gossip, and if you had heard it you would have been surprised to notice that the Congressmen who retailed it with winks and innuendoes retailed it just as a man in the subway retails some scandalous gossip. That is, they 'got it from somebody on the inside' or 'from a friend of mine who knows.' You'd suppose the Congressman himself was on the inside and knew, wouldn't you? That's because you imagine Congress to be a totally different thing from what it really is. It's no more on the inside than you are, except as to the particular things the particular Congressman is engaged in."

"Still, you don't mean to say that that is the invariable history of every scandal, do you?" asked Tom. "Isn't there anything in all the ancient stories about lobbyists?"

"Wait a moment," interrupted his wife. "What is a lobbyist?"

"A lobbyist," said the ex-Congressman, "is a man who influences Congressmen to vote for or against some piece of legislation. He was so called because he was supposed to stand out in the lobby and buttonhole the Congressman as he came out; and there was always an underlying idea that while he was buttonholing the Congressman in the lobby he slipped him some greenbacks.

"That sort of thing dates back to an era that is gone, but the word remains. Mind you, I don't mean to say that bribery and corruption are gone, or that they ever will go until all men are honest. As long as there are two dishonest men, or women either, left in the world, one will bribe the other to give him what he wants. But to suppose that Congress, even in its worst days, was any worse in that respect than other bodies of men is to suppose that the voters managed somehow with unerring perception, and for no earthly reason, to pick out all the crooks in the country and enthusiastically elect them to Congress.

"Just after the War of Secession there was a great boom in material prosperity in this country, and men were so busy getting rich that for awhile moral values were altogether lost sight of. Of course, Congress was affected just as all other departments of life were affected, and it reeked with corruption but it was not a particle worse than business was, for instance. If Congress had its Credit Mobilier scandal, business had its Black Friday and its Gold Conspiracy, and industry had its railroad wreckers.

"If you wish to know the worst of that time, read Mark Twain's 'Gilded Age,' which painted it in its blackest colors. But black as he paints Congress, he does not paint it as a wicked band of pirates elected by a high-souled and saintly constituency. He shows how men robbed one another in business by wildcat schemes; he shows how the whole age was rotten under its glitt of prosperity.

"It was in those days that the lobbyist was really the thing your imagination paints when you hear the word, the coarse briber in the lobby waiting for the dishonest Congressman to come out and be tempted. There was a rush of building up new industries, each of which wanted some concession from the Government and was willing to pay for it, and each trying to get ahead of the others by bribing faster and more furiously. That accounts for the fact that most of the scandals of that time bear the names of railroad companies.

"The nation gradually got its poise, and as it sobered up from its spree Congress, which is merely a microcosm of the nation, sobered up with it. It became harder and harder for a lobbyist to make a living. The present-day lobbyist is a poor, miserable imitation of the glorious scoundrel who handed out fortunes and governed legislation. He makes his living entirely by swindling his employers."

"How does he do that?" asked Anna.

"By making them believe that he is bribing Congressmen when he isn't. He gets hold of some organization that is trying to push some piece of legislation, goes to Washington, and sends them periodical reports of the progress he is making, always coupled with the assurance that another thousand or two will enable him to put it over. Really he never sees a Congressman, except maybe to ask him what time it is or how he likes the weather; but the gulls back at home continue to send him money until they get tired, and then he looks around for a new set of dupes.

"It is a dirty kind of business,' but his victims deserve to be robbed. They think the money they send him is being spent for bribery, and they are themselves bribers in intention. I remember once when a certain association of Government employes was trying to get a bill passed raising the salaries of those who belonged to it. They employed a Tammany ex-Congressman from this city as lobbyist. He was a very well-known man, but I will disguise him by calling him Tim Carmody, which was not his real name.

"Carmody put up at a fine hotel in Washington and lived on the fat of the land. He never went near the Capitol, but every time his funds ran low he would inform the association that he was making great progress, and that a little more money would enable him to put it over. The bill, in fact, was pigeonholed in the committee room of the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and had no chance of ever getting out. Senator Wolcott of Colorado was Chairman of that committee and ruled it absolutely.

"One week Wolcott went to New York on business, and while he was gone some member of his committee, running across this bill and not knowing that the leaders had decided it should not be reported, perfunctorily brought it up before the committee, and it went through. That is, it was reported out of the committee to the Senate, for such action as the Senate might choose to take.

"Carmody saw the item in the morning paper. He had just been coming to the conclusion that he was through. The poor devils whom he was milking had been getting restive—you see, all funds had to be raised by an assessment on these workingmen—and it didn't look as if they would stand for another touch. He had been figuring on losing his job and hunting another. But that item was his opportunity.

"He wired the association something like this: 'Have just got bill out of committee. See newspapers. All is plain sailing now if I can have another thousand. Trick must be turned between now and Tuesday. Success or failure depends on instant response.'

"So the poor dupes got together and extorted another thousand from the hard working members of the association and sent Carmody the money. He paid his hotel bill, about which he had been in some doubt, and got out. Wolcott got back from New York, moved to recommit the bill, and it went back to his committee to die the death he had intended for it. I saw Wolcott that day, and I never saw him so angry.

"'That ass on my committee,' he said, 'simply enabled that infernal villain Carmody to rob those poor wretches of another slice of their wages. Carmody, of course, will explain it to the satisfaction of his victims; he will tell them that the money wasn't enough, that I held out for a higher price, and that he did his best. What infuriates me, though, is the robbery of these poor, hard working people of money they can't afford to lose.'

"I didn't altogether agree with Wolcott. These poor, hard working people were trying to bribe Congressmen, and it seemed to me that they deserved what they got. But that's all that lobbying amounts to in these days."

"That is," said the Washington Correspondent, "lobbying by a lobbyist."

"Who but a lobbyist would lobby?" asked Anna.

"Well, I'll tell you," said the Correspondent, clearing his throat.

WENT DOWN WITH HIS GOLD.

Germany Offers Indemnity for Loss of Granados on Torpedoed Ship.

MADRID, Jan. 10.—The German Government has offered to pay to the family of Enrique Granados, the Spanish composer, 666,000 pesetas (about $130,000) as indemnity for the loss of their father.

Enrique Granados and his wife were lost in the sinking of the British cross-Channel steamer Sussex in March, 1916. Herr von Jagow, the then German Foreign Minister, expressed regret for the death of the composer in April, 1916. In June of that year a musical performance was given in New York for the benefit of the children of Señor Granados, who visited the United States late in 1915.

At the Aeolian Company, where Granados was well known, it was said that the family of the pianist has been left poorly provided for. Although he received a considerable sum for the right to produce his opera, this was lost when the Sussex sank. Granados having followed an old Spanish custom and insisted upon being paid in gold, which he carried when he sailed in a belt beneath his clothes.

It is understood that the six children of the composer have been compelled to depend largely upon the royalties received from his compositions published in this country.

WOULD SAFEGUARD STATES.

Governor Edge Wants Them Protected in Right to Tax Railroads.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 10.—Governor Edge, as President of the Congress of States on Equalization of Taxation, telegraphed tonight to Vice President Marshall and Speaker Champ Clark urging upon them the importance of safeguarding the rights of States and municipalities to tax railroad properties in any law which is enacted by Congress to provide for Governmental control of railroads.

At the same time Governor Edge sent telegrams to the Governors of Maine, Georgia, and Kansas and other national offices of the State tax organization, urging them to take up the matter personally with Senators and Representatives in Congress.

SEEKING FOR PAYNE ASSETS

Real Estate Experts Try to Find Value of His City Property.

The real estate experts, Robert C. Knapp and Henry Brady, who were named as the receivers of the property of Clarence Payne, against whom involuntary petitions in bankruptcy were filed on Wednesday, began yesterday the work of discovering the value of the property Mr. Payne has in this city. So far as the facts were disclosed yesterday, Mr. Payne limited his cash investments in real estate to a fund not exceeding $1,000,000, his plan being to make a comparatively small payment on a parcel of encumbered property and then by careful management place it where it could earn a fair return on the investment and sell it at an advance. It was said that Mr. Payne neither made nor lost much money in real estate ventures. It could not be learned yesterday whether Mr. Payne had at his command his entire fortune, said to amount of $25,000,000, or whether the greater part of it was tied up in a trust.

It developed that Mr. Payne had invested a great deal of money in moving pictures, and that one set of pictures, which cost him $75,000, has not yet been exhibited. It was said that his moving picture investments had not been profitable. His equity in the twelve-story apartment house at 383-387 Park Avenue, which amounted to $650,000 in 1915, had dwindled, it was said, to $100,000. Besides this he has equities in the property on the West Seventy-ninth Street of $50,000 and in property at Woodmere, L. I., of about $53,000. His interest in the Verona apartment house at Sixty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue was estimated at $50,000. It was reported that he had bought this property from the heirs of Francis L. Leland for $800,000. Mr. Payne is now at his mother's home in Menlo Park, Cal.

AFFIRMS BUENZ CONVICTION

Court of Appeals Passes on Case of Ex-Hamburg-American Aid.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals handed down a decision yesterday affirming the conviction of Karl Buenz, ex-German Minister to Mexico, who at the outbreak of the European war was the managing director of the Hamburg-American Line in this country, and three other former Hamburg-American officials, who were convicted more than a year ago of conspiracy to defraud the United States. The indictments charged that Buenz and his confederates filed false manifests with the United States Customs authorities in order to get supplies to German raiders then operating in the Atlantic. The other men whose convictions were affirmed were George Kotter, Adolph Hachmeister and Joseph Poppenhaus, all subordinates of Buenz.

The false manifests which Buenz and the other plotters filed were intended to conceal the destination of the vessels, all of which it subsequently turned out were under German charter at the time, although flying neutral flags. Buenz and Kotter face terms of one and a half years each in the Federal Penitentiary. Poppenhaus's sentence was one year and one day. Hachmeister died several months after his conviction. The decision of the Court of Appeals was unanimous.

ASKS McCARTHY'S REMOVAL.

Scott Nearing Objects to Marshal's Remarks About Himself.

Scott Nearing, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the so-called People's Council of America, which has been agitating for a Bolshevist peace, has asked the Government to remove United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy of the Southern District of New York. He says that the Marshal at a meeting held recently, at which among other things the United States Constitution was referred to as "a scrap of paper," had uttered statements which tended to incite mob violence against Mr. Nearing.

As a matter of fact, what the Marshal said was that if Mr. Nearing kept on agitating along certain lines he might some day find himself in trouble, when there were no officials in calling distance to protect him.

To Fight Dry Amendment.

The New York State Brewers' Association in convention yesterday decided to fight the passage of the Federal Prohibition amendment.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(4) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—5 (original)—The State of Wyoming, com., v. the State of Col; et al. Reargument continued for defendants and for the U. S.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call Jan. 11: Nos. 5, original, 207, 190, 75, 567, 573, (576, 577, 578, 579, and 580), 553, 554 (and 647), 685, and 504.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—SECOND CIRCUIT—Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 833, Post Office Building.

Liverpool, L &c, Co< | Re Arkin.
Ickyn E D Co.
West Indies SS<Chicago Co.
Hudson Co<Barge Rebecca.
Taylor<Fram.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Re N Y & Porto Rico.
Mayer<Muttschied.
Universal Co<SS Ada.
Annie<Universal Co.
3d Av Ry<Mills.

Engineering<Marden, Orth & Co.
Graham<Scandinavian-Am Line.
Bednonowski<Erie RR.
Danbury<Hotel Op Co
Lederer<Kessler.
Albany<Druid SS Co.
CSNY<RR, (3.)
Budick<Leh Val RR.
Nelson<Standard Film Industries.
Lenz<Colman.
Proctor<NY C RR.
Jaderaczak<same.
Bentham<Zell.
Delaney<Penn RR.

Engineering<Marden, Orth & Co.
Graham<Scandinavian-Am Line.
Bednonowski<Erie RR.
Danbury<Hotel Op Co
Lederer<Kessler.
Albany<Druid SS Co.
CSNY<RR, (3.)
Budick<Leh Val RR.
Nelson<Standard Film Industries.
Lenz<Colman.
Proctor<NY C RR.
Jaderaczak<same.
Bentham<Zell.
Delaney<Penn RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Thorburn<Gates (2.)
Dumas<Cordes.
Nepoti<Cunard.
Beuchler<Niles.
Quatteracchi<Cadillac Hotel.
Mooney<C & D SS Co
Ballard<Audubon.
Simpson<Newport News Shipbldg Co.
Simons<Cromwell.
Monkin<L V Coal Co.
Tolitsky<R E A SS.
Carver<Lowenstein.
Bernet<I M Co.
Gregg<Megargel.
Wilds<Cohen.
Arena<Mills.
Re Tug Dr Geo J Moser.
Luckenbach<Cargo of Chrome Ore.
McCarthy<N Y, N H & H RR.
Teplitsky<R E A SS.
Hulpern<Francis.
Wadowski<Grand Trust RR.

Eberth<Bettendorf.
Phila Shipbldg Co< | Aldenhamn.
Wilson<Tug Geo W Elder.
USCGS Bria.
McAllister<Roos.
Pa Steel Co<NY City Ry.
Howard<SS Satsuma.
Dailey<Tug Mahonoy.
Woods<Tug Overbrook
Dailey<Tug Mahonoy.
Rice<Mayer.
Wohlers<Steiner.
Lewis<Eastman.
Van Orden<Coleman.
Wolf S & H<SS Manchuria.
Aktieselskabet< 20029 Bags Sugar.
Same<Jamison.
McGuire<Penn RR.
Faugers<Lewis.
NY P E Corp<Mallory SS Co.
Marx<Wood.
Re Kranz.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn.—Bankruptcy at 2 P. M. Discharges:

Adams J Ingram.
Wilhelmine Senard.
Motions:
J Chavkin et al (2,)
Morris Jabilin.
Joseph Greenberg, Inc.
Aladdin Constr Co.
L W Schwenk (2.)
William H Squires.
Common law at 10 A. M.:
au Electric RR, (on trial.)
10:30 A. M.:
Mulcahy<Borden's Condensed Milk Co.

Camille Weidenfeld, Ely A. Pruet and Albert Piquet.
Rush C Ford, Joseph Vogel. Inc.
John Bellmer, Lena Bloch, John Gottesman.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Wilson & Adams Co< | Quick<Purvis.
Mack Pav & Const Co et al.
N Y County Nat Bk<
Peckworth et al.
Williams<NY & Q El Light & Power.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Scott, Page, and Shearn, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Schenker<Schenker.
Altschul<Ludwig.
Wasserman<CNY.
Calvano<Int R T.
Buckley<Beaver.
Logan<Fidelity-Phenix F I Co.
Ritchey<Murphy.
Wolf<De Vaux.

Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Rosenstock<Goldsmith<Roth (3.)
Island Realty Co< | Roth<MacRossie.
Capehart.
Everett<Everett.
Worral<Brady, Ltd, (2.)
Re Keegan.
Weston<Spooner & CNY<Wohl, South & Co.
Stern<Kahrs.
Intl Ry of Cent America<Zemurray.
Re Murtha.
Deppert<Brien.
Strelfer<Jackson.
Engle<Greenberg.
Rechler<Steckler.
Herman<U S SS Co.
Carbonnero<De Mauro.
Tolillas<28th St Co.
Long<Goldwarm.
Met Trust Co<Glass.
Mueller<Mueller.
City R R Co<Maxcy.
Golden<5th Av Coach Co.
Rubin<Scott.
Zuckerman<Fischer.
Munn & Co, Inc< | Beach.
Pollak<Pollak.
Hopf<Sherry.
Olympic Dress Co< | Dreyer.
Brann<Reilly.
Re Cormicle.
Wilson<N Y Tel Co.
Bolm<Century Amus.
Brann<Reilly.
Re McCarthy.
Hyman<Morse.
Society for Relief of Half Orphan, &c< | Bklyn Building Material Co.
Equitable Life<Burch.
Re Maltbie.
Perbost<Borchard.
French & Co< | Benyunes.
Greenwald<Greenwald.
Wuchtel<Trow Directory Print & Bookbinding Co (2.)
Dunham<Dunham.
Clausen-Flanagan
Brewery<McGovern.
Halbrecht<Newman.
Same<Reitsfeld.

Stern<Kahrs.
Intl Ry of Cent America<Zemurray.
Re Murtha.
Deppert<Brien.
Strelfer<Jackson.
Engle<Greenberg.
Rechler<Steckler.
Herman<U S SS Co.
Carbonnero<De Mauro.
Tolillas<28th St Co.
Long<Goldwarm.
Met Trust Co<Glass.
Mueller<Mueller.
City R R Co<Maxcy.
Golden<5th Av Coach Co.
Rubin<Scott.
Zuckerman<Fischer.
Munn & Co, Inc< | Beach.
Pollak<Pollak.
Hopf<Sherry.
Olympic Dress Co< | Dreyer.
Brann<Reilly.
Re Cormicle.
Wilson<N Y Tel Co.
Bolm<Century Amus.
Brann<Reilly.
Re McCarthy.
Hyman<Morse.
Society for Relief of Half Orphan, &c< | Bklyn Building Material Co.
Equitable Life<Burch.
Re Maltbie.
Perbost<Borchard.
French & Co< | Benyunes.
Greenwald<Greenwald.
Wuchtel<Trow Directory Print & Bookbinding Co (2.)
Dunham<Dunham.
Clausen-Flanagan
Brewery<McGovern.
Halbrecht<Newman.
Same<Reitsfeld.

PART II.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

Gilleran<Owens (3.)
Woodward<Harrington.
Hammerstein<Hammerstein.
Knobloch<Knobloch.
Thomashefsky<Edelstein.
Re M & R T Co< | Mahoney.
King<Pacific Hall.
Fallahzee<Paillace.

Undefended divorces:

Kuss.
Bosch.
Kennedy.
Faulhaber.
Wambold.
Wulff.
Cohen.
Andrea.
Van Tassel.
Wolinsky.
Bloom.
Hodges.
Fertish.
Cohen.
Wachsman.
Somogyi.
Stoblick.
Schwansk.
Spira.
Flower.
Romano.
Rammon.
Sandeman.
Lippmann.
Daily.
Fertmutter.
Dempsey.
Degen.
Moffatt.

PART IV.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART VI., VII., and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.

Aetna Hosiery<Gallo.
Bachman<Cohen.
Weene<Levine.
Smith<Balotin.
Wilson<Israel.

Wilkser<Wadler.
Wade<Wade.
Wallman<Toepfer.
People<Lusher.
Lopoma<Crandall.
Clear.

PART III.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.

Bernhardt<Corduke.
Elvet<H O H Co.
Greenwald<Greenwald.
Dinnes<Schoenbach.
Goldberg<Fogel.
Brociner<Schoonmaker, Inc.
Potozky<G Liss & Co.
Mokey<Peck Slip Auto, &c, Co.
Cohen<Sharfin (2.)
Karagazian<Regan.
Selig<5th Av Coach.
Daly<Wolf.
Aurigemma<CNY.
Acker<NY Rys.
Pomerance<Chappelle.
Perlman<Kellogg.
Font<Schoenfield.
Swift & Co, Inc<3d Av RR, (Action No. 1.)
Same<same, (Action No. 2.)

Kaplan<same.
Landsberg<same.
Slopek<same.
Karp<same.
Otto<same.
Heller<same.
Freiberg<same.
Zaphiriou<same.
Downey<same.
Wiesenberg<Standard Market Co.
Burns Bros<Greenfield
Gimbel Bros<Araglio.
Romoff<Winter.
F Simon & Co<Morgan
Enos<Brown
Krohnberg<Fed Ins.
Bacon<Driggs Ord Co.
61 St Bldg Corp<Eltoma Realty Co.
Richards<Van Slyke.
Severin<Goldberg.
Mendelson<Gilmore.
Tiedeby & Schaffers<Duret.
Lederer<Park.
De Lorenzo<Bway-John St Corp.

Mitchell<Musical M P Union.
Grange<N Y Rys.
Schwarts<same.
Greenberg<same.
Rosenberg<same.
Okiaveo<Frederick.
Grossman<Pliesaler.
Rothbardt<Orkin.
Lederman<Paterno & Son Cont Co.
Wolfe<Wolfe.
Storz<N Y Rys.
Goldberg<Paragon.
Ahearn<Ratz.
Garson<Rys.
Klang<same.
Rock<Leventhal Co.
Hirschfeld<Int R T.
Jochumsen<McRann.
Jackofsky<Gordon.
Komok<D. Stevenson Brew Co.
Bruno<Pinn.
Weiss<N Y Rys.
Mittman<Reich.
Greenberg<Isaacs.
Bloch<Adler.
Knott<N Y Rys.
Bond<Prescott.
Goldberg<Swan.
Wolfson<Conrad.
Shaff<Brenner.
Lobschitz<Kahn.
Cohen<Friedman
Starr<Helperin.
Browner<Stephenson.

Murphy<Backer's Aniline & Chem Wks.
Pucca<Fowler.
Mayer<Matherney & CNY.
Gomez<CNY.
Stevensky<D, L & W RR.
A Cohen<CNY.
H Cohen<same.
D'Allessandro<Kimmelman.
Badesch<Pantaky.
D'Allessandro<Kimmelman.
Behan<Barrett.
Keller<Pick.
Rothkoff<W Ledman.
Same<A Ledman.
McGuinness<A A Volk Co, Inc.
T Foster<Floretti.
T A K Foster<same.
Rodrigues<NY Rys.
Golden<Martens.
Degner<Bauer.
W Fleischmann<Raskin.
B Fleischmann<same.
Favassa<Rap Transit Subway Const Co.
Sharkey<Schwarzler.
Kravitz<Fleischmann.
Tesoriere<Buhn.
Tesoriere, admr<same.
Satloff<G W McNulty, Inc.

Murphy<McMahon.
Markowitz<NY Rys.
Mark<Daniels.
McKiernan<Borg.
Halitzer<Hensle Const
Siegler<CNY.
Demaris<Whitridge.
Robertson<L I RR.
G M de Prado<Simonetti.
G De Prado<same.
Pelzerman<Strumpf.
Corno<Steiner.
Sphiell<CNY and 2d Av Ry.
Aaronson<Feuerstein.
Kaminsky<Weltman.
Parsons<U E Realty.
M Landau<Meyersohn.
U Landau<same.
Leventhal<Newman.
Meskill<Becker.
Montgomery<Savalos.
Donovan<Bisca.
Wiener<Frank.
Everett<Saugerties & NY Steamboat Co.
Morgenau<CNY Rys.
Weiss<Froelich & Chopak.
Korn<Garland Refrigerator Co.
Townsend<Rafferty Cont Co, Inc.
Sokoloff<Rosenberg.
Wachtlinsky<Singer Sewing Machine Co.
Consumers Ice Co< | CNY.
Rosen<Turner.
Fevola<Fevola.
Moskowitz<Gottlieb.
Simon<Himmelstein.
Gavin<Gavin.
Gately<Gately.
Consumers Ice Co< | CNY.
Grindrod<West Co Brewing Co.
Powers<same.
Corbalis<West Lgt Co.
Walsh<NY & Stamford Ry.
Webb<Dale & Cain.
Sohr<Olynabors.
Westch Syndicate< | Schwarz.
Imhof<Int R T.
Merone<West El RR.
Paolillo<Union Ry.
Pilger<Rodgers & Hagerty.
Galvin<Fed Sug Ref.
Martin<West El RR.
Schultz<same.
Ohio Farmers' Ins.
Yglesia<Loew's Enterprises.
Reilly<Y Cons RR.
Seeth<Heister.

Witt<Purcell & Gilfeather.
Clarke<Union Ry.
Riess<West Elec RR.
Genco<Funk.
Parley<Yonkers RR (2.)
Orlosky<West St RR.
Paolo<Dossett.
Hupfel's Sons<Ripole.
Goodrich<Dreyfuss Bros.

Schwartzreich<Kaufman-Bash.

City Brass Fdy Co< | Hughes.
Case on.

Strauss<Keller.
Cohen<Kunstreich.
Martin<Ship Const Trading Co.
Thiel<same.
Wachsman<Levin.
Jacobson<Vogel.
Wiesenberg<Standard Market Co.
Rufus Lenox Sons< | Baroness.
Waterbury Wallace Co<Ivey, (2.)
Case on.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Auto & Cycle Co< | Smith.
Oainsky<Equator Bldg, &c, Co.
Nippon-Am Co<N E Panama Hat Co.
Colen<Dorfman.
Schreiber<Aaron.
Charnick<Schlessinger
Frost<Hocking Glass.
Frey<Travers.
Chanin<Ablowitz.
Nippon-Am Co<N E Panama Hat Co.
Herzig & Rappaport< | Bennett & Langen.
Franklin Knitting Mills<Smart Set Spec Clothing Co.
Schaffer<N T.
Dicker<same.
Sokolsky<same.
Berger<same.
Young<Schwamb.
Kafter<same.
Punsky<same.
Lieberman<same, (2.)
Newlander<same (2.)
Dilberto<same.

Kaplan<same.
Landsberg<same.
Slopek<same.
Karp<same.
Otto<same.
Heller<same.
Freiberg<same.
Zaphiriou<same.
Downey<same.
Wiesenberg<Standard Market Co.
Burns Bros<Greenfield
Gimbel Bros<Araglio.
Romoff<Winter.
F Simon & Co<Morgan
Enos<Brown
Krohnberg<Fed Ins.
Bacon<Driggs Ord Co.
61 St Bldg Corp<Eltoma Realty Co.
Richards<Van Slyke.
Severin<Goldberg.
Mendelson<Gilmore.
Tiedeby & Schaffers<Duret.
Lederer<Park.
De Lorenzo<Bway-John St Corp.

PART II.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M., ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Krohnberg<Alpert.
Ideal Silk Mills<H. Wilbur Dolson Co.
Landau<N Y Rys.
Fuchs<R T Subway Cont Co (2.)
Courtis<Int R T.
Gugalan<N Y Rys.
Greenberg<Phoenix Amuse Co.
Hinchey<Union Ry.
De Secka< N Y Rys.
Berman<Penner.
Keiner<Green.
Preiffer<N Y, O & W RR, (2.)
Klein<N Y Rys.
Zimberg<Etaglos Holding Co.
Gardner<42d St &c Ry.
Goodman<42d St, &c. Bobbe<same.
Biblowitz<Isaac, (3.)
Kamin<Stonemor Rty.
Kierzrkoff<Dry Dock, &c, RR.
Rothkopf<NY Rys.
Bickel<Quick Service Wet Wash Laundry.
Abney<Algonquin Hotel Co.
Bookstaver<Ford Motor Co.
Blank<N Y Rys.
Getter<same.
Giblin<Fleit.

Mitchell<Musical M P Union.
Grange<N Y Rys.
Schwarts<same.
Greenberg<same.
Rosenberg<same.
Okiaveo<Frederick.
Grossman<Pliesaler.
Rothbardt<Orkin.
Lederman<Paterno & Son Cont Co.
Wolfe<Wolfe.
Storz<N Y Rys.
Goldberg<Paragon.
Ahearn<Ratz.
Garson<Rys.
Klang<same.
Rock<Leventhal Co.
Hirschfeld<Int R T.
Jochumsen<McRann.
Jackofsky<Gordon.
Komok<D. Stevenson Brew Co.
Bruno<Pinn.
Weiss<N Y Rys.
Mittman<Reich.
Greenberg<Isaacs.
Bloch<Adler.
Knott<N Y Rys.
Bond<Prescott.
Goldberg<Swan.
Wolfson<Conrad.
Shaff<Brenner.
Lobschitz<Kahn.
Cohen<Friedman
Starr<Helperin.
Brownner<Stephenson.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part I., for trial.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART III.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Greenwald<Zipkin.
Cresp<Morris.
Bibler<Normandy Waist Co.
H & T Const Co<170 Bldg Co.
Lightner<Hartmann Blanchard Co.
Rutchik<Rod.
Smith<Ch. A. Roman & Co.
Zalasnick<U S Fire Ins Co.
Same<North Riv Ins.
Standard Underwear Co<Nat Surety Co.

Strauss<Keller.
Cohen<Kunstreich.
Martin<Ship Const Trading Co.
Thiel<same.
Wachsman<Levin.
Jacobson<Vogel.
Wiesenberg<Standard Market Co.
Rufus Lenox Sons< | Baroness.
Waterbury Wallace Co<Ivey, (2.)
Case on.

PART IV.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VI.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Re Stinen —Joseph K. Inness.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Van Dyck Estates<Regnis Const Co—Hon Samuel H Ordway.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Bradford< Steinberg—James O Farrell.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Cora B Rutherford<Brown Bros, Inc (3)—Philip Smith.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Mitchell, J.—Motion Calendar.

Matter of Robinson.
Perrilo<Union Ry.
Henning<Becher.
Grabensky<Pye.
Kestner<Wilhe.
Goelen Sav. Bk<Fox St Properties, Inc.
Same<Same.
Weir<same.
Meyer<United Beef Co.
Re Housman.
Trani<Gerard.
Snyder<Snyder.
Kearne<NY, NH & H RR.
Carney<Penn Realty.

Chelsea Exchange Bank<Strauss.
Lightstone<Hoffman.
Schulmier<Twoomey.
Mugler<Mugler.
Upperman<Park & Co., Inc.
Koerner<Koerner.
Swift & Co<Knight.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—At 10 A. M.

Beck<Bernstein.
Morens<Morenz.
Re Construction Material Coal Co. (Palmer.)
Kennedy<Tidewater Bldg Co.
Mayhew & Co<Somerville Realty Co.
Fried<Reshen.
Re Radcliff & Strong Sts.
Re Kew Gardens Rd.
Farkee<H & P Const.
Wennik<Wennik.
Hundermann<Hundermann, Inc.
Wechsler<Rosenwasser Bros, Inc.
Re Strelfth.

Delehanty, J.
Legedino<Stubenvoll Bros.
Levy<Mass Bonding & Ins Co.
Goodman<Int R T.
Goldryer<Murphy.
Schwartz<Young, (2.)
Simpkins<Barrick Pub. Co.
White<NYC Int R T.

PART II.—Mitchell, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—Erlanger, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Case on—Levenson<Goldstein.

Goodman Amuse Co< | Kaplan.
Supermann Amuse Co< | Samuels.
De Bard<Bd Domestic Mis, Ref Church.
Hilliker<Rueger.
Re Weinstein.
Re Alabama Av. (Wooley et al.)
Dunkley<Irving Savs Bk.
Waterman<Fort Masonry Co.
Fortier<Fortier.
Brooke<Navarra.
Re Belchard.
O'Connell<Galitzka.
Gennerich<Schneider.

PART III.—Manning, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Wittemann<Forman
Dryadale<Garrison.
Ballunas<Ballunas.
Morris<Morris.
Charlton<Ward.
Bruetsch<German Sav Bank.
Palagonia<CNY.
Mixonky<Bloxham.

Olson<Eagle Savs & L Assn.
Rosen

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

80 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash surplus; better grade suits, coats, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

ASTRACHANS Wanted.—Black only, also Zibelines, all colors. Stuyvesant 1624.

BURELLA Wanted.—Open for Saxonia Silver tone burella or similar makes, all colors. Gramercy 6518, Louis Greenberg, 114 East 23d St.

CAMBRIC and MUSLIN Wanted.—Open for quantity; cheap grades. Halpern, 111 West 35th St.

CLOTH Wanted.—Open to buy any quantity heavy-weight woolens for spot cash. A. L. Schulman, 38 West 20th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on coats and suits, manufacturers with piece goods preferred; call all week. See Mr. Zalud, 11 and 18 West 32d St., 5th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples of medium and high priced coats and suits. Call, with samples, all week, 9th floor, 12 West 27th St.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Prominent jobber placing stock orders; medium and better grades. Call mornings, fourth floor, 6 West 32d St.

COATS Wanted.—Large jobber looking at ladies', misses' and children's Spring coats. Twelfth floor, 33 West 20th St.

COATS Wanted.—Ladies' cloth or pile fabric Fall coats; must be cheap. Mr. Coster, Tel. 9060 Columbus.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. 521 Broadway. Saul Durst.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on better grade coats. 6th floor, 14 East 27th St.

COATS Wanted.—Satin, trimmed with Marabou. 14th Floor, 90 Madison Ave.

CORDUROYS Wanted.—9,000, 613 and 61, whites and dark colors. H 112 Times.

COTTON PIECE GOODS Wanted.—For export; suitable for South America; regular quantities as per design or color required; all perfect goods; no made up clothing or millinery; buyer now here; make offers by letter. A 356 Times Downtown.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Open for heavy three-thread crepe de chine, cheap for spot cash. Kurzman Waist Co., 32 West 33d St.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Open for quantity 67 inch, 40 inch crepe de Chine; spot cash. Alphra Waist Co., 29 West 35th.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—100 pieces flesh, Eagle's 684 quality, $1 yard. Stuyvesant 2770.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber will place stock orders on popular and better grade serge, georgette, taffeta, and jersey dresses; will look over mornings, 8:30 to 12. Wiener, 53 West 30th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—We are placing large orders on silk dresses; bring along samples Friday, from 9 to 12; we furnish material. H. A. R., 8d floor, 11 West 32d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—St. Louis jobber placing orders on snappy Taffeta, Georgette, and serge dresses. Call with sample, 10 to 2, 40 West 38th St., 4th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at dresses of the better kind; no contractors. 21 West 31st, 4th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers placing orders for snappy spring dresses. Call Spiro & Kutner, 279 5th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open for any quantity serge and satin for cash. Madison Square 6060.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at dresses. 38 West 32d, Room 1,506.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobs, serges. Younker Bros., 308 5th Av.

GABERDINES Wanted.—4666 Garfield, similar; velour 711. Buckley and Cohen. Farragut 3290.

GABARDINE Wanted.—Tan; also quantity wool jersey in all shades. Vanderbilt 5732.

HABUTAI Wanted.—Open to buy quantity; 10 Mme habutai. O 76 Times.

JERSEY Wanted.—100 pieces wool jersey at a price. International Apparel Co., 37 West 28th.

MERCHANDISE Wanted.—Will buy Bates gingham any quantity, for cash. Call Chelsea 1268.

MERSALINES Wanted.—Belgium grey, taffetas, all colors Arrow, 218 East 28th St.

PAILLETS Wanted.—Open for large quantity paillets. P. Halpern, 111 West 25th St.

POIRET TWILLS Wanted.—Helt & Sons are in the market for taupe poiret twills. 99 Madison Avenue.

POM POMS Wanted.—Taupe and heavy-weight velours, all shades, for cash. Farragut 3447.

POM POMS Wanted.—Taupe, mole, reindeer; any quantity for cash. Telephone Greeley 4631.

POPLIN Wanted.—Saxonia 8124, all colors, any quantity, for cash. Write or wire to Morris Cohen, 1,030 Arch St., Philadelphia.

POPLINS Wanted.—American 90610, tan, Copen.; also Botany 815-R 544; U. S. 153 velours. Madison Square 6375.

POPLIN Wanted. Gray, Copen. and tan. I. Novick, 40 West 28th. Farragut 5143.

POPLIN Wanted.—American 000610, all colors; any quantity for cash. Greeley 4321.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for single and cotton warp storm serges; no quantity too small or too large; submit swatches and price for spot cash; must be cheap. F. M., 104 Times.

SERGE Wanted.—Open for quantities; 14436, 54289, 1120, 104, 7301, 90, G.; also heavy cloths. Hydol, 4,254 Madison Sq.

SERGES Wanted.—50-inch French serge wanted for cash; any quantity. National Garment Co., Madison Square 7715.

SERGES Wanted.—Botany 11433, Amoskeag 6122, navy; also all colors of wool jersey. Apply Ginsberg, 26 West 31st.

SERGES AND POPLINS Wanted.—All makes American velour. Henry L. Bunin, 848 4th Av., Madison Square 2426.

SERGE Wanted.—Open for navy 6801 and 46-40. Phone Gramercy 6518, Louis Greenberg, 114 East 23d St.

SERGES, Wanted.—Men's wear navy and black; large quantities; spot cash. Greeley 5188.

SERGES Wanted.—7002-4002, Whitman No. 87, blacks only. Call South 1632.

SERGE Wanted.—U. S. 235, Duvet Delaine 7575, all colors, Farragut 2616.

SERGES Wanted.—Quantity of 54289, for cash. Simpson, 39 West 32d.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Open for Silvertones, all makes and shades; Buckley & Cohen wurella, Spring shades. Farragut 2264.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Black and changeable. Manhattan Petticoat Co., 3 West 29th St.

VELOURS Wanted.—All kinds of 6-4 and 3-4 meltons, velours, and thickets; for cash. C. Damast, 1 Union Square. 3215 Stuyvesant.

VELOURS Wanted.—Light weight, any mill, all shades. Jacob Masur, 131 West 36th St.

VELOURS Wanted.—Thibets, meltons, 56, 6-4. Feinman Sons, 128 West 31st. Chelsea 4914.

VELOUR Wanted.—Fall 6-4 and 3-4 for cash; also high-shade poplin. Farragut 3377.

VELOURS Wanted. — 544-13046 Wyandots, $2.30 cash. Farragut 616.

VELOURS Wanted.—0359, K544. Vanderbilt 4088.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Khaki coatings and Silvertone, all colors. Cohen & Edelman, 35 West 31st St.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTH.—Serges 7801, American D2, U. S. 849, ¾ thibets. Gramercy 2223.

BUNTING.—Wool, red, white, and blue, 30 pieces double width, best in market, $1.10 yard, 54 inches wide. Stuyvesant 2770.

CHECKS.—Rubberized woven shepherd, best quality, 80c. a yard; also double texture bombasine and oxford prints. Merit, 57 Hope St., Brooklyn. Phone Stagg 67.

COATS.—Velour du Nord, to close out at price. Meseritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th.

COATS.—Fur trimmed and plain velours; handsome lot to close out; exceptional values. J. F. Slater & Co., 22 West 22d.

COATS and suits, immediate delivery; pompoms, velour, broadcloths; values; closing out, moving. Shapiro & Davis, 138 West 31st.

COATS, Silks, mercerized and cotton plushes, broadcloth, and velour coats; very reasonable. Ulin Bros. 55 East 11th.

COATS.—Ladies', children's, and infants'; January sales. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th.

COATS.—300, cloth and pile fabrics; sacrifice prices. Greenberg & Co., 187 West 25th St.

COATS.—Serges, poplins, $6 up; suits, $8.50 up. Schoen, Weissman, 53 West 24th.

COTTON SERGE.—54-inch at 19 cents, 6002 at $1.07, 1210 at 50 cents, 9000 corduroy at 69 cents; all colors. A. Goldberg & Bros., 116 West 30th St.

CREPE DE CHINE at 87½c, georgette at $1.05, all colors, for immediate delivery; Friday only. Markheim & Bossin, 44 East 23d. Telephone Gramercy 6480.

CREPE DE CHINE, georgette, taffeta of the better kind. Special offerings. S. J. Ronsheim, 225 5th Av. Madison Sq. 1890.

CREPE DE CHINE.—All colors, 90c.; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

CREPE METEOR.—All colors; for immediate delivery, $1.25. M. Marks Co., formerly Marks-Senner, 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 9380.

DRESSES, serges and silks, wonderful values and styles, $3.75 up; immediate shipments. Nathan Nathanson Co., 148 West 23d St.

DRESSES.—Silk, serge, and party dresses, to close out, at reductions. King & Applebaum, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Serge dresses, $3.50; snappy models; to close out. Sylvia Dress House, 189 West 25th St. Farragut 9059.

DRESSES, silks, serges; prompt delivery; extra reasonable prices. Ruby, 116 West 29th.

DRESSES.—500 silk and serge, to close out cheap. Princess, 19 West 24th St.

DRESSES, SERGES, assorted styles; $6.75 up to close. Queen, 149 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk dresses, close out very reasonable. Seid, 145 West 28th.

DURA SATIN.—200 pieces black, 55 cents yard, 3 per cent. for cash. Chelsea 8870.

FRENCH COTTON WARP for sale. Tip-Top Dress Co., 134 West 37th.

GEORGETTES.—Manufacturer of georgettes exclusively, all colors, $1.12½; immediate delivery. Lyonette Silks, 25 West 33d St. Greeley 87.

GEORGETTES.—All colors; immediate delivery; $1.15. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

GEORGETTE.—All colors, $1.15. Berthet & Steiglitz, 373 4th Av. Madison Square 6077.

GEORGINE.—Good quality; all colors; 95 cents. Berthet & Steiglitz, 373 4th Av.

GINGHAM.—Amoskeag 19000, rouge stripes, checks, plaids; immediate delivery. Gramercy 4480.

MACHINES.—12 new Singer hemstitch for sale. Bloomer, 35 East 28th. Madison Square 8077.

MACKINAWS.—100 pieces American, $2.40 net. Call 12, 1, Stuyvesant 4,000. Well.

PLUSHES.—Peerless, Peco, Pearson's mercerized, burellas, Lymansville 313, velveteens, reasonable. Farragut 9811.

PLUSH.—100 peerless, 50 Sol, 100 Weiner's ecilitant, black; cheap. Greeley 4376.

POPLINS.—P. P. L. navy and black, $1.82½; gabardine, Garfield 4027, navy and black, $2.10; serges, Julliards 54274, navy, $2; botany 809, navy, $1.97½. Farragut 2924.

POPLINS.—64-inch fine serge, 7301, Lorraine 8317-8639, poiret twills, Chuddahs, Stevens plaids, 54289, 90704, colors 6, 90, 9073.

POPLINS.—Amoskeag, Dobson Seldon; serges, 6301; also ¾ meltons and thibets. Feinman & Sons, 183 West 21st. Chelsea 4914.

POPLINS.—Saxonia 8124, Amoskeag 8158 and 9958; also serges. Madison Square 2339.

POPLINS.—Silk, wool, $1.85-$2.25; colors; imm. del. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

SERGES, Poplin, and Panamas.—Whitman 1209, 1210, 227, 228, 94, 104; Amoskeag 7002, 6120, 6122, 7120, 8158; Gera 9066, L. Finkelstein, 702 Broadway. Spring 6311.

SERGES.—6122, 6, 1464, D2, 10, 2205, 787 1758, 7301, 54289; poplins 90610. Farragut Worsted Company, 19 Madison Av., Madison Square 4362.

SERGES.—1210, 6120, 7120, 7301, 54289, 11433, 519 C. F. L, and S. F. A. Israel Cummings & Bro., 28 West 25th. Farragut 3454.

SERGES AND TRICOTINES.—Garfield's 519 and 4718; all colors. Farragut 257.

SERGES AND POPLINS.—54289, 7003, 1464, 5003, 8000, 228. Gramercy 5143.

SERGE.—100 pieces of No. 6301 serge, $1.80 net. Telephone Greeley 2927.

SERGES, velours, poplins, gabardines, and Poiret twills. Farragut 4340.

SERGES.—American 0066 and Huebshman's navy, serge. Farragut 2616.

SERGE.—Spgl., csg.; dark colors, cotton drill. Levin, 149 West 36th St.

SILK SKIRTS.—Price $2.50 up; silk dresses, $5.50 up; wonderful assortments in stripes, plaids, plain taffetas, and satins; immediate delivery. Greater New York Silk Co., 44 West 32d St.

SKIRTS.—850 discarded samples, serges, poplins, silks, plaids, and stripes; this season's models, at $2 each; also 500, assorted materials, at $1.50 each. Barash, 36 West 20th. Chelsea 7908.

SUITS.—Spring suits of better grade in up-to-the-minute styles and materials, for immediate delivery. Gittleson & Steinhaus.

SYLPH SATIN.—300 pieces black, 36 inch, at 55 cents yard; 500 pieces black, 36 inch, 47½ cents yard. Halpern, 111 West 25th St.

TAFFETAS, wash satins, 36 inch, 40 inch, for immediate delivery. Sigmund Heyman, 257 4th Av. Telephone Gramercy 1240.

TAFFETA.—Black and colors; also full line striped and plaid taffetas; exceptional values. Cordwain Mills, 80 East 21st St.

TAFFETAS.—Georgette, crepe de chine, all colors; immediate delivery. J. L. Sachs, 313 4th Av. Gramercy 8448-6.

TAFFETAS.—All colors; 92½c. per yard. Leo Abrahson, 1,170 Broadway. Madison Square 2339.

TAFFETA. — Black, to sell. Chelsea 6586.

TWEED MIXTURES; immediate delivery. H. W. Suttel, 396 Broadway. Franklin 5544.

VAL LACES.—Special assortments of Val laces and embroideries to close out. The Dry Goods Clearing House, 62 White St.

VELOUR.—Plaid, 2795, Stevens, $1.90 net. Farragut 3290.

VELOUR 0359; shade 864; $2.10 net. Farragut 3290.

VESTS.—Women's quilted vests to close out, at reduced price. Ar Packales & Son, 45 West 27th.

WOOLENS, to close out odd pieces. A. Schulman, 1,123 Broadway.

WOOL JERSEYS.—All high shades for delivery. Brunswick Woolen Mills, 384 4th Av. Telephone Mad. Sq. 7745.

YARN.—Hand-knitting wool and worsted; immediate delivery. Mishell, 1,170 Broadway. Madison Square 1320.

Contracts Offered.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors on ladies' gingham; bring your own styles. 800 Canal St., second floor.

Help Wanted.

SALESMAN, experienced, on house dresses, bathrobes, and bungalow aprons, for office trade; good proposition for right man; salary and commission. M 330 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Carry side lines ladies' neckwear, office and department stores; state experience, territory covered; commission only. M 318 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted for children's dresses, in silk and cotton, catering to office or retail trade in New York and vicinity; commission basis. O 68 Times.

Situations Wanted.

YOUNG MAN, 32, who has held responsible position as buyer, executive, and sales manager for large importing house, and who has traveled extensively in Europe and through the Orient, is open for position; capable, adaptable; good education and address; familiar with import and export business; thoroughly trustworthy; highest references; American-born citizen. Y 273 Times Annex.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday....5¾ per cent. for the best names
Wednesday...5¾ " " " "

These quotations are for six months' paper.

Growing Activity in Hardware.

There has been considerable improvement in the local household hardware market since the first of the year, according to reports. During the last few days it is said that a number of retailers from many sections have been in town and seemed to be fairly anxious to buy merchandise. Because of unusually low stocks in the hands of retailers and jobbers alike, much of the present buying is for quick delivery where it can be obtained. There are said to be unmistakable signs that those retailers who have been holding off for lower prices are beginning to see the folly of their position, and that many of them are now anxious to get their stocks replenished before further price advances are put into effect.

Army Socks in Big Sizes.

Not the least interesting of the orders for hosiery that have been placed to date by the United States Government is one calling for more than 200,000 pairs of mixed wool and cotton socks for colored troops, the sizes ranging from 12½ to 16½. The unusualness of the order is apparent when it is considered that, in ordinary civilian trade in these goods, the largest size called for is 12½, and that the demand for this size is not large. The order originally specified some hose of size 17, but this was dropped on the advice of the mill. The order, in pairs, is divided in this way: Size 16½, 500; 16, 500; 15½, 1,000; 15, 2,700; 14½, 2,700; 14, 23,800; 13½, 30,000; 13, 68,300, and 12½, 100,800. It is understood that shoes of corresponding size also are being made up for the Government.

Sports Skirts Good for Spring.

Judging by the nature of the Palm Beach trade, several local manufacturers of separate skirts believe the coming Spring and Summer season will be an unusually good one for sports models. It is pointed out that sports clothes of every description have been the leaders in the Southern markets this Winter, and that in all probability this vogue will come North with the warm weather. Cordurov, which is more or less new to this purpose, has been used in sports skirts by a number of manufacturers, and from all accounts has been well taken in the South. That it will prove equally popular here later on seems quite certain, and already there have been some orders placed for these goods for Spring delivery.

Printcloth Demand More Active.

There was no dearth of buying activity in the local gray goods market yesterday, from all points, and the business done was limited only by the unwillingness of the mills to sell for certain deliveries. The bulk of the sales put through was for delivery in the second quarter of the year, while buyers were seeking nearby goods as well, they were considerably harder to get. Business was reported on 39-inch 80 square for April, May, and June at 10 cents, with several mills asking a quarter more for spots. The same thing was told of in regard to 39-inch 68-72s, where the respective prices were 13¾ and 14 cents. A limited business on spot 38½-inch 7 squares was done at 12¾ cents, while 64-60s brought 12¼ and 12½ cents, according to delivery. Bids of 11¾ cents for spot 38¼-inch 64-56s were reported to be fruitless. Prices closed this way for spots:

39-inch, 80-80s..*16¼c|38½-inch, 64-60s..12¾c
39-inch, 72-72s..15c |38½-inch, 64-56s..12c
39-inch, 68-72s..*14c |38½-inch, 60-52s.*11¾c
39-inch, 56-44s..10¼c|38½-inch, 60-48s. 10¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s. 12¾c|27-inch, 64-60s.. 9c
*Asked.

Men's Neckwear Opens Well.

Judging from the business turned in for Spring delivery by men's neckwear salesmen who are now on the road, the war and other things affecting the economic balance of the country are not going to hurt that particular industry much. While reports from certain quarters indicate that the advance orders taken so far are ahead of last year, more conservative sellers admit that they are at least up to the 1917 mark. Factors in the enlarged buying that is said by the former to be early date on which Easter comes this year and the anxiety of the retailers to get their merchandise made up and shipped as soon as possible in anticipation of adverse traffic developments. Bright patterns and colors are being taken up well for Spring, and flat, knit, and crocheted neckwear is all selling. Sales of the last two varieties are largest in the higher-priced goods.

Jewelry Sales Were Pretty Good.

Now that practically all of the memorandum goods sent out for the recent holiday trade have been accounted for, sales of jewelry, on the whole, are found to compare quite favorably with those of the corresponding period of 1916. Buying of the more expensive goods was uneven. The Middle West and South are credited with larger purchases of this class of merchandise than in the previous year, the gain being sufficient, it is said, more than to offset any falling off there might have been in other parts of the country. Retailers who did business are already beginning to stock up again, with the result that January sales have so far made a good showing. Collections are reported to be above the average.

Combinations Still Strong.

Combinations continue to hold the centre of the stage in the local millinery trade. While most of them have been in use for some time, new ones are added almost daily. Among the latter are hats of Bangkok and hatters' plush and Bangkok and beaver. They are meant especially for wear at Winter resorts. The brim is made of white Bangkok and the crown of white hatters' plush or beaver. Some have flanges of hatters' plush in sailor shapes, large mushrooms, and roll-brim sailors, and are trimmed with draped white satin around the crown, with a bird bow at the side. Another new combination shown here is a hat of fancy straw and Dresden ribbon, made up in a turban shape. Dresden ribbon, it is remarked, has not been used for millinery for some time.

Must Not Buy Ahead.

There is a merchandise manager of a well-known Southern store of considerable size who, according to comment heard in the dry goods trade, has refused his buyers permission to place advance orders for anything in spite of warnings on all sides of rapidly approaching scarcities in many lines of merchandise. His contention is, it is said, that there is plenty of spot goods of all kinds to be had, if a buyer will indulge the trouble to look for them, and that this condition will continue through the rest of the war. Further than this, according to salesmen who sell to the store, this man insists that lower prices are in the offing, and predicts that by early Fall even rumors of merchandise crises will be things of the past.

Increased Underwear Sales.

Illustrating the greatly increased demand for heavy underwear for women, particularly during the last week, the buyer for one of the large department stores in this city said yesterday: "Our normal sales in women's undergarments on Saturdays amount in money to about $250. On last Saturday our total sales for the day were $940. That is an increase of very nearly 400 per cent. During December, which is always a slow month for these lines, we increased our sales by about 60 per cent. The greater volume of business we are doing in staple goods is more than enough to offset whatever minor setbacks we may have felt in some of the fancy and more or less nonessential lines."

French Designers Use Silks.

There is evident the same tendency toward the extensive use of silks in the early importations of Paris coats, suits and dresses for the coming Spring and Summer seasons which has characterized this year's domestic creations. There are many smartly tailored sports' suits and dresses in which such silks as tussah, Hindu, sylvette, and crepe de chine are employed in a number of new and striking effects. In these garments more or less straight lines have been featured. Satin and georgette crepe have been extensively used for collars and cuffs and other trimmings. The range of colors, while perhaps not as great as in former years, nevertheless includes many bright shades and brilliant combinations of colors.

Foreign Trade Convention Postponed

The Executive Committee of the National Foreign Trade Council announced yesterday that, owing to the railroad congestion and the desire of the Council to co-operate with the Government in the relief of the situation due to the war, the dates of the fifth national foreign trade convention, to be held at Cincinnati, Ohio, have been changed from Feb. 7, 8, and 9 to April 18, 19, and 20.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The International Resident Buyers, formerly located at 33 Union Square, have removed to larger quarters at 31 Union Square.

The partnership of S. Emanuel and H. Teitlebaum, under the trade name of S. Emanuel & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Teitlebaum has become associated with S. H. Rubin, 40 West Twenty-seventh Street.

The general importing, exporting and converting business heretofore conducted by Nozawaya & Co., 118-129 East Twenty-fifth Street, will in the future be conducted by the local office of Mogi & Co., Yokohama, at the same address. Kojiro Nonaka of Nozawaya & Co., will be in charge of the New York branch of Mogi & Co., and will act as their managing agent.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

KERR & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Robert S. Kerr and Louis B. Kerr, composing the firm of Kerr & Co., stock brokers at 71 Broadway, who made an assignment on Wednesday, by these creditors: Ralph C. Woodward, $1,000; Clara W. Yates, $2,000, and Jonathan Moore, $2,000.

S. DIAMOND & SONS.—Two petitions in bankruptcy have been filed against Samuel, Jacob, and Abraham Diamond, composing the firm of S. Diamond & Sons, manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 153 West Twenty-seventh Street, one by these creditors: Henry Benoit, $378; F. B. Orgel, and E. Goodman, $117; the other by M. H. Schwartz, $540; Morris Israel, $161, and Nathan Cohen, $50. Judge Manton appointed Samuel Siegel receiver.

SAVOY SPECIALTY CO., jobber in novelties at 412 Eighth Avenue.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this company by Abraham L. Kaufman, a creditor for $507. Liabilities, $5,000, and assets, $1,500. The company was incorporated on Oct. 20, 1916, with capital stock $10,000.

FREEMAN WAIST COMPANY.—Jacob and Ray Freeman, doing business as the Freeman Waist Company, at 25 West Fifteenth Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $41,002, and assets of $11,804, consisting of stock, $4,000; machines and fixtures, $2,500; accounts, $300, and equity in real estate, $5,000, at 171 East 102d Street, mortgaged for $20,000. Among the creditors are Israel B. Rosenthal, $7,346, secured; Princely Mills, Inc., $6,964, and Universal Finance Company, $4,925, secured. B. & A. Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of dresses, at 36 West Twentieth Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $14,070, and assets of $9,449, consisting of stock, $6,700; machinery and fixtures, $500; accounts, $1,557; claims, $350; checks, $152, and cash in bank, $140. Among the creditors are the State Bank, $5,000, and I. Kaplan estate, $2,400.

MAX SLOMOWITZ, a shoe dealer at 81 Orchard Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $989, and assets of $400 in stock.

JOHN J. KELLY, a liquor dealer, of 627 Fifty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,081 and assets of $2,326.

JOHN RICHTER & SONS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against John, John D., Frederick, and Sidney Richter, individually and as copartners by the following creditors: William T. Harding, $2,532; John J. McMahon, $387; F. E. Boehmcke, $67.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 10.—The Olean Planing Mills Co. has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $55,678 and assets of $22,164.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 10.—Joseph M. Shalett and Louis W. Finkle, who conducted a jewelry business in Stamford, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court today, showing liabilities of $10,658. A number of New York dealers are among the creditors. The assets total $4,460, including stock in trade, $3,500; notes, $290; fixtures, $1,350; bank accounts, $300, and money in bank, $80.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts of $100 and over.

American Film Laboratories—W. A. Pendelton et al.....$114.50
Blumenberg, Louis—Hugo.....214.47
Blumenthal, George—M. L. Wertheimer, costs.....110.00
Banks, David—P. Fetzer.....164.80
Barratt, Ernest D.—P. H. Schleffer.....268.83
Broadway Central Auto Service, Inc., and Charles A. Neidhaus—A. C. Schwarz.....292.30
Boulevard Holding Co. and Samuel Cohen—M. Marcus et al.....465.60
Cook, Charles E.—A. Schoenberger.....100.85
Challoner, Lester—H. R. Wood.....106.06
Columbia Knickerbocker Trust Co.—S. L. Hoffman.....184.98
City of New York—M. Dulberg.....120.41
Califano, Ernest—I. Silverman et al..120.41
Compagnie Generale Transiantique—State Industrial Commission of the City of New York.....5,567.92
Dodge, Albert C.—B. Gelbstein.....134.20
Devereaux, Thomas W.—A. B. McCord..278.20
De Stackelberg, Alexander—H. A. Patterson.....455.24
Erlanger, Abraham L.—W. A. Brady.27,435.06
Grobner, Sophie—C. Grobner, costs.....107.35
Goldstein, Levy—H. A. Bernstein.....197.41
Gansel, Henry and Anna—J. Schwarz.107.80
Goldstein, Bertha—M. Schwarz.....111.70
Gallaher, Joseph E.—W. Loughlin.5,826.00
Grigg, Leroy A.—J. Schwarskopf.....105.00
Goodman, Abraham—M. Goodman.....2,020.78
Glass, Siegfried—O'Neill-Adams Co.....183.43
Gutman, Sarah, or Mrs. Leopold—O'Neill-Adams Co.....155.63
Gregorius, William P.—T. I. Proud.....218.20
Gordon, Ren—Italian-swiss Co.....830.47
Hanover National Bank of City of New York—H. A. Willis et al.....1,927.54
Harris, Isaac—S. Schildekraut.....148.94
Henry, Jacob—Packard Motor Car Co. of New York.....195.20
Iassillo, Alfred—J. T. Ackerman.....534.53
Jacobs, William—T. A. Keppler.....700.00
Jueger, Fred E.—M. Arnstein.....122.61
Karr, Frederick—F. Tagliavia, costs.117.12
Kern, Max—Morris Weshkoff. (Reliable Cloak and Suit Co.) and Reliable Cloak and Suit Co.—Herzog Cloak and Suit Co.....214.85
Lefrak, Harry—M. Helnoff.....193.30
Miller, Mary—City of New York, costs.115.50
Martin, Enrique T.—C. Harrison.....275.53
Martin, Joseph—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co.....172.12
Maltby, George K.—United States Realty and Improvement Co.....764.20
Miller, Guthrie McN.—H. Reidy.....158.97
McDonald, James P.—T. McGovern.....483.20
Murphy, John, guardian—Realty Supervision Co., costs.....149.82
Norris, Alfred E.—Morse International Agency.....578.60
Normandie Park Co.—J. Zobel.....440.26
Ostrovsky, Max—J. A. Foley.....116.20
Prince, Felix—City of New York.....665.03
Public Service Corporation of New Jersey—E. M. Lennon.....775.91
Rosenblatt, Signund H.; Moses H. Rosenblatt, and Mesz Hesslein—New York Central Railroad Co.—costs.....175.81
Rheinish, Frank—Prosser & Homans.....270.47
Ricci, Clara, and Benjamin Green—People, &c.....300.00
Rosenthal, Arthur L.—Halcyon Real Estate Corp.....219.00
Rosen, Lena—People, &c.....300.00
Rockville Centre Improvement Co., Windsor Land & Improvement Co.—Martin Joseph, Isidor Rosenheck, David Winkel, and Sidney H. Kent—H. Osterndorf.....155.41
Rosenthal, Raymond, and Henry Weil—L. Hamburger.....219.00
Silvestri, Lorenzo—M. Beccia.....341.66
Segal, George G.—E. S. Redfield et al..540.70
Sachs, Moses L., and Kathe Lincoln—Trust Co.....4,888.70
Soearin, George B.—City of N. Y., costs.155.50
Sachs, Jacob—same.....150.27
Simonds, Constance—Loyd & Taylor.....697.63
Same—James McCreery & Co.....657.78
Strauss, Malcolm—William & Morford Co.....258.04
Schulman, Louis, & Oscar Hauptman—H. Stern.....538.16
Tanenblatt, Jacob—L. Freibaum.....141.80
Ut, Samuel J.—Bregman & Co.....366.49
Unger, Albert S., and Leonard M. Batt—Calumet Property Corp.....592.65
Weiss, Johanna—D. T. Davis.....892.00
Wardner, Torsey E.—Sun Printing & Pub. Assn.....1,010.25
Williams, Kate, and National Surety Co.—People, &c.....1,000.00
Youngman, Vreeland H., and Harry V.—U. S. Realty Improvement Co.....798.80
Zittell, Harry E.—J. J. Thomson.....193.78

In Bronx County.

Dillon, Mary J. Regina—S. Norman.$2,270.06
Dow, Bertha A.—Inter. R. T. Co.....110.98
Dow, Clarence E.—Same.....106.98
Forbes, Samuel—T. Oakes.....67.50
Fell, Mary A.—Seamen's Bank for Savings.....3,851.53
Gent, John G. and Caroline B.—Dimock & Fink Co.....549.78
Langan, Sarah A.—Seamen's Bank for Savings.....12,869.24
Magaldi, Emil—A. Bickhardt.....66.07
Salgano, Dominick—M. Kane et al.....171.29
Teishner, Joe—Castle Co.....29.95
Wasserstrom, Isidor—Inter. R. T. Co..108.98
Williams, Kendrick R.—L. J. Powers..170.72
Wilpod Hld. Co. and Robert Podgur—Bronx Artificial Stone Works.....184.19
Same—Same.....168.06
Same—Same.....227.81

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor; the second that of the creditor, and the date when the judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Locke, Seymour E.—Westchester Lighting Co., Oct. 16, 1917.....$108.29
Carrier, Leman J.—American Agricultural Chemical Co., July 31, 1915.....363.24
Broad Edge Corp.—Milliken Wall Paper Co., Mar. 23, 1916.....290.72
Hardcastle Realty Co.—L. Crossman, May 12, 1917.....142.25
Zuckerman, Harry—Meyer Denker Sinram Co., Feb. 28, 1916.....162.73
Mallenson, Julius and Arthur L.—D. Davidson et al., July 26, 1917.....138.51

EARNINGS.

GREAT NORTHERN for December—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Dec. gross ...	$6,587,576	$7,000,292	*$412,716
12 mos. gross.	85,236,896	83,152,017	2,084,879

VIRGINIAN RAILWAY—

Nov. gross...	934,459	809,683	124,771
Net after tax.	429,451	371,226	*41,775
11 mos. gross.	10,079,179	8,143,005	1,936,174
Net after tax.	4,379,286	3,926,694	452,572

Public Utilities.

AURORA, ELGIN AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO.—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Nov. gross ..	$173,733	$166,132	$7,600
Net after tax.	42,069	47,806	*4,937
Sur. after cgs.	7,056	11,365	*4,309
11 mos. gross.	1,995,777	1,879,791	115,986
Net after tax.	661,475	625,151	*90,679
Sur. after cgs.	168,584	224,097	*55,513

CHATTANOOGA RAILWAY AND LIGHT CO.—

Nov. gross...	111,216	103,536	7,680
Def. after tax.	1,803	29,735	30,973
Def. after cgs.	32,169	65	32,104
12 mos. gross.	1,335,115	1,230,205	104,910
Net after tax.	238,913	431,294	*192,881
Def. after cgs.	119,594	75,845	195,439

CONSUMERS POWER CO., (Michigan) CO.—

Nov. gross.....	546,390	456,322	90,077
Net aft. taxes.	236,578	225,966	10,612
Sur. aft. chgs.	145,175	150,156	*4,981
12 mo. gross..	5,701,213	4,665,956	1,035,257
Net aft. taxes.	2,455,471	2,509,413	*53,942
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,530,940	1,610,290	*79,950
Bal. aft. pf div	967,832	1,153,165	*185,333

*Decrease.

KEYSTONE TELEPHONE—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Dec. gross.....	143,628	132,991	116,335
Net aft. taxes.	67,943	68,284	59,142
Sur. aft. chgs.	39,828	40,414	31,845
12 mo. gross...	1,587,216	1,470,143	1,361,755
Net aft. taxes.	747,440	729,922	682,170
Sur. aft. chgs.	412,178	399,823	361,013

Miscellaneous.

NORTHERN SECURITIES CO. for year ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
†Total income.	$271,045	$285,480	$119,704
Exp., tax., &c.	24,483	18,161	20,474
Surplus	246,562	267,319	99,230
Divs. pd.....	138,383	79,074	79,074
Balance	108,179	188,245	20,156
Prev. sur....	2,879,103	2,690,859	2,670,703
P. & L. sur...	2,987,282	2,879,104	2,690,859

†Comprises dividends received through ownership of stock of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company and interest received on loans and bank balances.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Chamberlain-Johnson-Dubose Co.; Mrs. M. R. Ballantine, infants' wear; Mrs. Bushn, waists; 20 East 46th; Collingwood.

BALTIMORE—The Fashion; L. Gutman, ready-to-wear; Imperial.

BEAUMONT, Texas—T. J. Nathan & Co.; F. C. Weber, ready-to-wear, millinery; 1,150 Broadway.

BEAUMONT, Texas—Roos Bros.; N. F. Roos, men's, women's ready-to-wear; Hermitage.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—S. Solomon & Co.; M. Weinberg, jobs, satin hats; 8 Waverly Place.

B

Bonds
Short Term Notes

A carefully selected list of securities, low in price, attractive in yield; recommended to your consideration for first of the year investment.

Send for the **January List** AG—151

The National City Company

National City Bank Building
New York

Bonds Short Term Notes Acceptances

New Income Tax Law

With Explanatory Analysis

We have prepared for distribution the fourth edition of our Income Tax booklet. This booklet contains an explanatory analysis of the new Federal Income Tax law, together with the full text of that statute, and charts which show graphically the operation of the law. We shall be glad to send a copy of this booklet to investors upon request.

Ask for Handbook No 22

Harris, Forbes & Co
Line Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

Southwestern Power & Light Company

First Lien 5's

Due June 1, 1943

To Yield 6.15%

Circular on request

Bonbright & Company
Incorporated
25 Nassau Street, New York
London Paris

$500 and $1000 Denomination

Two-Year 6% Secured Gold Notes

To Yield About

7½%

The direct obligation of a Company which owns and controls valuable hydro-electric properties, the earnings of which are largely in excess of all fixed charges. The present installed capacity of the plants is over 58,000 horse power, of which 47,000 horse power is hydro-electric and the balance generated by oil-burning engines.

Circular on Application

Spencer Trask & Co.
Investment Securities
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO

WE OFFER A

MUNICIPAL BOND

TO YIELD 5.15%

Free From All Federal Income Taxes (Normal and Surtaxes)

ASSESSED VALUATION OVER $104,000,000

Population (1910) 132,000
Present estimate 200,000

R. M. GRANT & CO.
31 NASSAU ST., N.Y.
BOSTON CHICAGO

Kean, Taylor & Co.
Investment Securities
New York Chicago

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Gain in a Quiet Session —Surprising Increase in Steel Orders.

There was little change yesterday in the attitude of traders towards the market as reflected in the demand for stocks, and the volume of dealings fell short of half a million shares. The day's news was chiefly interesting in its bearing on the persistent undertone of peace talk which has run through all market activity for some days. Perhaps the impression made by President Wilson's outline of war aims was too vivid in the mind to allow acceptance at face value of the interesting report yesterday that Russia had concluded a separate peace with Bulgaria, and the much more important story that Germany has appealed to Sweden to act as mediator in bringing about a conference with the Allies. The bond market did reflect for some time evidence of faith of investors in an early peace, several of the foreign issues which would be greatly benefited by termination of war selling up on a good demand. The United Kingdom of Great Britain 5½s of 1919 touched 99¾, and the 5s sold up to 97¾. Some of the French cities 6s were also in better favor. However, the tendency as displayed in these issues was not pronounced enough to lend much support to the feeling that a peace settlement is visibly nearer.

On the Stock Exchange interest still centres largely around United States Steel. This issue sold yesterday over a range of 2¾ points, closing near its best price of the day. It was helped by the Dec 31 statement of unfilled tonnage, which, for the first time in eight months showed an increase, the gain being 485,000 tons. Before the figures were published estimates had prepared traders for a decrease of about 200,000 tons. The gain was, of course, partly explainable on the ground of the inability of the corporation to make deliveries as fast as it would have taken care of orders had difficulties of transportation and fuel supply not interfered, but the statement also showed the receipt of a considerable amount of new business. Most of the industrials scored advances yesterday, these running to 2 and 3 points in many instances. Yet the market lacked initiative and was left pretty much to the uses of the professionals on the floor. It is the kind of market that fits in comfortably with the existing business and financial situation. Call money ranged between 3 per cent. and 4 per cent., with most of the day's loans bringing the higher figure.

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

President Wilson's Message Proves a Strengthening Factor.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The stock market maintained a cheerful tone today. President Wilson's message was a strengthening factor, especially in Russian issues, which were strong, the latest Petrograd news having no effect.

Speculative issues were more active, particularly Eastern Kaffirs, tin mines, and oil shares, while British American Tobacco was a leading feature on dividend announcements. Home funds and shipping shares were steadily supported. Money was in better demand and discount rates were firmer owing to the banks buying bills.

Trading Calm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—Trading on the Bourse today was calm. Three per cent. rentes were quoted at 58f. 25c. for cash, exchange on London at 27f. 18c., and the 5 per cent. loan at 88f. 45c.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	4	Renewals	4
Low	3	Last	3

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATERAL		ALL INDUSTRIALS	
Sixty days	5¼@5¾	Sixty days	5¼
Ninety days	5¼@5¾	Ninety days	5¼
Four months	5½@5¾	Four months	5¾
Five months	5½@5¾	Five months	5¾@6
Six months	5½@5¾	Six months	5¾@6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	3½@4
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	4 @4¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	4 @4¼

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days	5¼
4 to 6 months	5¼

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Rates of Exchange.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.76¾	$4.75¾	$4.75¾	
Cables	4.76¾	4.76¾	4.76¾	
France—				
Demand	5.73	5.71	5.73	
Cables	5.70⅞	5.70⅝	5.70⅝	+.00⅛
Russia—				
Demand	13.00	13.00	13.00	
Cables	13.25	13.25	13.25	

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates.	Yesterday's Demand or Checks.	Close. Demand	Close. Cables
Sterling, London	$4.76¾	$4.76¾	$4.76¾
5.1826 Paris	5.73	5.70⅞	
China—			
Hongkong	73600		
Peking		75.25	
Shanghai	114.00	114.25	
19.30 Greece	107.00	107.25	
40.20 Holland	39.40	39.45	
India—	42.81¼	42.85	
Bombay	35.00	35.00	
Calcutta	35.50	35.50	
5.1826 Italy	28¼	23⅞	
39.80 Japan—	8.40	8.39	
Kobe	51.75	52.00	
Yokohama	51.75	52.00	
50.00 Philippine Islands—			
Manila	50.00	50.125	
51.46 Russia	13.00	13.25	
26.80 Scandinavia—			
Stockholm	32.25	32.75	
Copenhagen	30.25	30.75	
Christiania	34.25	34.75	
Spain	24.30	24.38	
South America—			
32.42 Rio	26.93	27.03	
42.44 Buenos Aires	35.87	35.97	
5.1826 Switzerland	4.49	4.49¼	

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers—	Commercial—
60 Days. 90 Days.	60 Days. 90 Days.
$4.71¾ $4.69½	$4.71⅛ $4.69¼

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $406,135,-151; balance, $40,294,616; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $5,505,958; Federal Reserve credit balance, $24,452,884.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $10.3125.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 45½d, unchanged; in New York, 90½c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 73c.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve, increased	£768,000
Circulation, decreased	887,000
Bullion, increased	130,174
Other securities, increased	15,319,000
Public deposits, increased	5,824,000
Other deposits, decreased	34,878,000
Notes reserve, increased	794,000
Government securities, decreased	13,986,000

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 19.71 per cent.; last week it was 16.30 per cent.; bank rate unchanged at 5 per cent.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Receipts and expenditures:

Customs	This Month. $2,621,829	Fiscal Year. $80,361,154
Internal revenue—		
Corporation income	774,203	36,108,499
Individual income	452,129	13,872,082
Excess profits	885,037	8,528,040
Miscellaneous	20,108,609	848,741,423
Misc. revenue	3,977,650	111,707,178
Total receipts	$28,292,609	$599,408,390
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	143,825,096	1,907,759,478
Excess of total disb. over total receipts	64,653,094	370,110,802
Expenditures	172,117,706	2,588,162,583

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Notes in circulation increased	193,660,000
Treasury deposits decreased	180,090,000
General deposits decreased	80,741,000
Bills discounted decreased	90,032,000
Advances decreased	447,000
Gold in hand increased	1,990,000
Silver in hand decreased	719,000

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JAN. 10, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	518,652	1,005,393	503,987
Year to date	5,196,590	7,803,619	7,455,836

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
1⅛	1⅜	200	Ajax Rubber	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
2⅜	2½	4,200	Alaska Gold Mines	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
19½	19¾	900	Alaska Juneau	19½	19¾	19½	19¾	+⅛
80¼	81	400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	80¼	81	80¼	81	+⅝
75	75½	1,300	Am. Agricul. Chem	75	75½	74⅝	75	+⅜
28	28⅛	2,300	Am. Beet Sugar	27⅞	28⅛	27⅞	28	+⅛
70	70¼	1,900	Am. Can	69¾	70¼	69¾	70¼	+⅝
106	110	100	Am. Car & Fdry	106	106	106	106	+1½
27	28	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	27	27	27	27	
11⅝	12⅜	100	Am. Cotton Oil	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
53½	56	100	Am. Ice	53½	53½	53½	53½	
29¼	29¾	2,300	Am. International	29¼	29¼	29	29	+⅛
71⅜	71¾	7,300	Am. Linseed	71⅜	71⅜	71	71	+⅜
56	56½	100	Am. Linseed pf	56	56	56	56	+½
55⅛	56	100	Am. Locomotive	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	+⅛
50	50	4,400	Am. Malting 1st pf	50	50	50	50	+⅛
104	105	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	104	104	104	104	+⅛
61	62	1,400	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	61	61	61	61	+⅛
101	101⅛	300	Am. Steel Fdries	101	101	101	101	+⅛
64⅛	64⅝	3,500	Am. Sugar Ref	64⅛	64⅝	64⅛	64⅝	+⅜
88	91	200	Am. Sumatra Tob	88	88	88	88	+1
105½	106	1,615	Am. Sumatra T. pf	105½	106	105½	106	+½
162	165	1,700	Am. Tel. & Tel	162	162	162	162	+⅛
50	60	200	Am. Tobacco	50	50	50	50	+⅛
50	70	200	Am. Tel. & Cable	50	50	50	50	+⅛
13	16	200	Do., odd lot	53	53	53	53	+⅛
62¾	62⅝	7,400	Am. Zinc, L. & S	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
85¼	86	200	Anaconda Copper	62⅝	62⅝	61¾	62⅝	+⅝
41¾	41⅝	8,300	Atch., Top. & S. F	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	+⅛
44	45	300	Atlantic Coast Line	90	90⅞	90	90⅞	+⅝
15⅝	15⅝	7,700	At., Gulf & West I	101	102¼	101	102¼	+⅛
119	121	3,900	Baldwin Loco	58⅜	60⅝	58⅜	60⅛	+1⅝
70⅜	71⅛	1,300	Baldwin Loco. pf	97	97	97	97	+1
29½	30	1,000	Baltimore & Ohio	53	53	52¾	52⅞	+⅛
84½	85⅜	700	Bank of Commerce	178	178	178	178	+1
38⅜	38⅝	350	Barrett Co. pf	100	100	100	100	
715		12	Bethlehem Steel	79	79⅝	79	79	
5,900		200	Bethlehem Steel cl. B	79	79	79	79	
2,200		35,300	Beth. Steel cl. B pf. sub. r. f	90	90	77¾	78	+⅝
43	44	400	Bklyn Rapid Tran	24⅜	25	23⅝	24⅜	+⅝
20	20	100	Butte & Superior	41⅜	42¼	41¼	42¼	+⅛
14	14	500	California Petro	20	20	20	20	+⅛
38	39	300	California Pet. pf	13¼	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+⅛
128½	130	3,400	Canadian Pacific	137	138	137	138	+⅛
74	80	100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	68	68	68	68	
65⅝	65¾	2,100	Central Leather	138⅞	139½	138½	138½	+⅝
30	31	100	Central Leather pf	75	75	75	75	
52¾	53	400	Cerro de Pasco	64¼	66	64½	65¾	+1
22⅜	23	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	59⅜	59⅝	59¼	59¼	+⅛
45⅛	46	1,020	Chi. Great West. pf	53	53	52¾	52¾	+⅛
18¾	18⅝	700	Chi., Mil. & St. P	25	23	23	23	+⅛
94	95	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	45¼	46	45¼	45¼	+⅛
15⅞	20¼	800	Chi. & Northwest	78½	78½	78½	78½	+⅛
59⅜	60	1,300	Chi., R. I. & P.	93¼	93¾	93¼	93⅝	+⅛
		1,300	Chi., Rock Island & P.	20¼	20¼	19⅞	20⅛	+⅛
49⅞	50	1,200	Chi., R. I. & P. pf. t. c.	60	60	59	60	
			Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	50	50	49¾	49¾	+½
16	16¼	200	Chile Copper	16	16	16	16	
42¼	42⅝	700	Chino Copper	42¼	42⅝	42¼	42⅝	+⅛
38	38½	900	Col. Fuel & Iron	53½	54	53½	54	+⅛
42¼	42¾	100	Columbia Gas & El	32½	33¼	32½	33¼	+⅝
103	107	100	Consol. Gas, Balt	98	98	98	98	
87	87½	100	Continental Can	87	87	87	87	
32⅛	32½	2,000	Corn Products Ref	87	87	87	87	
91	91½	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	91	91	91	91	+⅛
54⅜	54⅝	2,600	Crucible Steel	53	55	53	54⅝	+⅝
30⅜	30¾	900	Cuba Cane Sugar	22⅜	31	22⅜	31	+8
79¾	80	700	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	80	80	80	80	
9⅝	9¾	200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	9	9	9	9	
36	36½	8,700	Distillers' Securities	30¾	32⅛	30¾	32⅛	+1⅝
9	9¼	500	Dome Mines	9	9	9	9	
28	28⅜	200	Elk Horn Coal	36	36	36	36	
8	9	1,200	Erie	24½	24½	24½	24½	+⅛
25½	26	200	Erie 1st pf	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+⅛
26½	27	400	Federal Min. & S	26½	26½	26½	26½	+⅛
29	30	400	Federal M. & S. pf	28	28	28	28	
34½	35	700	Gaston, W. & W	34½	34½	34½	34½	+⅛
135	136	4,000	General Electric	134	136	133	135	+2
117½	118	3,200	General Motors	116¼	118	115	117½	+2
87½	88	200	General Motors pf	87½	87½	87½	87½	+½
41¾	42	2,700	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	82¼	82½	82¼	82½	+⅛
90¼	90½	700	Great Northern pf	77½	77½	77½	77½	+1½
27¼	27¾	600	G. N. ctfs. for o. p	90	90	89⅝	90	+⅛
		100	Gulf States St. 1st pf	27	27	27	27	
55	55¾	300	Haskell & Barker	102	102	102	102	
47¼	47½	4,000	Inspiration Copper	35¼	35½	35¼	35½	+⅛
87	88	400	Interboro Consol	47½	47½	46¾	47⅜	+⅛
46	47	100	Interboro Consol. pf	8	8	8	8	
117	118	1,400	Int. Agricultural	43¾	45¾	43¾	45¾	+1⅝
28¼	28½	300	Int. Agricultural pf	44¼	44¾	43¾	43¾	+⅛
87⅜	87⅝	5,200	Int. Harvester, N. J	116	118	116	118	+2
29½	29⅝	47,300	Int. Mer. Marine	23½	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+⅛
40	40	2,900	Int. Mer. Marine pf	80½	82¼	80½	82¼	+1⅝
32¼	32⅝	200	Int. Nickel	28½	28⅝	28½	28⅝	+⅛
77	77½	800	Int. Paper	28	28	28	28	+⅛
10	10	1,500	Kelly Spring. Tire	44	45⅜	44	45⅜	+⅜
57	58	1,500	Kennecott Copper	32	32½	31⅛	32⅛	+⅝
13⅝	13¾	200	Lackawanna Steel	76	77¼	76	77¼	+⅝
17	20	200	Lake Erie & West	17	17	17	17	
85⅜	85¾	20,400	Lehigh Valley	57	57	57	57	
31	31¼	200	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	+⅜
88	88	1,300	Mexican Petroleum	83½	86¾	82½	85¾	+2¼
87	88	600	Mex. Petroleum pf	87½	88	87½	88	+2¼
31¼	31¾	3,500	Miami Copper	31	31¼	31	31	+⅛
46½	47	100	Midvale Steel	46½	47	46½	47	+⅝
4½	5½	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4½	4½	4½	4½	
9¼	9½	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	
23	23	1,300	Mo. Pacific tr ctfs	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
100	100	200	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	100	100	100	100	
15⅜	15⅝	8,300	Nat. Cond. & Cable	13½	15⅜	13½	15⅜	+1⅝
119	121	600	Nat. Enam. & St	42	42	42	42	
70⅜	71⅛	1,300	Nat. Lead	44	44	44	44	+1
29½	30	700	Nevada Copper	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
83½	83⅝	350	N. Y. Air Brake	121	121	121	121	
104	104	200	N. Y. Central	70⅜	71¼	70⅜	70⅝	
715		5,900	N. Y., N. H. & H	30	30	30	30	
84½	85¾	2,200	N. Y. Ont. & West	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	
38	39	100	Norfolk & Western	104½	104½	104	104	+⅛
44½	44½	100	Northern Pacific	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	
44½	44½	2,200	Ohio Cities Gas	38¼	39⅜	38	39	+1
60	69	100	Ohio Fuel Supply	43⅞	44¼	43⅞	44¼	+⅛
87	88¼	300	Owens Bottle Mach	60	60	60	60	+1
46¾	46¾	1,110	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	87⅝	88	87⅝	88	+1⅛
8	8	500	Penn. R. R	46⅜	46⅝	46⅜	46⅝	+⅛
32½	32½	100	People's Gas, Chi	42	42¼	42	42¼	+⅛
21½	21½	100	Peoria & Eastern	6	6	6	6	
100	100	250	Pere Marquette pf	36	36	36	36	-1½
100	100	100	Pettibone, M. & Co	32	32	32	32	-5
100	100	1,000	Philadelphia Co	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	+⅛
1,300		4,900	Pittsburgh Coal	45¾	46¼	45¾	45¾	+⅛
6,970		1,500	Pittsburgh Steel pf	98	98	98	98	
1,500		75	Pitts. & West Va	22	22	22	22	
9,100		2,400	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	61	63½	61	62½	+1
2,400		70	Pressed Steel Car	60	61	60	61	+1
1,300		900	Pullman Co	108	108¾	107	108¾	+1½
3,100		1,410	Railway Steel Sp	48¼	50¼	48¼	50	+1½
9,100		20	Ray Con. Copper	23¼	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+⅛
2,400		1,300	Reading	75	78½	75	78½	+1½
1,300		900	Rep. Iron & Steel	77½	78½	77½	78	+½
900		100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	+½
2,100		200	Royal Dutch	74	75	74	75	+1¼
200		100	St. Louis-San Fran	12	12	11	11	+¼
100		400	Savage Arms	55	55	54½	54½	-⅛
300		1,410	Sears, Roeb. & Co	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
1,410		120	Sears, R. & Co. pf	147	150	147	150	+6
20		4,500	Shattuck-Arizona	117	117	117	117	
4,500		800	Sinclair Oil & Ref	30⅜	32½	30⅜	32⅛	+1½
800		1,000	Sloss-S. Steel & I	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	
1,000		270	Southern Pacific	84	84¾	84	84¾	+⅜
270		2,900	So. Porto Rico Sug	158	162	158	162	+27
2,900		5,100	Southern Railway	23⅝	24	23⅝	23¾	
5,100		300	Southern Ry. pf	58½	58½	58½	58½	
300		600	Studebaker Co	51	51½	51	51½	+⅛
600		3,375	Studebaker Co. pf	94	96	94	96	+⅝
3,375		9,200	Superior Steel	37½	37½	37	37½	+⅛
9,200		3,200	Tenn. C. & C	13¾	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	+⅛
3,200		100	Texas Co	142	143	142	143	+⅜
100		3,200	Tobacco Products	52	52¾	52	52¾	+⅛
3,200		400	Union Pacific	114½	115	114½	114⅝	+⅛
400		200	Union Pacific pf	69½	69¾	69	69	
200		3,400	Un. Alloy Steel	38¼	38¾	38	38	+⅛
3,400		100	United Cigar Stores	91¼	94	90¾	93½	+2½
100		500	United Drug	70	70	70	70	
500		100	United Fruit	119½	120	119½	119½	+1½
100		1,000	U. S. C. I. P. & F	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	+⅛
1,000		100	U. S. Indus. Alco	118	120	118	120	+1
100		1,900	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	93	93	93	93	
1,900		200	U. S. Rubber	53	54¾	53	54	+1
200		200	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	
200		100	U. S. Sm., R. & M	44¼	45	44¼	44¾	+⅛
100		170,200	U. S. R. & M. pf	44¼	45	44¼	45	+⅛
170,200		900	U. S. Steel	103⅝	104¼	103⅝	104¼	+⅝
900		1,200	U. S. Steel pf	94⅝	96	94⅝	93½	
1,200		100	Utah Copper	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	95⅝	+⅛
100		1,000	Utah Securities	81½	81½	80¾	100¼	+⅛
1,000		100	Va.-Car. Chemical	12¾	12¾	12¾	81¾	+⅛
100		1,300	Va. Iron, Coal & C	38	38¾	36	12¾	+⅛
1,300		800	Wabash pf. A	53¼	53½	53¼	37⅞	+2⅜
800		400	Western Pacific	14	14	14	53½	+⅛
400		2,355	Western Union Tel	88	89	88	14	+⅛
2,355		900	Westingh. E. & M	41	41¾	40¾	89	+1
900		12,400	Wilson & Co	47¼	50	47¼	88¾	+2¼
12,400		200	Willys-Overland	17⅝	17⅞	17½	49¼	+2¼
200		100	Woolw. (F.W.) Co	78	78	78	17⅝	+⅛
116	116			114	114	114	78	+⅛
							114	-1

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.
YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25 railroads	79.46	78.79	78.95	— .22
25 Industrials	71.14	73.54	74.80	+ .70
50 stocks	97.15	96.18	96.87	+ .24

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	Bid.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
Jan. 10	97.15	96.18	96.87	+ .24
Jan. 9	97.17	95.88	96.63	+ .79
Jan. 8	96.27	95.74	95.84	— .17
Jan. 7	96.27	95.11	96.01	+ .63
Jan. 5	95.48	95.23	95.38	—1.37
Jan. 4	97.19	96.36	96.75	+ .24
Jan. 3	96.37	96.40	96.51	+ .15
Jan. 2	97.41	95.62	96.36	+ .93

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

Jan.	High.	Low.	Last.
*1918	98.37 Jan. 3	95.11 Jan. 7	96.87
1917	90.46 Jan. 4	84.71 Jan. 31	85.21
1916	91.48 Jan. 3	84.47 Jan. 31	85.17
1915	84.08 Jan. 22	80.07 Jan. 2	82.27
1914	73.30 Jan. 31	67.50 Jan. 8	70.97
1913	78.10 Jan 9	75.00 Jan. 17	77.22
1912	78.63 Jan. 3	75.93 Jan. 31	76.92
1911	81.10 Jan. 31	77.37 Jan. 3	80.99

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
*1918	98.37 Jan. 3	95.11 Jan. 7	96.87
†1917	90.46 Jan. 4	85.09 Jan. 11	86.87
	Full Years.		
1917	90.46 Jan. 4	57.43 Dec. 20	65.88
1916	101.51 Nov. 20	80.91 Apr. 22	85.29
1915	84.18 Oct. 22	55.99 Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30	60.20
1913	85.82 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 7	78.20
1911	84.41 June 26	69.57 Sep. 25	77.09

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

Jan. 10	76.98 —		Jan. 2	77.12	+.32
Jan. 9	76.98	+.18	Jan. 1	Holiday.	
Jan. 8	76.80	—.14	Dec. 31	76.80	+.74
Jan. 7	76.94	—.13	Dec. 29	76.06	+.39
Jan. 5	77.08	—.05	Dec. 28	75.70	+.24
Jan. 4	77.10	—.16	Dec. 27	75.46	+.09
Jan. 3	77.26	+.14	Dec. 26	74.56	—.03

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.		Low.	Last.
*1918	77.26	Jan. 3	76.80 Jan. 8	76.93
†1917	89.20	Jan. 11	88.63 Jan. 2	89.20
		Full Years.		
1917	89.48	Jan. 20	74.24 Dec. 20	76.80
1916	98.18	Nov. 27	86.19 Apr. 22	88.64
1915	87.62	Mar. 24	81.52 Jan. 2	86.67
1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42 Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.81	Jan. 10	83.45 Dec. 18	86.84

*To date. †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Sales of Certificates Light.

The recent offering of 4 per cent. Treasury certificates of indebtedness which mature June 25 has not met the response that had been expected. According to the latest daily Treasury statement, the sales total approximate similar offerings of certificates, having the same maturity, was made, and in a few days the subscriptions aggregated about $800,000,000. Inquiry among the banks has elicited the information that when the first offering was made no intimation had been given of subsequent issues of a June maturity, and consequently many of the institutions made generous purchases, and at present do not care to increase their hold

Chartered 1822

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office: 475 Fifth Avenue
New York

The Company is a legal depositary for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, Receiver, and in all other Fiduciary capacities.

Acts as Trustee under mortgages made by Railroad and other Corporations, and as Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stocks and Bonds.

Receives deposits upon certificates of Deposit, or subject to check, and allows interest on daily balances.

Manages Real Estate and lends money on bond and mortgage.

Foreign Exchange

LONDON PARIS

Government Railroad Plan Analyzed

We have ready for distribution a comprehensive analysis of the Government's plan supplemented by an exhaustive table comparing the net amount earned per share on prominent railroad issues averaged for the three fiscal years 1915-1916-1917, and other statistical information of value to investors.

Special Analysis A-14 Sent on Request.

E. W. Wagner & Co.
Established 1887
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange / N. Y. Cotton Exchange / Chicago Board of Trade
33 New Street { Ground Floor / New York
Telephone Broad 2505

West Porto Rico Sugar Company
Special letter sent on request
Toole, Henry & Co.
Members: { New York Stock Exchange / New York Cotton Exchange
120 Broadway New York

High Grade Investment Securities
Knauth-Nachod & Kuhne
Equitable Building, New York.

Liggett & Drexel
Members New York Stock Exchange
Conservative Investments
Send for Current Offerings
61 Broadway—New York
Boston Philadelphia Buffalo

A. A. Housman & Co.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange / N. Y. Cotton Exchange / N. Y. Coffee & Sugar Ex. / N. Y. Produce Exch. / Chicago Board of Trade
20 Broad Street, New York
Branch Office—25 West 33d St.

Investment Bonds
Hambleton & Company
ESTABLISHED 1865
43 Exchange Place, New York.

ERVIN & COMPANY
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT
Drexel Bldg., Trinity Bldg.,
PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK
Telephone Rector 1961
Members of N. Y. & Phila. Stock Exchanges

BONDS
Glidden, Lyon & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
5 Nassau St., New York
Utica

F. M. Dyer & Co.
High-Grade Investment Securities
24 Broad Street, New York City
Telephone 3620 Rector
Boston New Haven

FOR convenient method of purchasing Odd Lots of Stocks, send for Booklet E-32.
Hartshorne & Picabia
Members New York Stock Exchange
7 Wall Street Tel. 4590 Rector

SPECIALISTS IN
Public Utility Bonds and Stocks
Trading Department.
John Nickerson, Jr.
61 Broadway, New York
Telephone Rector 5413

Mark A. Noble Theodore C. Corwin
NOBLE & CORWIN
25 Broad St. New York
Bankers Trust / Columbia Trust / Guaranty Trust / Equitable Trust
Telephone 1111 Broad

WILD DAY FOR COTTON

Net Loss of from 47 to 55 Points After Slump, Sharp Rise and Sudden Break.

There was a rather wild market on the Cotton Exchange yesterday. After opening considerably below Wednesday's closing figures and going off even more in the early trading, prices rallied in the early afternoon, climbed rapidly amid frenzied bidding up to or, in the case of May and July, beyond Wednesday's high prices, and then in the last hour broke wildly, falling 50 points in as many minutes. The close was easy, with a net loss of from 47 to 55 points. March deliveries, for instance, sold up to 31.95c, within two points of Wednesday's high, which incidentally was the high record for the season, after 2 o'clock, and at 3 closed at 31.40c, the lowest price of the day.

The unsettled condition of the market appeared to be almost entirely a local affair. Southern markets being undisturbed by it, and Southern spot quotations, with few exceptions, being unchanged or actually higher. Moreover, beyond various unconfirmed rumors regarding the international situation, there appeared to be little in the external news to explain the nervousness of the market. The opening was from 8 to 20 points off, partly recovered at once by Liverpool and domestic trade buying, but most of this demand, it soon appeared, had already been satisfied, and the market sagged off until it was 38 to 46 points below Wednesday's close.

Some trade interests seized this opportunity, apparently, to pick up a little cotton, and just as prices were recovering a rumor spread that Germany had asked Sweden to act for her in negotiations with the Entente. Before it had been contradicted it started a wave of speculative buying. The ensuing rise was spectacular, but some heavy sales at the top demonstrated that there was no body to it whatever, and before the purchasers could liquidate their gains had crumbled away before concerted and heavy selling.

The Texas drought appears to have been broken, and this, with calmer reconsideration of the real remoteness of actual peace prospects, impelled the old-timers to stay out of the market. The fuel scarcity in its ultimate effect upon consumption is also being anxiously studied. Exports for the day were 13,667 bales, or 2,174,038 for the season. Southern spot markets were officially reported 57 points higher to 40 points lower, generally unchanged or higher.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Jan.	32.40	32.40	32.00	31.84@31.87	32.35
Feb.	....	....	....	31.45	31.96
March	31.87	31.95	31.40	31.40@31.45	31.91
April	....	....	....	31.12	31.60
May	31.40	31.69	31.06	31.06@31.09	31.54
June	....	....	....	30.94	31.31
July	31.05	31.30	30.75	30.75@30.87	31.22
Aug.	....	....	....	30.50	31.02
Oct.	30.03	30.09	29.60	29.60@29.70	30.14
Dec.	29.90	30.00	29.85	29.40@29.47	29.95

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 5 points lower at 33.25c for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 31.65c; New Orleans, 31.50c; Savannah, 31¼c; Augusta, 31.-50c; Memphis, 31.25c; Houston, 31.60c; Little Rock, 31.25c; Dallas, 31.15c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Thursday.	Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	15,578	16,817	31,044
Exports	13,867	7,373	20,217
Exports season	2,174,038	2,061,679	3,256,813
Port stocks	1,355,439	1,340,503	1,488,094
Interior receipts	22,200	34,357	45,351
Inter. shipments	19,600	28,708	19,553
N. Y. arrivals	2,063	2,031	8,170
N. Y. stocks	138,324	146,409	148,819

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet at 18 points advance for middling at 23.49d and 17 points higher for good middling at 22.87d. Sales, 3,000 bales; American, 2,000. Imports, 15,000 bales; American, 14,000. Futures opened steady, 14 to 16 points higher. Closed barely steady at a net advance of 4 points to a decline of 6 points. January, 23.44d; February, 23.38d; March, 23.13d; April, 23.04d; May, 22.87d. Manchester Yarns quiet and firm; cloths offers too low.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Per-cent.	Payable.	Holders of Rec.
Burns Bros. pf	1¾	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Carb. Steel 1st pf.	4	S.A.	Mar. 30	Mar. 26
Do. 2d pf	6	A.	July 30	July 26
Clett-Peabody	1¼	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 21
Edison El. Ill. Bos.	3	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Har.-Wal. Ref. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 19	Jan. 9
Midwest Oil pf	2	Q	Jan. 20	Jan. 3
Penn. Traffic	3	S.A.	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Do	1	Ex	Feb. 1	Jan. 15

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Jacket	.07
Alta	.03	Justice	.01
Andes	.01	Mexican	.15
Best & Belcher	.02	Ophir	.05
Caledonia	.06	Overman	.04
Challenge Con.	.04	Potosi	.04
Chollar	.03	Savage	.03
Confidence	.08	Seg. Belcher	.01
Con. Virginia	.12	Sierra Nevada	.17
Gould & Curry	.01	Union Con.	.06
Hale & Norcross	.01	Silver bullion	.69¼

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.15	Goldfield Cons.	.42
Jim Butler	.87	Goldfield Merger	.03
McNamara	.19	Jumbo Extension	.17
Midway	.07	Kewanas	.07
Mispah	.05	Silver Pick	.04
Menarch Pitts	.03	Spearhead	.02
Montana	.08	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.04	Consolidated	.11
Rescue	.08	Morning Glory	.12
Tonopah Divide	.20	Union Amalg.	.02
Tonopah Extension	1.50	White Caps	.46
West End	.68	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West Tonopah	.18	Nevada Hills	.05
GOLDFIELD.		Packard	.30
Atlanta	.08	Rochester	.28
Booth	.04	Round Mountain	.21
Florence	.12	United Eastern	3.75

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4¾	5	Isabella	8¼	8¾
Dr. Tport	5	6	Gold Sov.	5	6
Elkton	6¾	6	McKinney	8	8¼
El Paso	.15	20	Portland	100	112
Fanny R.	2	4	U. Gold M.	15¼	18
Golden C.	185	195	Vindicator	29	32
Granite	40	50			

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	6.75	7.00	6.75	7.00
Spelter	7.87½	8.12½	7.87½	8.12½
Antimony	14.00	14.25	14.00	14.25
Quicksilver	$115.00	$125.00	$115.00	$125.00
Aluminium	*$38.00	40.00	*37.00	39.00
Iron, No. 2X f'dry	34.25	....	....	34.25

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23½c per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday £	s.	d.	Wednesday £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	298	0	0	300	0	0
Tin, futures	292	0	0	295	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	29	10	0	29	10	0

BANK BUYS $12,000,000 AMERICAN CAN NOTES

The First National Takes Part of Issue Designed Chiefly to Purchase Tin Plate.

The First National Bank of New York has bought from the American Can Company $12,000,000 of the company's serial notes, to be dated Jan. 21, and which will mature in equal installments in seven, eight, nine, and ten months. The notes will be offered on a 7 per cent. discount basis.

The proceeds of the notes will be used chiefly to pay for tin plate which will be converted into finished products to meet the requirements of the company's customers for the coming season, and hence the notes will be self-liquidating in character. There is a demand for short-term notes of this sort by banks and investors seeking early maturities, and these American Can Company obligations are especially attractive by reason of the fact that they are eligible for rediscount at the Federal Reserve Banks when they mature in not more than ninety days. The only requirement is that the company's financial statement must show a reasonable excess of quick assets over liabilities, a condition which the American Can can readily comply with. It is expected that banks investing in the notes will keep them in their portfolios until the due date is within ninety days, when they will offer them for rediscount in the event that they have occasion to resort to rediscounting.

The American Can Company is capitalized at $88,000,000, and it has outstanding $11,872,500 of 5 per cent. bondas. Last month the company wiped out the accumulated dividends on its 7 per cent. preferred stock. It is stated that the can company established new high records in 1917 both for volume of business and profits.

The American Can note issue is the first large industrial financing that has been undertaken since the flotation of the Liberty Loan.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	5.00	5.50
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	5.75	5.25
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.50	5.75
Cines. & Ohio	1918-'27	4½	6.00	5.50
Chi. & N. W.	1918-'23	4½	6.75	6.00
C., R. I. & Pac.	1918-'27	4½@5	6.75	5.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1918-'24	5	5.75	5.00
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.50	6.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	6.00	5.50
Erie Railroad	1918-'27	4½@5	6.75	5.75
Illinois Central	1918-'26	4½@5	5.80	5.20
Louis. & Nash.	1918-'28	5	5.75	5.00
Mich. Central	1918-'30	5	6.00	5.50
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1918-'23	5	7.00	6.00
Mo. Pacific	1918-'22	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1918-'26	4½@5	6.30	5.70
N. Y. Central	1918-'32	4½@5	6.25	5.75
Norfolk & West.	1918-'24	4½	5.70	5.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1918-'28	4½@5	6.75	6.00
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1918-'28	4 @4½	5.60	5.00
St. Louis S. W.	1918-'28	4½@5	6.75	6.00
Seaboard A. L.	1918-'26	5 @6	7.00	6.00
Southern Pacific	1918-'26	4½	6.00	5.00
Southern Ry.	1918-'24	4½@5	6.85	5.75

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
American Oil	17	19	Iron Blossom	.45	50
Bay State Gas	9	11	Iron Cap	18¾	19½
Bergen	.50	80	Jerome Verde	.73	78
Bingham Min.	9¾	10	La Rose	.30	40
Boston Ely	.65	75	Majestic	.27	30
Bost. & Mont.	.50	51	Mex. Metals	.30	35
Butte & Lon.	.11	15	Mojave Tung.	.13	15
Butte & Det.	.18	22	New Baltic	.90	1¼
Bost. & Ariz.	1	2	Nat. Z. & L.	.25	26
Calaveras	1	2	New Cornelia	15¾	16¼
Crown Res.	.20	30	Nevada Doug.	1	1¼
Con. Arizona	2	2¼	Nixon Nevada	.93	98
Cortez	.10	13	Oneco	.35	45
Champ Copper	9	10	Onondaga	.20	28
Chief Cons.	1¾	2	Ray Hercules	3¾	3¾
Eagle & B. B.	2	2¼	Rilla	1¼	2
Earl-Eagle	4	5	S. W. Miami, part paid	.75	1¼
Fortuna	4	6	S. W. Miama, full paid	1	1¼
Gold Lake	2	4	Un. Verde Ex.	36	38
Gila Cop. Sul.	17	17½	Victoria Min.	1¾	1¾
Houghton	.50	1	Yukon Gold	1¾	2
Homa Oil	.60	65			
Humboldt	.60	75			

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Directors of the Bankers Trust Company and Trustees of the Central Trust Company were re-elected yesterday at the annual meetings of stockholders of the respective companies.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Lawyers Title and Trust Company Dewitt Bulley, Lucius H. Beers, August Heckscher, Edwin C. Jameson, J. Frederic Kernochan, Philip Lehman, Edgar J. Phillips and Albert H. Wiggin were elected Directors for three years. Walter E. Sachs was elected for one year.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company, the Directors whose terms expired were re-elected and the board was increased from twenty-four to twenty-seven members.

Jacob Starber has been elected a Director of the Public National Bank.

The Philippine National Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. to stock of record Dec. 31, making total disbursement to stockholders for the year of 12 per cent. Twelve per cent. was also passed to surplus account.

Kelly Graham has been appointed an assistant cashier of the Irving National Bank.

The American Trade Acceptance Council, with headquarters in the Woolworth Building, has issued a pamphlet on the origin, plan and purpose of its activities.

The Carbon Steel Company declared the regular annual dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the second preferred stock, also the regular dividend of 8 per cent. on the first preferred stock, payable 4 per cent. on March 30 and 4 per cent. on Sept. 30.

An application of the Union Electric Light and Power Company of St. Louis to issue $1,500,000 in bonds and $1,000,000 additional preferred stock has been filed with the Missouri Public Service Commission.

The stockholders of the Magnolia Petroleum Company will meet on Jan. 14 to vote on the proposition of increasing the capital stock from $20,000,000 to $60,000,000. Stockholders will also vote on the proposition of determining how the stock now in the treasury and that authorized by the increase, if made, shall be disposed of.

The City of Taunton, Mass., will receive bids until 6 P. M. Jan. 15 for purchase of a temporary loan of $100,000 maturing April 16, 1918.

The Chicago Board of Trade memberships are $3,000 net to buyer. With this year's dues paid, this is the lowest point reached last year. The high point last year was $7,500.

The Directors of the Interstate Railways Company have passed the 3 per cent. semi-annual preferred dividend due this month. This followed failure of certain leased companies to pay their rental.

Roswell G. Tripp of William Morris Imbrie & Co. has been elected a Director of the Pan-American Debenture Corporation, succeeding Captain James Imbrie, now in the military service. Wallace L. Durant has succeeded G. Kennedy Imbrie as Secretary and Treasurer of the corporation, the latter being in Red Cross service in France.

The American Exchange National Bank has published a circular on "The Budget System," strongly advocating the adoption of a national budget for the United States.

The International Tobacco Company has elected the following officers and Directors: President, B. H. Wasserman; Vice President, M. M. Oppenheimer; Secretary and Treasurer, M. H. Wasserman; Directors, the officers of the company, with P. M. Wasserman and D. A. Weill.

The Association for an Equitable Federal Income Tax will hold a conference on "Democratic Financing of the War" in Washington on Jan. 15.

The First Trust and Savings Company of Cleveland, an affiliate of the First National Bank of that city, opened 22,213 new savings accounts in the year 1917.

Sigmund Metz, for the last eighteen months South American representative of the Guaranty Trust Company, with headquarters at Buenos Aires, was yesterday reappointed Assistant Manager of the Foreign Department of that institution by the Executive Committee. Mr. Metz is 33 years old, a native of Holland, and has been with the Guaranty Trust Company since 1915.

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. For. Sec.	6	Aug., 1919	98	98¼	7.00
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15, '20	94	95	7.83
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	98¾	99¼	6.50
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	93	96	6.75
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	95¾	95¾	6.00
Fr'ch Gov. con.	5½	Apr., 1919	95¾	96	6.25
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	90	96	7.00
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	100	104	4.90
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	92	96	6.50
Russian Gov.	6½	July, 1919	44	56	..
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	47	51	..
Do rubles	5½	Feb. 15, '28	83	91	..
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1918	99¾	100	5.00
Swiss Gov.	6	Mar., 1920	99	100	6.00

Company Issues.

Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	90	98	7.00
Am. T. & T.	4¼	Feb., 1918	98¾	100	4.50
Am. T. & T.	6%	Feb., 1919	99¼	99¾	6.75
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	96	97	5.65
Ark. Val. Ry., L. & R.	6	July, 1919	93	98	7.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1918	99¾	99¾	5.60
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	97½	97¾	6.40
Beth. S. Corp.	5	Feb. 15, '19	98¼	98¾	6.50
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	98¾	97¼	10.50
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	93½	94	5.80
C. & W. Ind.	6	Sept., 1919	98	98¼	8.00
Can Northern.	6	Sep. 2, '18	99	99½	7.00
Can. Pac. R.	6	Mar. 2, '24	96¾	97¼	6.55
Cub. Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	99¾	100¼	5.35
Curt. A. & M.	6	Jan., '18-22	90	98	..
Del. & Hud.	6	May, 1920	97	97¾	6.00
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	99½	99½	5.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1919	94	95	..
Fed. Sug. R.	5	Jan., 1920	93	96	7.10
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	Dec., 1918	99¼	99¼	6.35
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	July, 1920	99¾	99¾	6.30
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	97	97¾	7.60
Gt. N. P.	6	June, 1921	96	100	6.00
G. T. of Can.	6	Aug., 1918	99	99	6.20
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	97	97¼	6.00
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1918	98¼	99¼	6.80
Int. Harvest.	7	Feb. 15, '18	99¼	100¼	4.15
Kan. C. So. Ry.	4½	Apr. 15, '18	97	99	7.35
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	Nov. 15, '18	97	98¾	5.30
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	July 19, '21	94	98	5.00
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	99	100	6.00
Mich. C. R. R.	5	May, 1931	99¾	99¾	5.00
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1919	90	98	4.50
Morgan & W. S.	5	Dec., 1918	98¼	100¼	4.80
N. Y. C. R. R.	5	Sep. 1919	99¼	99¾	7.20
N. Y., N. H. & H.	6	Apr. 15, '18	94½	95¼	..
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15, '21	95¾	96¾	6.75
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	95¼	97	8.70
Rem. A. Un. Mch. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1, '19	91	93	..
Southern Ry.	6	Mar. 2, '19	99¾	97¾	8.35
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	99¾	100	5.00
Utah Sec. Cor.	5	Sep. 15, '22	83	85	10.50
Wm. R. Arms.	6	May, 1918	97	98	17.00
W. U. T. & D.	6	May, 1919	95½	96¼	6.75
Wm. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15, '18	..	100	6.00

6% Investments Free from Care

IN times like these, put your money in securities that free you from care, worry, and the responsibilities of vigilance and management—such as the first mortgage serial bonds, safeguarded under the *Straus Plan*.

THESE bonds are strong-box securities, to be locked away until maturity, except to clip their semi-annual coupons. They are safeguarded against war-time conditions and they yield 6% net.

BEFORE you make your final selection for January investment, you should call at our office and discuss the merits of the *Straus Plan* and the Straus service with one of our officers. Or, if you prefer, write for

Circular No. A-144

S. W. STRAUS & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1882 INCORPORATED
150 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
36 Years Without Loss to Any Investor.

NEW JERSEY SECURITIES
B. H. & F. W. PELZER
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Phone Broad 6037. 12 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED
50 American Brass
50 American Chicle
100 Babcock & Wilcox
50 Borden's Cond. Milk
100 Remington Typewriter
25 Singer Mfg.
300 Weyman-Bruton Com.
FOR SALE
50 American Graphophone
50 Borden's Cond. Milk Pfd.
50 New Jersey Zinc
25 Phelps-Dodge
50 R. J. Reynolds Tob. Pfd.
50 Royal Baking Powd. Pfd.
25 Standard Screw
Private wires to
HARTFORD MONTREAL
WILMINGTON TORONTO
JENKS, GWYNNE & Co.
14 BROAD ST.
TEL. HANOVER 7474
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
AND N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE

Merchants Coal 5s, 1937
St. Clair Furnace 5s, 1922
Westinghouse Machine 6s
West Penn Railways 5s
West Penn Traction 5s
Union Steel 1st 5s
Am. Water Works & Elec.
Duquesne Light Pfd.
Std. Underground Cable
R. C. MEGARGEL & Co
Members New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges
27 Pine St., New York
Telephone John 1500

Chi. & Western Indiana 5s, 1918
B. R. T. 5s, 1918
So. Cal. Edison 6s, 1919
Cleve. Elec. Ill. 5s, 1939
Merrill, Lynch & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
7 Wall Street, New York.
Phone Rector 6070.

CHARTERED 1864.
Union Trust Co. of New York
80 BROADWAY
Fifth Av. & 38th St. Fifth Av. & 60th St.
ACTS AS EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, ETC.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

Your Surplus Funds
deposited with this Company will earn a liberal interest.
Metropolitan Trust Co.
60 Wall Street

[Charter No. 9360.]
REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE
Union Exchange National Bank of New York,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on Dec. 31st, 1917:

RESOURCES.

1. Loans and discounts, (except those shown in b or c)		$10,990,344.78
c Customers' liability account of acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted by it	61,000.00	
Total loans	$11,051,344.78	
Deduct: d Notes and bills rediscounted (other than bank acceptances sold) (see Item 55a)	$61,424.86	
		$10,989,920.42
Overdrafts, unsecured		1,564.00
Customers' liability account of "acceptances" executed by this bank and now outstanding		32,500.00
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		400,000.00
Liberty Loan bonds, unpledged, 3½ per cent. and 4 per cent.		$385,997.26
Liberty Loan bonds, 3½ and 4 per cent., pledged to secure U. S. deposits		150,000.00
		515,997.26
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits		$459,842.89
Bonds and securities pledged as collateral for State or other deposits (postal excluded) or bills payable		15,000.00
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged		482,105.47
Total bonds, securities, etc.		956,448.36
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		500.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)		51,000.00
Real estate owned other than banking house		56,054.04
13. Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank		1,912,141.78
14. Items with Federal Reserve Bank in process of collection, (not available as reserve)		147,680.18
15. Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks		1,659,864.69
16. Net amounts due from banks, bankers, and trust companies other than included in Items 13, 14, and 15		175,536.94
17. Exchanges for Clearing House		898,777.52
18. Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank, (other than Item 17)		130,108.88
Total of Items 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, $3,011,967.06		
Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items		137,634.65
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		50,000.00
Interest earned but not collected (approximate) on notes and bills receivable not past due		17,080.52
Total		$17,813,468.94

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	700,000.00
Undivided profits	891,548.83
Interest and discount collected or credited in advance of maturity and not earned (approximate)	87,000.00
Circulating notes outstanding	398,550.00
31. Net amounts due to national banks	960,849.83
32. Net amounts due to banks, bankers, and trust companies (other than included in Item 31)	441,546.96
Total of Items 31 and 32, $1,401,888.69.	
Demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve, deposits payable within 30 days)	12,304,757.18
33. Individual deposits subject to check	
34. Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed)	28,681.80
35. Certified checks	182,708.22
36. Cashier's checks outstanding	319,140.00
37. State, county or other municipal deposits secured by pledge of assets of this bank	9,404.61
39. Dividends unpaid	40,000.00
Total of demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve, Items 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, and 39, $12,879,390.81.	
Time deposits subject to reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice, and postal savings):	
41. Certificates of deposit (other than for money borrowed)	1,246,716.17
Total of time deposits subject to reserve, Item 41, $1,246,716.17.	
United States deposits (other than postal savings):	
War loan deposit account	521,524.57
U. S. bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same	600,000.00
Total	$28,138,669.02
55. a Liabilities for rediscounts, including those with Federal Reserve Bank (see Item 1d)	$550,000.00
Total contingent liabilities, (55a)	$550,000.00

State of New York, County of New York, ss:
I, JOHN S. SAMMIS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN S. SAMMIS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of January, 1918.
[Seal.] J. N. TIMMERMANN,
Notary Public, Bronx County, 6, Register File 9083, Certificate filed in New York Co. 1, Register File 0037; Certificate filed in Kings Co., 24, Register File 9001; Certificate filed in Westchester Co.; Certificate filed in Suffolk Co. Term expires March 30, 1919.
Correct—Attest:
WILLIAM BREWSTER,
HARRY J. LUCE,
JOSEPH P. GRACE, } Directors.

[Charter No. 2608. Reserve District No. 2.]
REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE
LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK

at City of New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on Dec. 31, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$12,690,758.71
Total loans		$12,690,758.71
Deduct: Notes and bills rediscounted (other than bank acceptances sold) (see Item 55 a)	$550,000.00	
		$12,140,758.71
Overdrafts, secured, $2,935.91; unsecured, $1,127.66		4,063.57
U. S. bonds (other than Liberty Bonds of 1917):		
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		900,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc., (other than U. S.):		
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits	$2,156,166.60	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	1,246,716.17	
Collateral Trust and other notes of corporations issued for not less than ONE YEAR nor more than THREE YEARS' time	93,000.00	
Total bonds, securities, etc.		3,495,824.77
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)		60,000.00
13. Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank		3,709,076.44
14. Items with Federal Reserve Bank in process of collection (not available as reserve)		652,274.72
15. Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks		3,020,344.40
16. Net amounts due from banks, bankers, and trust companies other than included in Items 13, 14, and 15		109,446.65
17. Exchanges for Clearing House		3,552,537.20
18. Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank (other than Item 17)		368,996.49
Total of Items 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, $7,703,899.46.		
Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items		7,463.28
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		71,000.00
Interest earned but not collected —approximate—on Notes and Bills Receivable not past due.		41,869.58
Other assets, if any: War Savings Stamps and Certificates		4,718.25
Total		$28,138,669.02

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits $1,083,505.98 Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid 75,199.72	1,008,306.26
Interest and discount collected or credited in advance of maturity and not earned (approximate)	56,802.86
Amount reserved for taxes accrued	8,122.36
Circulating notes outstanding	$36,197.50
31. Net amounts due to national banks	
32. Net amounts due to banks, bankers, and trust companies (other than included in Item 31)	320,674.26
Total of Items 31 and 32	1,422,830.64
Demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve (deposits payable with-in 30 days):	
33. Individual deposits subject to check	20,639,412.86
34. Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed)	27,851.45
35. Certified checks	151,796.40
36. Cashier's checks outstanding

SPECIALIST IN

S. O. New York
S. O. New Jersey
S. O. Indiana
Prairie Oil & Gas
Ohio Oil Co.
Midwest Refining

Wm. McDermott
30 Broad St., New York City
Phones Broad 233-234-3808-3809

We Can Use	We Offer For Sale
100 A.B.Kirschbaum & Co.	25 American Bank Note
50 Sy Products Coke	100 Autosales Corporation
100 O. Eisenlohr&Bro.Pfd	100 Finance & Trading Pfd
200 Peerless Truck&M'f'r	300 Hupp Motor
50 West.Ch.,Kerr & Co.	100 S. S. Kresge & Co.

Morton Lachenbruch & Co.
PHILADELPHIA — Real Estate Tr. Bldg. Tel. Walnut 2500
NEW YORK — Equitable Building Tel. Rector 5354

FOR SALE
Mason C'y&Ft.DodgeR.R. 1ST 4S, 1955
Joliet&Chi.R.R.7%Guar.
WILL BUY
Remington Type. 1st. Pfd.
Int. Gt. No. 5% Notes 1914
(DEFAULTED)
Hanson & Doyle
30 BROAD ST. Phone 4681 Broad.

Aetna Explosives Pfd. & Bonds
Hendee Mfg.
Jones Bros. Tea
Mitchell Motors
Poole Engineering & Machine
DUNHAM & Co
Investment Securities.
43 Exchange Place, New York
Telephone 4301-2-3 Hanover.

Russian Gov't
INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL ISSUES
BOUGHT—SOLD—QUOTED.
ALFRED R. RISSE CO.
56 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. Hanover 4516.

Will Sell
Bond & Mortgage Guar.
Marlin Arms
National Surety
Republic Motor Truck Pfd.
GWYNNE BROS
Private Wire to Hartford
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

Texas & Pacific Coal Co. Stock
Hallowell & Henry
Tel. John 3456 27 PINE ST., N. Y.

Mitchell Motor
Guaranty Trust Co.
American Light & Traction
Nat'l Bank of Commerce
John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York.

Russian Int. 5½s
Apr. & Oct.—Feb. & Aug.
BOUGHT AND SOLD
DIDRICHSEN & Co
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

AMERICAN TOBACCO SCRIP
CANADIAN GOVERNMENT BONDS
DAYTON POWER & LIGHT PFD.
ELECTRICAL DEVELOPMENT 5s, 1933
GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC 3s, 1962
MANITOBA 5s, 1920
GEO. REITH & CO.
40 WALL ST., N. Y. Phone John 3000

Amer. Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Dayton Pow. & Light Pfd.
Lewiston, Augusta & Waterville St. Ry.
Standard Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Western Power Com. & Pfd.
No. Texas Electric Com.
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Rector 6340. 74 B'way, New York
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia

STANDARD OIL STOCKS
C. C Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. Phone 6780 Rector

AMER. LT. & TRACT. COM. & PFD.
AMER. GAS & ELEC. COM. & PFD.
CITIES SERVICE COM. & PFD.
SO. CAL. EDISON COM. & PFD.
H.F. McConnell & Co.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
25 Pine St. Tel. 6064 John. New York

AUTOSALES CORPORATION
YALE & TOWNE
Salisbury & van der Kieft,
45 Pine St., N. Y. Phone John 1646

Cities Service
Midwest Refining
Remington Typewriter
International Salt
Stocks & Bonds
Powder Stocks
CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
66 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 1920 Broad

FOR SALE
50 National Surety
WANTED
50 American Surety
J.K.Rice, Jr.&Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS
C. W. Pope & Co.
25 Broad St., New York City
Phone Broad 7116

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	96½	97
2s, coupon, 1930	..	..
3s, registered, 1918	99	99⅛
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100
3s, registered, 1940	85	90
3s, coupon, 1916	84	88
3s, conversion, 1947	84	88
4s, registered, 1925	104½	105⅛
4s, coupon, 1925	104⅝	105⅜
2s, coupon, '38, reg	96	97
2s, coupon, '38, coupon	96	97
4s, Panama, '61, reg	54	55
4s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	85

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Wed's-day. Ask.
4½s July, 1967	95¼	96
4½s June, 1965	95¼	96
4½s Mar., 1963	95¼	96
4½s Nov., 1957	95¼	96
4½s May, 1957	95¼	96
4½s April, 1966	89	90
4½s Mar., 1960-30, 89	89	90
4½s Mar., 1964	89	89¾
4½s Mar., 1962	89	89¾
4½s Sept., 1960	89	89¾
4s May, 1959	89	91½
4s Nov., 1958	85¾	86½
4s May, 1957	85¾	86½
4s Nov., 1956	84½	86
4s Nov., 1955	84½	86
4s Nov., 1936	..	..
4s May, 1919	98¼	..
4s Nov., 1918	99	99¼

	Yester-day. Bid.	Wed's-day. Ask.
3s Nov., 1954	..	80
3½s May, 1954	77	80
3½s Nov., 1955	..	80

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1918-1923	5.00	4.70
4½s 1924-1931	5.00	4.70
4½s 1921-1923	5.00	4.70
4½s April, 1920	5.00	4.70
4½s 1918-1919	5.00	..
4½s 1940-1963	5.00	4.70
4½s 1930-1938	5.00	4.75
4½s 1922-1929	5.00	4.75
4½s 1919-1921	5.00	4.70
3½s 1940-1953	5.00	4.70
3½s 1926-1956	5.00	4.70
3½s 1918-1923	5.00	4.70

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
75	Am. W. W. & Elec. 1st pf.	60⅛	60⅛	60	62
80	Cities Service	..	..	214	216
1,200	Cities Service pf.	215	215	..	..
225	Pacific Gas & Electric	33	32	32½	..

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	11	18
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	35	70
Am. Gas & Electric	88	90
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	39	42
Am. Light & Traction	210	215
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	90	95
Am. Power & Light	47	50
Am. Power & Light pf.	72	75
Am. Public Utilities	25	30
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	58	61
Am. Water W. & Elec.	4½	5¼
Am. W. W. & E. pardic.	9	12
Carolina Power & Light	26	27
Carolina P. & L. pf.	62	64
Colorado Power	22	24
Colorado Power pf.	93	100
Columbus Electric	10	13
Com. Power, Ry. & L.	53	80
Com. Pow., Ry. & L. pf.	64	66
Conn. Power	85	90
Consumers Power pf.	80	90
Dayton Power & L. pf.	73	78
Duluth Edison	75	80
Eastern Texas Electric	50	55
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	75	80
El Paso Electric	93	97
El Paso Electric pf.	87	92
Electric B. & S. pf.	90	93
Electric Properties	55	60
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	94	98
Federal Light & Trac.	5	10
Federal L. & Trac. pf.	30	40
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	16	20
Galveston-Hous. El. pf.	65	68
Gas & Elec. Securities	230	240
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	93	98
Idaho Power pf.	88	93
Int. M. Ry. L. & P. pf.	92	96
Interstate Electric	35	40
Interstate Electric pf.	90	95

	Bid.	Asked.
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Miss. River Power	9	11
Miss. River Power pf.	32	36
Northern Ohio Electric	23	30
Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	63	70
North. Ont. L. & Pow.	11	15
North. On. L. & P. pf.	54	59
Northern States Power	61	63
North. States Pow. pf.	87	89
Northern Texas Electric	47	51
Northern Tex. Elec. pf.	70	75
Ozark Power & Water	38	43
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	80½	82
Pine Bluff Tr. pf.	86	88
Pub. Service Sec. pf.	70	75
Puget S. T. L. & P.	40	45
Puget Sd. T. L. & P. pf.	40	45
Ry. & L. Secur. pf.	60	66
Republic Ry. & Lt.	22	24
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	54	57
Sierra Pac. El. pf.	59	64
Southern Cal. Edison	80	82
South. Cal. Edison pf.	93	96
Standard Gas & Elec.	5½	7
Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	22	24
Tampa Electric	102	..
Tenn. Ry., L. & Pow.	2	3
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	10	11
Texas Power & L. pf.	87	91
Tri-City Ry. & Lt. pf.	82½	85
U. G. Improvement	40	43½
United Light & Rys.	22	29
United L. & Rys. pf.	60	62
Wash. I. W. L. & P. pf.	82	84
West. P. Ter. & W. P.	16	18
W. P. Ter. & W. P. pf.	34	36
West. Penn. P. pf.	93	100
Western Power	9	11
Western Power pf.	40	44
Yadkin Riv. Power pf.	95	100

Bonds.

98⅛	Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s	66⅝	67⅜	..
65	Miss. V. G. & E. 5s	22	80	..
75	New Eng. Pow. 5s	51	..	..
92	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s	31	75	..
96	Nor. States P. 5s	19	..	80
98	Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	..	..	..
..	Nor. Texas Elec. pf.	39	42	..
94	Ohio Gas 1st 5s	87	90	..
72	Omaha & C. B. 5s	..	45	80
..	P. G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s	..	73	100
100	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101	..
..	Puget Sd. Tr. L. & P. 6s, 1949	..	..	..
..	Roanoke W. W. 5s	79	95½	98½
..	Std. Gas of N. J. 6s	..	..	98½
..	So. Cal. Edison 5s	99	99½	99½
..	Twin States Gas & El. 1st 5s, 1938	..	..	88½
100	U. S. R. & M. 6s	..	..	95
92¼	Un. L. & R. 1st 5s, '32	73	..	78
75	Un. L. & R. deb. 6s, '26	85	..	90
105	United Util. cv. 6s, '43	84	..	88
84½	Utah Securities 6s	..	..	81½
98	Wash. I. W. L. & P. 5s	94½	..	98
98½	Western Power 1st 5s	98	..	98
99	West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	..	95½
100	West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46	80	..	92
..	Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	..	90	93

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
130	Con. Power	100	97	100
1,100	Cities Service	106	104	106
3,513	Coden & Pe.	3	3	4
50	D. & M. Bk.	200	200	200
210	David. Ch.	37⅜	36	37⅜
125	Elkhorn	25	24½	25
3	Fidelity	100	100	100
1	Wash. O. pf.	67½	67½	67½

Bonds.

$2,400	B.C.3½s. '30	91	91	91
5,000	Do 4s. 1958	92¾	92¾	92¾
6,000	Do 4s. 1961	91	91	91
3,000	Coden. Co. A	82	82	82
1,000	City Sub. 5s	99	99	99
2,000	Con. P. 4½s.	81	81	81
2,000	Do 6s.	96	96	96
6,000	Con. Coal 5s.	103¾	103¾	03¾

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
115	Am. Zinc	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝
50	Adventure	..	..	18
20	Ahmeek	82	81¾	82
3,665	Atlas. Con'l.	13½	12¾	13½
40	Calumet & H.	64	64	64
4	Cal. & Hecla	430	430	430
85	Cop. Range	47	46¾	47
10	Daly West	17	17	17
100	Davis-Daly	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	East Butte	10¼	10	10¼
115	Kerr Lake	5¾	5¼	5¾
450	Michigan	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
35	Mohawk	59½	58¾	58¾
30	New Idria	13¼	13¼	13¼
25	New Riv. pf.	78	77	78

Railroads.

24	Bos. & Alb.	125½	125	125
45	Bos. Elev	39	37½	38
100	Bos. & Me.	23	23	23
7	Fitchb. & W. pf.	53	53	53
19	Me. Central	85	85	85
100	Mass. Elec.	2	2	2
40	Do pf	10¾	10	10

Miscellaneous.

20	Am. Ag. Ch.	80	80	80
15	Do pf	90½	90	90
54	Amoskeag	62	61	61
19	Do pf	77	77	77
1	Am. Sugar	100	100	100
25	Do pf	106	106	106
363	Am. Tel.	100	104½	106
21	Am. Woolpf.	93	92½	93
205	Am. W. W.	102¾	100¾	102½
100	Cuban Com.	12½	12½	12½
46	Edison	145	141	144
41	Gen. Elec.	134½	134½	134½
40	Mass. Gas.	81	80	81

31	Do pf	68¾	68	68
25	Merg'thaler.	122	122	123
12	N. E. Co'y.	83	88	89
13	Punta A. Sug.	32	32	32
10	Reece But.	11½	11½	11½
495	Swift	134¼	129¾	131
25	Torrington	50	49	49
130	United Drug.	70	70	70
2	Do 1st pf.	48	48	48
60	United Fruit.	119	119	119
179	United Shoe.	42¾	41½	41½
50	Do pf	25½	25¼	25½
200	Ventura Oil.	5¾	5	5⅝

Bonds.

$2,000	Pun. A. Sug. 6s	80½	80½	80¾
1,000	West. Tel. 5s	88½	88½	88½
14,000	Lib. 3½s	..	98.70	98.26
1,500	Do cv. 4s.	97.76	97.00	97.00
3,400	Do 4s	97.00	96.20	97.00

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
85	Carbon pf	115	114	114
801	Sears, Roeb.	149¾	146½	148¾
1,625	Swift	131½	129¾	131
1,502	Un. Carbide	52	50½	51½
135	Wilson	..	69¾	47½
10	Do pf	..	93¾	96
60	Midw. Util.	57½	57	57

Bonds.

$1,000	So. S. El. 4½s	78½	78½	78¼
14,000	Liberty 3½s	98.20	98.20	98.20
6,000	Do 2d 4s	97.00	96.50	97.00
1,000	Do 1st 4s	97.50	97.50	97.50

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
133	Am. Gas	87	86¾	86¾
8	Cambria Ir.	40	40	40
3,000	C. Heds. 1st 5s	82¾	82¾	82¾
23	El. Storage	50	49¾	49¾
5	Gen. As. pf.	51	51	51
20	Key. T. & R.	25½	25	25
20	Key. T. 6s. pf.	57	57	57
150	Lake Sup. C.	12¾	12¾	12¾
	64 Un. Gas. Im.	71¼	71¼	71¼

Bonds.

$1,000	Am. G. & E. 5s	81½	81½	81½
1,000	City 4s. '38	97½	97½	97½
	Do 4s. 1942	97	97	97
2,000	Leh. 4½s	100	99¾	99¾
7,000	Lib. L. 3½s	98.40	98.40	98.40
8,000	Do 2d 4s	96.30	96.30	96.30

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yester-day. Bid.	Wed's-day. Ask.		Yester-day. Bid.	Wed's-day. Ask.
American Cigar	87	95	Do pf	93	95
Do pf	87	87	P. R.-Am. Tobacco	55	55
Conley Foil	200	250	Do scrip	115	125
J. S. Young	130	150	R. J. Reynolds	375	425
Do pf	100	100	Do pf	100	103
MacAndrews & F.	175	190			

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Lake Torpedo Boat Co.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of Andrews & Nelson, Augusta, Me., on the seventh day of February, 1918, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and a Clerk and receiving and acting upon the reports of the officers and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

In accordance with the bylaws of the corporation no stock can be voted on which has been transferred on the books of the Company within 20 days next preceding this election.

C. E. ADAMS, Secretary.
Bridgeport, Conn., January 9, 1918.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

From a state of early heaviness, the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange shifted to firmness in the later dealings. Peace talk was again an important element in stimulating buying. While there was a degree of softness in the early dealings, there was no pressure of selling. Further scattered profit taking appeared to be under way, with the market inclined to mark time pending an impetus from some new source. Generally early price fluctuations were within comparatively narrow limits.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Allis-Chalm.	19½	19½	19½
600	Am. Can	38⅛	37½	38
10	Am. C. & F.	69¾	69¾	69¾
30	Am. Linseed	29½	29	29½
200	Am. Loco.	87¼	86½	87
380	Am. S. & R.	80	78½	79½
70	Am. Su. Tob.	65⅜	64¾	64½
30	Am. T. & T.	106⅝	106¾	106⅝
420	Anac. Cop.	62⅜	61⅝	62⅜
10	A., T. & S. F.	85¾	85½	85⅝
100	A. G. & W. I.	102	100⅝	102
500	Bald. Loco.	60⅝	59¾	60⅜
100	Balt. & Ohio	53⅜	52¾	53½
2,910	Beth. St'l B.	70½	77⅝	78⅛
10	B'klyn R. T.	41½	41½	41½
20	Cal. Petrol.	14	13¾	13¾
140	Cent. Leather	66	64¾	66
60	C., M. & St. P.	45½	45¼	45½
40	C., R. I. & P.	19⅝	18½	19⅜
270	Corn Prod.	32¼	31⅝	32
740	Crucible St'l	55	54	55
50	Cuba Caneslu.	30¾	30¾	30¾
250	Dist. Secur.	36⅞	36	36¾
960	Erie	15¾	15⅝	15⅝
410	Gen. Motors	118½	115¾	118½
10	Goodrich Co.	41½	41½	41½
150	Gt. Nor. Ore	27	27	27
115	Inspir. Cop.	47⅜	46¾	47⅜
300	Int. Mer. M.	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛
2,050	Do pf	88¾	86¾	87⅝
10	Int. Nickel	28¾	28¾	28¾
60	Kenne. Cop.	32¼	31⅝	32¼
1,540	Mex. Petrol.	86¼	82½	85⅞
150	Midvale Steel	47	46¼	46¾
20	Nev. C. & T.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
280	Mo. Pacific	22⅜	22¼	22¼
60	Nat. C. & C.	16⅜	16¼	16⅜
30	Nat. E. & S.	42¼	42	42
15	Nev. Con.	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5,000	‡Aetna Explo.	7⅞	7¼	7¼
100	‡ Do pf	41½	41½	41½
650	‡Air Reduc.	70½	69¾	70
	& I.T. Bitumen-thal Co	75	75	75
10	‡ Do pf	90	90	90
300	Br.-Am. Tob.	..	..	..
	(new)	17¾	17⅜	17¾
500	‡Car Ltd. P.	2¼	2¼	2¼
2,000	Chev. Motor.	114	111	112
30	‡Cit. Serv. pf.	74	74	74
700	‡Cuprite Sul.	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
725	‡Elec. Gun.	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝
300	Em'son Phon.	4¾	4½	4½
300	‡Int. Lube Ch.	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,000	‡Man. Trans.	⅞	⅞	⅞

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

130	Standard Oil Co. of N. J.	550	541	545
102	Standard Oil Co. of N. Y.	270	262	265

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

1,000	‡Allen Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
3,000	‡Am. Oil	19	17	18
14,400	‡Am. Ven. Oil	9	7	9
2,000	‡Barn. O. & G.	1¼	1¼	1¼
5,000	‡Bos.-Wyo.	26	24	24
5,000	‡Cos. & Co.	8	7¾	7¾
22,000	‡Crown Oil	1⅞	1¾	1¾
4,900	Cumb. P. & R.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
800	‡Ell. R. Pet.	6¾	6¾	6¾
7,000	‡Ell. O. & G. (a pros.)	..	..	..
800	‡Federal Oil	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1,500	‡Glenrock Oil	4¼	3⅞	4
1,200	‡Han. O. & R.	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
750	‡Houston Oil	43¾	43	43½
400	‡Hum. G. C. O. & R.	4½	4⅜	4½
4,500	‡Isl'do. & T.	2¼	2	2¼
4,800	Kenova Oil, (a pros.)	..	..	..
700	‡Merritt Oil	23¾	23	23⅜

MINING STOCKS.

1,100	Al.-Br. C. M.	⅞	⅞	⅞
7,300	‡Atlanta	9	8½	9
2,000	Big L. Cop.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,400	‡B. & Mont.	52	50	52
900	‡Brd. Cop.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
900	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	81	79	81
700	Butte Detroit	1¼	1¼	1¼
5,700	‡Caledonia	53⅝	53	54
600	‡Cal. & Jer.	1½	1½	1½
2,500	Can. Cop.	2¼	2	2
1,500	‡Cashboy	4½	4½	4½
30,000	‡Cerb. Sil. M. & M. (a pr.)	52	42	52
100	Cerro G. M.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	‡Coco R. M.	2½	2½	2½
6,000	Cons. Ar. S.	2¼	1¾	2
4,000	Cons. Copht.	6¾	6¾	6¾
500	‡Con.-Home.	26	26	28
650	‡Cop. Val	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,500	Cres. Con. G.	5	5	5
1,000	‡Emma Con.	..	..	..
380	First Nat.	2¼	2	2⅛
500	‡Fortuna C.	40	40	40
1,250	‡Gibson Cop.	2¾	2½	2⅝
900	‡Goldf. Con.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5,000	‡Green Mon. Mining	1½	1½	1½
1,230	Hecla Min.	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝
2,000	Iron Blos.	10	10	10
5,750	‡Iron Chief	½	½	½
5,000	‡Jer. Verde, (a pros.)	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,800	‡Jer.-R. C.	3¼	2¾	2⅞
7,200	‡Jim But.	90	86	87
7,000	Josyg. Ken. (a pros.)	..	..	..
1,000	‡Kewanas.	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,800	‡Kirk. Torp.	1¼	1¼	1¼
	Gold Mt.	50	50	50

BONDS.

$105,000	‡A. T. & T. 1-yr. 6s, w. i.	99¼	99¼	99¼
11,000	‡Beth. S. 5s, 2-yr. nts.	97	97	97
20,000	‡Can. Gy. 5s	95½	95½	95⅝
6,000	‡G. E. 6s, 2-yr. nts. '19	99¾	99¾	99¾

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.
Note—Wednesday, 500 Lavelle Gold sold at ¾.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Wed'sday. Bid.	Ask.
Am.-Brit. Mfg.	2	2	5
Am. Writ. P.	17½	23	35
Br.-Am. Tob., registered	15½	18½	19½
But'w'th-Jud.	42	45	42
Can. C. & Fy.	13	25	15
Can. Nat. G.	½	⅝	⅛
Carbon Steel	78	80	78
Carwen Steel	8	9	8
Chal. Mot. pf.	50	..	50
Chalm. Motors	4½	5	4½
Charcoal Iron	7½	8	7½
Char. Iron pf.	20	25	30
Cities Serv.	214	216	214
Curtiss Aero.	25	27	25
Curtiss A. pf.	55	75	50
Cramp Shipb.	69	72	69
Ev. Heaney	20½	21½	20½
Froc. Texas	39	41	33
Hall Signal	4½	6	4½
Hall Sig. pf.	10	20	10
Havana Tob.	½	1	½
Hay. Tob. pf.	2	5	2
Holly Sugar	33	43	33
Do pf.	93	95	93
Hupp. Motor	2	2¼	2
Int'cont. Rub.	10¼	11	10¼
Int. Mangan.	8½	9	8½
Int. Motors	14	16	14
Int. Mot. 2d pf.	15	17	15
Int. Trad. pf.	55	75	55
Key. T. & R.	12½	14	12½
Do pf.	13½	15½	13½
Kresge	70	75	70
Kresge pf.	95	105	95
Lake Tor. Bt.	3½	3¾	3½
Lake Torpedo	25	..	25
Lst. pf.	3	6	3
L. Val. C. S.	70	75	70
Lima Loco.	44	50	44
Lukens Steel	40	50	40
Do 1st pf.	101	105	101
Marlin Arms	75	85	75
Mitchell Mot.	35	40	35
Nash. Motors	75	85	75
N. Y. Ship.	38	40	39
Log. Coal	3	3¼	3
Poole E. & M.	50	60	50
Ren. Truck	46	48	38
St. L., R. M. & F.	31	35	30
Std. Motors	9	10	9
Do pf.	70	80	70
St. Jos. Lead	14½	15	14½
Todd Ship.	72	75	72
Un. Zinc	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛
U. S. L. & H.	1¼	1½	1¼
World Film	⅛	¼	⅛

OIL STOCKS.

Roth. O. & G.	9¾	10⅜	9¾
Cos. & Co. pf.	32½	35	32½
Friar Oil	3⅞	4	3⅞
Hous. Oil pf.	64	67	64
Int. Petrol.	13½	14	13½
Ky. Petrol.	⅝	¾	⅝
Lost City Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
Omar O. & G.	33	38	33
Pan-Am. A. & G.	12	12¼	12
Pierce Oil	9¾	10¼	10
Pa. Gasoline	⅜	½	⅜
Savoy Oil	9	9¾	9
Sequoyah Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
United Pet.	13	16	15
Victor Oil	60	62	60
Way. O. & G.	3

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Thirty-three new corporations with an aggregate capital stock of $614,200 were chartered today. They include:

C and G Reliable Ladies' Underwear Co., Manhattan, $6,000; I. Cinnamon, J. and A. Grater, 99 Orchard St.

Federal Paper Can and Carton Co., Manhattan, $10,000; L. S. Lockhart, C. C. Vreeland, E. C. Cushman, 52 Chambers St.

Dunham Art Finishing Co., Mount Vernon, $15,000; J. A. and W. W. Strasser and E. H. Haywood, 280 4th Av.

S and M. Palace Theatre Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; M. Spiro, J. Hreddish, I. Trachtenberg, 55 Chrystie St.

Standard Cigarette Co. of New York, $22,000; T. Papaspyrou, T. Papas and A. Kahaya, Broadway and 103d St.

Gregory-Gibbs Ordnance Co., Brooklyn, $30,000; W. G. Gibbs, G. J. Gibbs, T. M. Gregory, 203 North Henry St., Brooklyn.

Lyon Soap Products Co., Manhattan, $25,000; J. E. McCullough, A. De Gobi, L. H. Furman, 256 East 125th St.

Wear Well Clothing Co., Manhattan, $20,000; J. H. Hall and J. A. Rakoff, M. Moss, 520 West 144th St.

E. Geller & Co., Manhattan, wearing apparel for men and women, $20,000; H. and E. Middman, I. Geller, 71 West 110th St.

Regulo Dress Co., Manhattan, $10,000; A. and S. Schaffelden, D. Blenenstock, 6 West 116th St.

Klemmiwar & Silversblatt, Brooklyn, make sugar, molasses, and by-products, $10,000; L. Silversblatt, H. Klimmwiam, C. Kraft, 302 Broadway.

F. G. Lasher & Co., Brooklyn, chemicals, colors, dyes, and paints, $75,000; F. G. Lasher, C. Dosher, F. G. Lasher, 104 Grove St., Brooklyn.

Brown's Restaurant and Lunch Co., Manhattan, $5,000; S. H. Gans, L. Bass, A. J. Halprin, 41 Park Row.

K. & B. Star Jewelry Co., Manhattan, $5,000; J. Kleinfeld, P. and A. J. Bongiovanni, 33 West 104th St.

O'Keefe & Lynch, Manhattan, insurance agency, $10,000; E. E. Schiff, F. J. Lynch, A. J. O'Keefe, 14 Pinke Place, Brooklyn.

Moerlein Distributing Co., Manhattan, beer and other beverages, $10,000; I. H. Bradley, 7 Ernst, 46 Bickerdorff, 3,369 Broadway.

G. and Danneman & Co., Manhattan, printing, bookbinding, and engraving, $15,000; C. E. Twiggs, P. K. and G. W. Danneman, 20 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

Mendlach Realty Co., Manhattan, $20,000; D. Greenbaum, A. Etra, Q. Horowitz, 216 Bradhurst Av.

Daisy Realty Holding Co., Brooklyn, $20,000; A. F. McCabe, G. E. Jebbett, A. E. Moore, 37 Wall St.

Penzance Realty Co., Manhattan, $10,000; J. R. Fain, M. Krever, G. C. Woolf, 5 Beekman St.

Royal Toy Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $20,000; M. Domath, S. B. Pollak, F. Weiss, 205 Audubon Av.

Hayget Realty Co., Manhattan, $66,000; M. A. Sventna, J. A. and J. E. Hagmayer 2,721 Third Av.

The New Library, Manhattan, publishing business, $150,000; A Desegurola, J. W. E. Bagnall, 15 East 56th St.

Henry Bauer Realty Co., Buffalo, $10,000; G. W. Koch P. J. McDonald, H. Bauer, Buffalo.

Central Garage of Lockport, $200,000; P. J. Sullivan, M. H. Atkins, M. I. Rumsey, Lockport.

Buckskin Glove Co., Gloversville, $10,000; V. Angus, E. C. and E. J. Qualle, Gloversville.

CAPITAL INCREASES:

Continental Can Co., Manhattan, $10,000,000 to $15,000,000.

New York Knee Pants Co., Manhattan, $7,000 to $10,000.

Herbert Mandel & Co., Manhattan, $1,000 to $10,000.

L. J. Hopkins & Co., Manhattan, $100,000 to $300,000.

Merrill Shoe Co., Brooklyn, $25,000 to $50,000.

Rochester Sex and Lumber Co., Buffalo, $90,000 to $200,000.

The Clark Novelty Co., Rochester, $50,000 to $100,000.

H. Fischer & Co., Manhattan, $500 to $5,000.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

Warner Bros. Co., Conn., corsets and wearing apparel, $1,000,000; representative, H. D. Peake, 225 Fifth Av.

United States Nickel Co., New Jersey, $150,000; representative, E. V. Goodwin, 27 William St.

Atlas Fur Dyeing and Dressing Co., New Jersey, $100,000; representative, W. B. Fenning, Middletown.

Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Inc., Ga., finish material of which cotton forms a part, $50,000; representative, A. and L. S. Elsas, 380 Wythe Av., Brooklyn.

Uchida Trading Co., Ltd., Japan, sell general merchandise as principal or agent, 20,000 shares at 50 yen each; representative, D. Nakamura, 120 Broadway.

Martin-Swan Co., Del., sell merchandise, stocks, or bonds, capital not given; representative, H. R. Gould, 37 Wall St.

REVOCATION AND SURRENDER OF AUTHORITY.

Armstrong & Latta Co., Penn. The Warner Bros. Co., New Jersey.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Cohen-Sargent Medicine Co., Troy.
Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Ga.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Jan. 10.—Charters filed:

Off Purposes, Inc., $10,000,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, C. M. Egner of Wilmington.

E. G. Shemer & Co., meats and provisions, $550,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, C. M. Egner of Wilmington.

The Credit Association, mercantile business, $500,000; J. R. Bailey, W. P. Carrow, H. McDaniel, Jr., of Dover.

Tennessee Mining and Manufacturing Co., $360,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, C. M. Egner of Wilmington.

Ransom-Leach Co., concrete-mixing and road-building machinery, $100,000; S. B. Howard, A. W. Britton, G. V. Reilly, all of New York.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Jan. 10.—Charters filed:

Muscleag Garage, Union, $10,000; H. A. Meeche, R. C. Muecke, and C. E. Muecke, all of Weehawken.

E. Heyman, Newark, real estate, $10,000; E. Heyman, R. E. Kahn and I. E. Heyman of Newark.

Mutual Profits Saving Food Co., Newark, $500,000; E. D Bachman and N. R. Pearson of Newark, and S. DeWitt of New York.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Forecast:

N. C.—Rain Fri. and Sat.

S. C.—Rain Fri.; rain or snow Sat.

Ga.—Rain and warmer Fri.; rain or snow and colder Sat.

Fla.—Rain and warmer Fri.; rain Sat.

Ala.—Rain or snow Fri.; fair and colder Sat.

Miss.—Snow or sleet Fri.; fair and colder Sat.

Tenn.—Snow and colder Fri.; fair and colder Sat.

Ky.—Snow and colder Fri. and Sat.

Ind.—Snow and colder Fri.; fair and cold Sat.

Mich.—Fair and colder Fri.; fair and cold Sat.

Ohio.—Snow and colder Fri.; snow flurries Sat.

La. and Ark.—Snow and colder Fri.; fair and cold Sat.

Okla. and Tex.—Fair and cold Fri.; fair and warmer Sat.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

101ST ST, 512 and 514 West; Joseph L. Burke & Co. against Carrie Young, owner; Vincent P. Goodwin, contractor.....$3,000

54TH ST, 40 East; Alexander & Reid Co. against Samuel Schaesser and Philip Roey, owners; Margulies & Epstein, contractors.$40

31ST ST, 132 to 136 East; Friedman Contracting Co., Inc., against William M. Seadich, owner; Thirty-first Street Garage Corp., owner and contractor.....$6 847

181ST ST, 523 West; Louis Fine against Lena Weill, owner; John Carlucci, contractor.$85

5011 ST, 433 East; Edward Dorner et al. against Robert W. Goelet, owner; Jacob Zimmerman, contractor.....$147

BROADWAY, 921 to 925; 21st St., 17 to 18 East, and 5th Av., 140 and 151; Ipoe Brothers against Bradish Johnson Estate, owner; Jacob Zimmerman, contractor.....$1,124

MANHATTAN AV, 58 and 60; Elias Eichenbaum against M. Edward; Dorner et al., owners; Roderick McDermott and Bernard Robinsch, contractors $500

Bronx.

UNIVERSITY AV, n w corner of 174th St, 182.5x105.8; Stanislaw Golankis against B. F. Const. Co., Inc., owner and contractor $1,400

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 43d St, Gustav Neubeck against 1,482 Broadway Corp. et al., Oct. 1, 1917, by bond.....$665.07

WEST END AV, 270; Pierce Foundation Corp. against 270 West End Av Corp. et al., Jan. 8, 1918, by bond.....$2,007.12

218ST ST, s w corner of Gramercy Park; Geo. H. Storm & Co. against Estate of Harriette S. Smith et al., Jan. 5, 1918, by bond $476.83

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

PRINCE ST, s s, w corner of Mercer St, 25.1x77.6; Gaskie Harrison against Enriques T. Martin, notice of attachment; attorney, F. P. Belamy.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,553; Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in the City of N. Y. against Harry D. Niemetz et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. H. Daly.

PIKE ST, 52; Charles M. Cannon et al. against Celia Broder et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. A. O'Neil.

64TH ST, 250 West; Michael J. Adrian Corp. against Harry H. Jackson et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Steiner & Petersen.

140TH ST, 468 West; George G. Baker against Laura D. C. Wallin et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. I. Cogeshall.

EAST BROADWAY, 202; State Bank against Sufran Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. A. Kohn.

DIVISION ST, 41 to 43½; Meyer Vessell against Louis Winkler et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Arnstein & Levy.

Bronx.

BELMONT AV, 2,501; Smith Williamson, as executor, against Charles Weis et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Williamson & Bell.

198TH ST, n s, 523 ft e of Willis Av, 37.6x100; Fannie Schwartz against Henry Dreyer et al., action for specific performance of contract; attorney, R. H. Elder.

WEBSTER AV, e s, 25 ft n of intersection of division line between Lots 83 and 84 on map of 370 choice lots known as the McGraw Estate, 51.9x96.1x irregular; John J. Reichert against Mary Reichert Bonhart et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. V. Mitchell.

LOT No. 4, Block 3,063, Section 11, on tax map; City of New York against Dudley H. Dickinson et al., action to foreclose tax lien; attorney, W. P. Burr.

MONTGOMERY AV, n w corner of Popham Av, 82x100; Sam. E. Henderson against Mellwin Realty and Construction Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Middlebrook & Borland.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Cash Sale of Eleven Bronx Apartment Houses—Private Dwellings Find Buyers.

Eleven Bronx apartment houses, held at $330,000, passed into new ownership yesterday in a cash transaction. The Hunts Point Corporation, affiliated with the Henry Morgenthau Company, sold to a newly formed corporation, representing investors, the row of four-story houses at 819 to 851 Hunts Point Avenue, between Garrison and Lafayette Avenues.

Each building occupies a plot 39 by 100, making a combined site 429 by 100. Louis Siegel was the broker in the deal, which completes the sale of a row of fifteen houses known as the Colonial Apartments, built by the selling company.

Buyers for Private Dwellings.

Shaw & Co. sold to an investor for Margaret G. O'Connell 845 West 122d Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, on a lot 15 by 35 by 100.

Ennis & Sinnott, operators, were the buyers of the private dwelling, 60 West Ninety-fourth Street, sold Wednesday by the Jones Estate.

Bronx Sales.

The five-story new-law tenement occupying a plot 34.5 by 105 on the southeast corner of Ryer Avenue and 190th Street has been resold by J. P. Finneran to a client of David Kraus, Inc. The Land Estates, Inc., associated with the New York Title and Mortgage Company, sold 1,207 Ogden Avenue, a five-story apartment house on a plot 27 by 95.

Assembling Waterfront Site.

Valuable waterfront properties in the Bensonhurst section of Brooklyn are being acquired in a series of transactions by a buyer who is keeping secret his identity and his purpose in purchasing. It was rumored, however, a site was being assembled for the erection of industrial buildings.

The property mentioned as being included in the negotiations extends from Bay Twenty-first Street (formerly Nineteenth Avenue) to Bay Twenty-seventh Street, (formerly Twenty-first Avenue,) covering frontage on Cropsey Avenue on the north and Gravesend Avenue on the south, seven blocks long. It is owned by various interests.

Brooklyn.

In the Borough Park section J. Salsberg sold for W. A. Ellis to A. Dworkowitz the five two-family cottages on a plot 39 by 100 feet each, covering the entire plot of 100 by 100.1 on the south side of Forty-fifth Street, known as 1,442 to 1,458 Forty-fifth Street.

H. E. Wimpfheimer purchased from Frederick Brown, operator, the Ocean Parkway a two-story dwelling on a plot 60 by 170, held at $25,000. In exchange the buyer gave 218 Midwood Street, a dwelling on a plot 20 by 100, and the dwelling 52 Clinton Avenue, Rockville Centre, on a plot 50 by 75.

Queens Borough Sales.

A. Schwartz of Manhattan has purchased from J. Feldman a plot on the south corner of Harris Avenue and Willam Street, Long Island City, 75 by 90 feet.

The Matthews Model Flat Company has sold to J. H. Otten a plot 154 by 100 on the west side of Eighteenth Avenue 248 feet south of Broadway, Long Island City.

M. A. Betts sold to A. Lohmann of Brooklyn a plot 83 by 100 feet on the east side of Stoothoff Avenue, 115 feet north of Old South Road, Jamaica.

The Elm Construction Company sold to M. T. Lamb a dwelling and plot 40 by 95 feet on the east side of Stoothoff Avenue 108 feet south of Liberty Avenue, and a similar piece of property on the east side of Church Street 295 feet south of Roanoke Avenue, Richmond Hill

Westchester County.

Lewis Bowman of Mount Vernon has sold to a client of Fish & Marvin his new English colonial house, now nearing completion, on a plot of five lots on Monterey Avenue, Pelham Heights, N. Y. The property was held at $27,000.

Long Island.

E. A. Cappelen Smith of New York has purchased the Summer home of the late S. C. Lippincott of Cincinnati at Sands Point, comprising about seventeen acres, with a large frontage on Long Island Sound and an old colonial residence.

The property adjoins Castle Gould, recently purchased by Daniel Guggenheim, and the large estate now being developed by J. E. Liggett. Pell & Tibbits negotiated the sale.

New Jersey.

An investing client of Shaw & Co. purchased for improvement from the Ideal Mortgage Corporation a plot consisting of five lots at Harrington Park.

Important Garage Leases.

The West Nineteenth Street Garage Corporation has leased, through M. & L. Hess, Inc., to the Oak Garage Company the property at 238 to 256 West Nineteenth Street, having a frontage of 154 feet by 92 feet in depth. The owner will erect a two-story garage for occupancy about April 1, 1918, at a cost of about $100,000. Stoddard & Mark acted as attorneys for the lessee and Rubin Stone for the lessor.

The same brokers also leased for the estate of Isaac Stern, Benjamin Stern, and Louis Stern the three-story stable formerly used by Stern Bros. at 146-154 West Thirtieth Street, having a frontage of 115 feet by 98 feet in depth, to the Kingston Avenue Holding Corporation. The building will be altered for garage purposes at a cost of about $50,000. Both of the leases are for a long term of years at a rental aggregating $700,000.

Commercial Leases.

Rice & Hill, Inc., leased for John V. Cockroft, Inc., to Corliss, Macy & Co., the store, basement, and sub-basement at 20 John Street, formerly occupied by Dieges & Clust. The lease is for a long term of years and involves a rental of over $100,000. The tenants purpose making extensive alterations to the premises, removing to their new location in the early Spring from their present quarters at 40 John Street.

McDowell & McMahon leased to Russo Bros., for a term of years, a store at 1,505 St. Nicholas Avenue.

The third floor in the former Sun building at the southeast corner of Park Row and Frankfort Street has been subleased by the Monroe Clothes Shop, Inc., to Gong Wye of this city and Loo Lin of Detroit, for a term of twenty years at an aggregate rental of about $120,000.

The lessees will occupy as an Oriental restaurant to be known as the City Hall Tea Garden. Extensive alterations will be made at a cost of about $35,000. Louis Marks was the broker in the lease.

Launch "Own Your Home" Company.

Leading suburban developers, owners and brokers, met yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria and formulated plans for a permanent "Own Your Home" campaign. An extensive advertising and publicity program is planned, which a number pledged themselves to support. Additional support was promised.

J. W. Doolittle and Meade C. Dobson acted as Chairman and Secretary, respectively, of the meeting. Brief addresses were made by James Frank, Anning S. Prall, Hugh A. O'Donnell of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Frederick H. Cone, T. B. Ackerson, Samuel Eichen, and Horace Anderson of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company.

5th Avenue Hearing Again Postponed.

At the request of the Fifth Avenue Association the hearing on the limitation of the height of buildings on Fifth Avenue between Sixtieth and Ninety-ninth Streets, scheduled for today, has been postponed to allow further study on the subject. The Board of Estimate has referred the matter to the Committee on City Plan.

Realty Notes.

The corporation of Douglas L. Elliman & Co. has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Douglas L. Elliman, President and Treasurer; Roland F. Elliman, Vice President and Assistant Treasurer; Argyll R. Parsons, Vice President; D. Chester Noyes, Secretary. Herbert A. Wildman was added to the Board of Directors.

The New York Insurance Exchange has increased the fire risk rates in the city 10 per cent.

Byrne & Baumann, as brokers, announced yesterday the closing of the deal for the Kenilworth apartment house at the north corner of Central Park West and Seventy-fifth Street, for the Kenilworth Holding Company. The buyer is the Nason Realty Company, Max N. Natanson, President, which gave in exchange the property at the northeast corner of Broadway and Eighty-fifth Street.

Ewing Speed, formerly with the Title Guarantee and Trust Company and later with Brooks & Momand, has become associated with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Joseph P. Day.

65th St, 350 West, s s, 96.6 ft e of Riverside Drive, 100x102.2x irregular, six-story Red House apartment house; Republic of Panama against Ernest Reilly et al.; Sullivan & C., attorneys; due, $168,324.70; taxes, &c., $4,216.45; adjourned to Jan. 24.

Fort Schuyler Road, w s, 182.8 ft s of Appleton Av, 25x80.8x25x99.10; Charles Katz against Annie Gibson et al.; M. M. Heilpern, attorney; due, $269.67; taxes, &c., $329.52; to the plaintiff for $50.

By Henry Brady.

Rutgers St, 9, e s, 5 ft n of Henry St, 22x 104.6, three-story tenement and stores; E. J. Phillips et al. against Selma Alexander et al.; Phillips & A., attorneys; due, $22,772.67; taxes, &c., $590.97; to the plaintiff for $18,000.

St. Nicholas Av, 964, e s, 101.8 ft s of 130th St, 25.5x51.5x25x128.1, five-story flat; L. H. Nash, trustee, against Mary Welcker et al.; Brower, B. & B., attorneys; due $25,839.76; taxes, &c., $664; to the plaintiff for $26,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Whitlock Av, n e corner of Tiffany St, for a one-story brick garage, 142.4x100; Rose Crauer Realty Co., Bernard Crausseman, 80 Wall St, President, owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 308 5th Av, architects; cost, $15,000.

Jerome Av, w s, 76.68 ft s of Burnside Av, for one-story brick stores, 100.10x85; Fisher Levine, 135 Broadway, owner; Sass & Springstein, 32 Union Square, architects; cost, $30,000.

Mangin St, 66 to 70, for a two-story garage, 62x100; F. & F. Heiperschausen, 43 Tompkins St, owners; B. W. Burger & Son, 121 Bible House, architects; cost, $15,000.

Broadway, e s, whole front between 138th and 139th Sts, for one-story stores, 199.10x 50; Wexford Co., 270 5th Av, owner; Robert T. Lyons, Inc., architect; cost $30,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

William St, 128, to four-story offices; A. D. Thompson, 39 Wall St, owner; G. E. Jones, 13 Clinton St. architect; cost, $5,000.

17th St, 114 to 118 West, to a six-story factory; J. M. Jarvil, 66 Broadway, owner; T. B. Boyd, 286 5th Av, architect; cost, $8,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, JAN. 10.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 1,353, n w corner 72d St, (437 and 439 East), 25.100; Barnet Bulbak to Louis Rieger, 216 East 21st St, mtg $28,000, Jan. 10; attorney, H. W. Oshrin, 277 Broadway

EAST BROADWAY, 27, s s, 25x87.6; Joseph Weissman to Max & Seideman, Inc., quitclaim, Dec. 24, 1917; attorney, Lester M. Friedman, 233 Broadway $15,000

MONROE ST, s s, 125.5 ft w of Jackson St, 25x93.8x25x87.6; Max S. Levine, referee, to Hamilton Holding Co., 37 Liberty St, foreclosed transfer of tax lien recorded May 8, 1914, Jan. 4; attorneys, Lind & P., 46 Cedar St. $3,000

PARK AV, 1,674, s w corner of 118th St, 23.8x80.6; Jennie Paley to Fannie M. Korn, 873 Park Av, all liens, rerecorded from Dec. 15, 1917; attorneys, Gruenstein & Mayer, 280 Grand St. $100

SHERMAN AV, 248, n s, 100 ft w of Isham St, 75x150, foreclosure Jan. 2; Charles M. Russell, referee, to Joseph L. Feinberg, Scarsdale, N. Y., and Anna Scherer, 780 Madison Av, mtg $65,000, Jan. 10; attorney, H. H. Straus, 5 Beekman St.

Over mtg $10,000

WILLETT ST, 92, e s, 223 ft n of Rivington St, 22x100, foreclosure Dec. 6, 1917; Robert L. Luce, referee, to Sarah Asch, 3,681 Broadway, trustee, Jan. 3; attorneys, Stern, D. & T. 299 Broadway $100

30TH ST, 288 West, s s, 380.10 ft e of 8th Av, 19.2x98.9, foreclosure Jan. 3; Isidor Weis, referee, to W. Forbes Morgan, Jr., trustee, 71 Broadway, Jan. 10; attorneys, W. Gibbes Whalen, 27 William St. ...$20,000

122D ST, 115 West, n s, 195 ft w of Lenox Av, 19.11x100.11; Kobre Assets Corporation to Samuel Kobre, 115 West 122d St, quitclaim, all liens, Jan. 7; attorney, Jerome J. Strauss, 27 Cedar St. $1

125TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 65 to centre line Old Bloomingdale Road, closed, 25x242.8x irreg; Ethan Kanter to United States Trust Co. of New York, trustee, all title, quitclaim, Nov. 13, 1917; attorneys, Olney & Comstock, 68 William St..$1

SALE PROPERTY: Susannah Kanter to same, all title, quitclaim, Nov. 5; attorneys, same $1

127TH ST, 169 East, n s, 110 ft w of 2d Av, 28.6x99.11; Max Borck to Thomas P. Crowell, 8,416 21st St, Brooklyn, Dec. 1, all liens; attorney, Charles L. Borck, 38 Park Row $1,000

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, 2,386, s e corner of 187th St, 77.2x90x75.4x90; Louise Masser to Kane Construction Co., 735 East 180th St, Jan. 9; attorney, P. J. Kane, 735 East 180th St.

FORDHAM ROAD, 14 West, s e s, 28.8x100x 18.4x114.11; Digmore Holding Co. to H. A. Schutte, 2,380 Jerome Av, mtg $12,500, Dec. 21, 1917; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

HOE AV, 957, w s, 42x150; Frank Beck to Frank Beck, Inc., 2,850 Broadway, Jan. 5; attorney, P. J. Kane, 735 East 180th St. $1

LAFONTAINE AV, w s, 112.6 ft s of 178th St, 37.6x100; P. J. Building Co. to Weller Meeker Realty Co., 1,520 West Farms Road, Dec. 26, 1917; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co. $100

LOTS 44 to 47 and 95, map Baychester Realty Co.; Frank D. Gillett to Cassie L. G. Johnson, Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y., mtg $1,800, Jan. 7, 1917; attorneys, Burlingham & S. 25 Broad St. $600

LOTS 12 and 24, map of J. E. Bullard; Maria Urbansky to Jennie Munson, 2,522 Quincy St, Brooklyn, Dec. 27, 1917; attorney, A. A. Forman, Jr., 44 Court St, Brooklyn $100

LOTS 82 and 84, block 2,845, Tax Map; Anna R. Croswin to Harold Swain, 1,650 Grand Concourse, Jan. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

LOTS 153 to 156, map Broadway-City Line Prop.; Abraham L. Lusthaus to Salamowitz, 916 Southern Boulevard, mtg $1,505, Jan. 9; attorney, M. N. Krakower, 320 Broadway $100

LOT 136 and n ½ lot 135, Map Sound View Park, Beach Building Corp., to Lulu Booth, 551 City Island Av, mtg $5,000, Dec. 20, 1917; attorneys, Sayers Bros., 31 Nassau St.

LOT 88, map of Moller vs. Godwin et al.; Joseph M. Callahan, referee, to Marion Hays, 682 Academy St, Jan. 3; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $950

All following same map, date, and attorney, and 3 years, 4½ p. c.:

LOTS 62 and 63; Felix Muller to same.$1,025

LOTS 86 and 87; David Cohen to same.$1,000

LOTS 209 and 210; Harry Stone to same.$625

LOT 54A; John T. Regan to same.....$600

LOT 84A; same to same.....$600

LOTS 196 and 197; Joseph F. Tingo, to same, $1,900

LOTS 36 to 38; John F. Gorman to same, $2,400

LOT 85; William G. Fitzgerald to same.$650

LOT 166; Martino Passannanti to same.$1,200

LOTS 32A and 33A; Park Hill Construction Co., Inc., to same, Jan. 3, 3 years; attorney, same $2,000

LOTS 27 to 29; Meadow Realty Corp., to same, Jan. 3, 3 years; attorney, same.....$5,100

LOTS 221 to 224; James J. Mayer Realty Co., Inc., to same, Jan. 3, 3 years; attorney, same $2,600

MORRIS AV, n w corner of 150th St, 59.2x 100; Marie Spallane et al. to George B. Peyser, 1,851 7th Av, Nov. 20, 1917, due May 20, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, C. A. Straus, 37 Liberty St. $2,000

STEBBINS AV, 944, e s, 18.10x80; Ricka Chisling et al. to Jessie Chisling, 19 West 129th St, Jan. 10, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Barney & Barney, 149 Broadway $300

TRINITY AV, n e corner 163d St, 49.8x100; Benenson Realty Co. to Mary R. McPhillips, 151 Lafayette Av, Brooklyn, Jan. 7, 3 years; attorneys, F. J. Mullin & Bro., 192 State St, Brooklyn $11,500

158TH ST, 389-391 East, n s, 50x100; Ernest J. Muller to Auguste A. Wurm, 294 East 162d St, Jan. 9, 3 years; attorney, E. P. Orrell, Jr., 256 Broadway.....$1,500

18TTH ST, n s, 80 ft w of Beaumont Av, runs n 75x w 38.9x s 25x w 5.2x s 50x e 33; Libasio Lombardo to Mollie Simon, 13 Cooper Square, Jan. 9, 1 year; interest as per bond; attorney, Charles Preitbart, 309 Broadway $1,000

228D ST, 815 East, n s, 225 ; Francis J. McSorley to Charles F. Brinck, 478 West 145th St, Jan. 9, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co. $2,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

EAST BROADWAY, 311; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to William F. Patterson, 313 West 104th St, exr.; address, 176 Broadway $2,000

LENOX AV, 645-647; William C. Strange to Edward London, 219 Forsyth St; attorney, Jacob I. Berman, 346 Broadway.....$100

137TH AV, 1,817; Union Square Savings Bank to Rosie and Ruzena Lacina, 1,368 1st Av; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $13,000

67TH ST, 250 East; Samuel Wachs to Theodore Sattler, 306 West 102d St. ...$100

104TH ST, 60 East; United States Trust Co. of New York to George Sader, 602 East 84th St; attorney, H. H. Holbert.

3d Av, ...$12,000

125TH ST, s s, 382.6 ft e of Broadway; 73d St, 258 West; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Miles G. and Cora M. Macon, 402 Port Washington Av; address, 59 Liberty St. Two assignments, $20,000 and $15,000

SAME PROPERTY; Miles C. Macon to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St. Two assignments .....$20,000 and $15,000

Bronx

ALBANY ROAD, w s, 289.2 ft n of 231st St, 78.5x83.4; Rose V. Sichel to Mathilda Goltzs, 156 Summit Place, ½ part; attorney, E. Ralph, 335 East 177th St. $1,500

EAGLE AV, e s, 75 ft n of Terrace Place, 25x100; Hy W Droge, Northport, L. I., to Hy Volk, 357 South 2d Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; attorney, C. F. Volk, 693 Terrace Place $1,000

LAFONTAINE AV, w s, 112.6 ft s of 178th St, 37.6x100; James Rice to James A. Heaney, 1,356 Teller Av; attorney, P. J. O'Connell, 176th St and Tyne Av. $250

UNION AV, s w s, at s e s of 5th St, 52.10x 100; Mary D. Nesmith to Cesarina Albano, 1,837 St. Peter's Av; attorney, G. Squiros, 209 Madison Av $1,500

VANDERBILT AV, e s, 100.1 ft n of Gouverneur Place, 24.8x79.3; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. to Philip J. Schaaf, 1,051 Clay Av; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $6,000

169TH ST, n e s, part of Lot 106, map of Morrisania, 61x105; The Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to American Christian Missionary Society, Carew Building, Cincinnati, Ohio; attorney, J. H. Banton, 1 Liberty St. .$10,000

172D ST, n s, 50 ft e of Bilford Place; Alfred Opdyke, administrator, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St; attorney, Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St. $28,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

107H AV, 653 and 653, n w corner of 46th St, 50.2x100, all; William Volk to William York, 1,341 West 39th St, 4 years from Jan. 1; attorney, Hugo H. Ritterbush, 80 Maiden Lane $3,500

27TH ST, 12 West, store; Hyman Ferdinand and another to Manuel Parra, at Hotel Astor, 4 years and 24 days from Jan. 5, 1918, 5 years' renewal at $7,000; attorney, Mark Trackman, 135 Broadway.....$6,500

Bronx.

INTERVALE AV, 1,210, shop; Theresa Sopita to Pasquale Cattalico, 3 years from Feb. 14, 1917, privilege of renewal 3 years, Feb. 14, 1917; attorney, M. Cattalico, 1,302 Stebbins Av $300

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

Bronx.

LOT 23, map of part of Bowne property, Town of Westchester; Hedwig Schwentner, loans Tremont Av, Co., Inc., to erect — story building $5,000

162 Fifth Ave.
NEAR 22ND STREET
FOR RENT
A new two-story building, about 10,000 sq. ft. Attractive business home for single tenant. Ready May 1.
Wm. A. White & Sons
46 Cedar Street
Telephone 5700 John

BUILDING MATERIAL.

STRENGTH
"PENCO" Metal Lath is not a mere background, but a powerful reinforcement, which holds the plaster firmly, preventing cracking or falling plaster, due to exposure and heat. The slanting strand in
Penco METAL LATH
makes a superior bond. Made in all gauges. Prompt deliveries guaranteed. Prices, etc., on request.
PENN METAL COMPANY
561 West 36th St., New York
Manufacturers of the famous "PENCO" Metal Corner Bead, Metal Stud, Metal Ceiling, and all forms of stamped steel, light or heavy, acetylene or spot welded. Sole Distributors of HAMPTON METAL.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.
Absolute Auction Sale
Estate of WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, Dec'd.
Thursday, January 24
at noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., N. Y. City.
402 East 10th St.
A 5 story brick tenement. Size 25x92.3.
343 East 23rd St.
A 5 story brick tenement. Size 25x98.9.
73 West 119th St.
A 3 story and basement brownstone dwelling. Size 18x100.11.
189 St. Nicholas Ave.
A 5 story and cellar apartment house. Size 32x106.5x irreg.
LOUIS F. BRAUN, Esq., Atty., 130 Fulton St., N. Y. City.
GEO. HAAS, Esq., Atty., 119 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
JAS. N. WEBB, Esq., Atty., 147 Fourth Ave., N. Y. City.
Send for Leaflet.
Phone 744—Cort. 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
Joseph P. Day
Auctioneer

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Comfort! Comfort!! Comfort!
A COUNTRY HOME IN TOWN.
A rare opportunity to secure the gem residence of the West Side at a low price.
Our booklet describes the house fully and shows floor plans. It is 50-foot Colonial, 19 large Rooms and 6 Baths. Such an opportunity only comes once in a lifetime.
LAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Pretty Brick Houses
$35—For Rent—$35
Seven rooms. Beautifully decorated, all ready to occupy; new sidewalks. Brooklyn. B. Silsby, 217 B'way, N. Y. Barclay 4585.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET
SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES.
INSURANCE—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Ave.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.
OFFICES TO LET
43 EXCHANGE PLACE
(Connection with 37 Wall St.)
In the heart of the financial district.
Wm. A. White & Sons
on premises or
46 Cedar Street
TEL. 5700 JOHN

Six-Story Loft Building
334 Stanton St.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
WILL ASSIST IN IMPROVING.
A. L. LIBMAN,
113 W. 46th St. Phone 4612 Bryant.

37 EAST 19TH STREET,
Between Broadway and Fourth Avenue.
Three-story brick building—Store, two lofts and basement; two entrances; elevator; steam. Sale or rent.
P. B. Jennings, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

Store, Basement & Lofts
100x100. Fireproof Sprinkler.
27 to 35 West 24th St.
A. J. Kerwin Co., 1133 Broadway.

NEW, WARM, LIGHT
UNUSUAL ELEVATOR APARTMENT
1, 2 or 3 Rooms and Bath.
42 E. 78TH ST.
S. E. Corner of Madison Ave.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.
WILBRAHAM, N. W. Corner 5th Ave., at 90th St.—Choice Apartments, two rooms and bath each; rent $65.00 and $70.00 per month, including maid's services. Superintendent on premises or FREDK FOX & CO., 14 West 40th St., Vanderbilt 540

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.
667 MADISON AVE.,
S. E. Cor. 61st St.
12 Rooms & 3 Bathrooms
This apartment is one of the most attractive in the city as to location, outlook, surroundings and furnishings.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Small, well-furnished housekeeping apartment, by man and wife, in superior neighborhood; Madison Sq. section or 50th to 100th Sts., west side; give particulars and terms, which must be moderate. M 115 Times.

WELL-FURNISHED apartment wanted; between 50th and 110th Sts., west side; must be at least six rooms, modern; not over $100. Write Klein, Paramount Bldg., Pittsburgh, Penn.

Want two or three room, bath, and kitchenette, furnished, neighborhood 70th to 181st St., Broadway subway; would lease; state price. Address 347 5th Av., Room 600.

Housekeeping apartment of four or five rooms, furnished or unfurnished; Murray Hill district preferred. Y 236 Times Annex.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; send details. Slawson & Hobbs, 102 West 72d St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST. (Near 5th Av.)—Medium steam-heated room; electricity.

24TH, 122 EAST.—Large room, suitable two gentlemen; heat; running water.

54TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room; electricity; all conveniences; $4; gentleman.

57TH, 143 EAST, (near Lexington Av.)—Large and small rooms for living or studio purposes; every convenience.

66TH, 83 EAST.—Two large rooms, bath; private floor, single; French family.

66TH, 46 EAST.—Nicely furnished parlor floor; running water, open fireplace, piano; references.

GRAMERCY PARK, (145 East 21st.)—Very large front room; private bath; steam; electricity; board optional; also smaller room; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 220, (30th St.)—Large, small, furnished, unfurnished rooms; bath or running water.

West Side.

57TH AV., Washington Square neighborhood; very pleasant front room, $25. Y 249 Times Annex.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large sunny room for bachelor, small parlor, studio; references.

55TH, 361 WEST.—Well-heated front room; running water; private house; $6; references.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; electric light; steam heat; running water.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large furnished room, running water, suitable for two people; all conveniences; 4th floor; elevator.

58TH, 101 WEST.—Handsomely furnished parlor and alcove; references. Apt. 20.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Apt. 20.)—Room for gentleman; every convenience; dining rooms below.

70TH ST., (near 72d Subway.)—Connecting library and bedroom; elevator house. Columbus 9175.

70TH, (2,030 Broadway.)—Beautiful suite, two rooms, private bath; adults. Columbus 4237.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor, two rooms, private bath; gentlemen; refined surroundings.

302 WEST 72D ST.

Warm, attractive room, electricity; gentleman preferred.

73D, 121 WEST.—Exceptionally warm, attractive room, adjoining bath; conveniences; comfortable parlor.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room, private bath; also medium-size rooms.

73D, 111 WEST.—Newly furnished two rooms with kitchenette; will rent separately.

73D, 271 WEST.—Large, attractive room, with bath, electricity; reference.

74TH, 253 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, single, en suite, in exclusive bachelor house; electricity, heat, hot water, parquet floors.

74TH, 161 WEST.—Steam heated, single bachelor room, electric light; references.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Attractive large or small rooms, with baths.

75TH ST., West End Av., (northeast corner.)—Suite with bath; large sunny rooms, with or without baths; reasonable; 1 suite suitable for doctor or artist.

75TH, 348 WEST.—Single rooms, adjoining bath, $5-$6.50; electricity; parquetry; exclusive residence.

75TH, 143 WEST.—Newly furnished, comfortable small rooms; homelike; all conveniences.

76TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable room, running water, bath; convenient location; select residence; $8-$9.

76TH St., 131 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished outside room; single or connecting; warm. Ross.

76TH, 159 WEST.—Warm, attractively furnished; electricity; adjoining bath; southern exposure.

77TH, 313 WEST.—Parlor floor, suitable for studio or doctor.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Beautiful furnished large double rooms; favorites, telephone, electricity; reference.

78TH, 107 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; dressing room attached; reasonable.

79TH, 146 WEST.—Large, well heated, sunny room, with or without private bath.

81ST, 106 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, adjoining bath; convenient to "L"; references.

81ST, 203 WEST.—Four-room, furnished, complete; gas and heat. Schuyler 5320. Martin.

82D, 134 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath; southern exposure; single room; references.

82D, 80 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite; every convenience; gentlemen; also single rooms. Italo.

82D, 24 WEST.—Parlor floor suite, private bath; small room; electricity; comfortable; references.

82D, 53 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms, heated; gentlemen; business people preferred.

82D, 54 WEST.—Two warm room suite, bath, kitchenette; other rooms; references.

84TH, 115 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, comfortable room; running water; for gentlemen or family. Meyer.

86TH, 47 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room; private bath; twin beds; other rooms.

86TH, 30 WEST.—Comfortable, well-heated rooms; continuous hot water; congenial surroundings; electricity.

86TH ST., 149 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room, private bath, modern, bachelor. Columbus 9925.

86TH, 38 WEST.—Very large front room, heated; kitchenette; electricity; telephone; $8.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Newly furnished front suite; rooms well heated; elevator; references. King.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Medium, sunny, front room, adjoining bath; breakfast; high-class house.

87TH, 340 WEST.—Handsome, well-heated parlor floor, 3 rooms and kitchenette; $110.

88TH, 335 WEST, (Broecam Hall.)—Exclusive bachelor dwellings; rooms $5 to $15; references.

89TH, 330 WEST.—Parlor, piano, bedroom, bath; also large front room; steam, electricity.

92D, 49 WEST.—Exclusive, artistic, clean room; all improvements, electricity, with young French couple; private house.

92D, 40 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; private home; telephone.

93D, 253 WEST.—Private family will rent room, steam heat, continuous hot water; suitable for business persons; references.

94TH, 35 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large, light room, bath; gentleman; convenience; private house.

96TH AND DRIVE.—Large, beautifully furnished room; steam heat, gas log; private family; elevator. Riverside 7140, mornings.

97TH, 317 WEST.—Small, adjoining bath, shower; references. Apartment 41.

98TH, 316 WEST.—Two single rooms; small private family; gentlemen. Apt. 41.

97TH ST., (762 West End Av.)—Attractively furnished front room; very comfortable; electricity; also smaller room; breakfast if desired.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, well-furnished room; private bath; telephone; gentleman; $7.

98TH, 234 WEST.—Beautifully furnished eight rooms, bath; running water in bedrooms; silver, linen, piano, large Victrola. Apt. 9.

103D, 2 WEST.—Beautiful large front room; steam; phone; $6. Robinson.

106TH, 245 WEST, (Cor. Broadway.)—Attractive warm rooms, elevator apartment; home comforts. Kimear.

116TH, (Near Riverside and Columbia.)—Sunny front room. Telephone Morningside 6487.

119TH, 124 WEST.—Large, sunny room, bath; telephone, electricity, heat; references required.

121ST, 519 WEST.—Warm, attractive, outside rooms; southern exposure; running water. Apartment 1B.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Light, attractive rooms; modern apartment; $7, $6, $4. McCague.

122D, 520 WEST.—Large light room, elevator. Apt. 6. Cathedral 7.—Morningside 3345.

135TH, 588 WEST.—Very large, beautiful room in refined private house. 7146 Audubon.

160TH ST., 553 WEST, Corner Broadway.—High-class 5-room elevator apartment, fully furnished; immediate possession; to either April 1 or Oct. 1. Phone Mr. Day, Audubon 21.

AMERICAN COUPLE, having elegantly appointed home, West End Av., near Anthony, will sublet suite, library, bedroom, private bath; additional bedrooms if desired; congenial party wanted; parlor floor including handsomely furnished dining room for entertaining; moderate for superior accommodations accorded. Telephone Schuyler 1903.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

BROADWAY, 2,753, (167th.)—Nicely furnished, single rooms; electricity, running water, elevator. Harrington.

BROADWAY, 2,930.—Beautifully furnished suite, two large rooms; private bath; light apartment; one or two adults. Phone Col. 6497.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Desirable room; homelike, quiet. Telephone 3303 Morningside. Apartment 8.

CLAREMONT AV., 180, (123d.)—Large and small rooms; reasonable prices. Apply to Superintendent.

LARGE, nicely furnished room in private house; to sublet for two months; references. Vincent, S 13 Times.

MANHATTAN AV., 365, (115th St.,) "The Columbia."—Large, well-heated room; telephone.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, (401 West 116th.) Apt. 81.—Warm, attractive; private lavatory. $5.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 50, (Apartment 4.)—Elegantly furnished, large, well-heated room for gentleman, with family of two.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 910, (corner 162d.)—Attractively furnished large room overlooking Hudson; new modern apartment; exclusive family; gentlemen. Apt. 7-F.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Cheerful, sunny room; private family; gentleman. Apartment 35.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 528.—Handsomely furnished, warm outside room; night service; gentleman; $4.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, (135th St.)—Large room, southern exposure; running water. Apt. 31.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 102, (at 82d.)—Large front room, twin beds, private house.

WEST END AV., 519, (corner 85th.)—Beautifully furnished room, with kitchenette, in exclusive residence; heat guaranteed. Telephone Schuyler 5538.

WEST END AV., 410.—Three desirable rooms, single or en suite. Apartment 3N. Schuyler 8283.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior bachelor accommodations, single or suite; bath, breakfast. 8050 Riverside.

WEST END AV., 896, (103d.)—Large front room adjoining bath; steam, electricity; $9.

WEST END AV., 604.—Handsomely furnished warm rooms; running water; twin beds.

WILL SHARE WITH YOUNG MEN HIGH-CLASS BACHELOR APARTMENT. COFFIN, SCHUYLER 8265.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 149, (Borough Hall.)—Business people; attractive room; references exchanged. Main 754.

SPENCER PLACE, 18, attractive room, half block Franklin Avenue L. Decatur 4952.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

10TH, 3 EAST.—Handsome room; southern exposure; all improvements; gentleman; private residence.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Room and bath, between 34th and 59th Sts., east of Broadway, wanted in private family with no other lodger, by man who can furnish references; satisfactory references. Write to Y 270 Times Annex.

YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE want furnished, unfurnished warm room, modern apartment, private family, west side; reasonable; references. A 363 Times Downtown.

Spanish gentleman desires room and board with private family; references required. Reply, full particulars, to P 215 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS COUPLE want two rooms, bath; 34th to 50th; southern exposure; state rental; furnished or unfurnished. H 418 Times Annex.

Double room, bath; rent not exceeding $50 monthly; references exchanged. H, 34 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST.—Attractive double, single rooms; excellent home cooking; table guests; references.

MADISON AV, 213, (36th.)—Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

West Side.

10TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent board; all improvements.

54 WEST 54TH ST.

ROOMS, WITH BOARD; REFERENCES.

68TH, 50 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished, private bath; electric light, plenty heat, hot water; suit particular people; Southern cooking.

72D, 209 WEST.—Large, comfortable double, single rooms, private bath; table boarders accommodated.

72D, 212 WEST.—PRIVATE BATH; ELECTRICITY, STEAM HEAT; TABLE BOARD, COLUMBUS 6396.

72D, 261 WEST.—Handsome large front room, private bath; small room; excellent table.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; well heated; all conveniences; references.

73D, 142 WEST.—Spacious room, private bath; electricity; gas logs; home cooking.

76TH, (544 West End Av.)—Select accommodation, beautiful second floor front room, bath; other rooms; excellent home table; steam, electricity.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive, warm, steam-heated rooms, en suite or single; excellent home table; references.

79TH, 121 WEST.—One single and one double room.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Four houses, kitchenette apt., warm, cozy, electric lighted rooms, with or without meals; references.

80TH, 124-128 WEST.—Attractive rooms; good home cooking; special rate; permanent.

82D, 174 WEST, "The Little House".—Rooms, bath adjoining; delicious home table; references.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large rooms, connecting bath; all modern conveniences; excellent board; references.

86TH, 174 WEST.—Comfortable large, small warm rooms; excellent cooking; homelike; references.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Large rooms; excellent meals properly served; select, homelike.

87TH, 21 WEST.—Large second, third floor rooms, bath; electricity; excellent table.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Two connecting rooms; in refined, small boarding house; running water; electricity; gentlemen; references. Riverside 6511.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BROUGHAM Town Car, 1916; cost $5,600; our price, $1,850. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

BUICK BARGAINS, LIKE NEW.
Sedans, Cabriolets, Touring. Flack, 1700 Broadway.

RUICK 1917 TOURING, $750.
Alexander G. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

BUICK.—$550 will buy beautiful 6-cylinder runabout; like new. 1,930 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917, TOURING.
Seven-passenger; guaranteed. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Phone Columbus 5052.

CADILLAC 1916 TOWN CAR.
Seven-passenger; fully equipped; condition guaranteed; many extras; must be seen to be appreciated; will sacrifice. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 5052.

CADILLAC 1915 SEDAN.
Five-passenger, fully equipped in every way; repainted, color Brewster green; condition guaranteed; bargain. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone 5052 Columbus.

CADILLAC, 1917, LIMOUSINE BODY.
Seven-passenger, new; owner going away; very handsome; no reasonable offer refused. Phone Columbus 4948.

CADILLAC 1917 landaulet; condition perfect; new tires; many extras. Myers & Stark, 1,790 Broadway, Room 1016. Columbus 8963.

CADILLAC 1915 8-cylinder 7-passenger touring. Willys Overland, Broadway and 50th.

CADILLAC.—$550 will buy my Cadillac landaulet; 4 new tires, 2 extras. 1,930 B'way.

CASE 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

CHALMERS Master Six; special inclosed; Winter body, Westinghouse shock absorbers; many extras; $400 quick buyer. 305 W. 59th.

CHANDLER limousine, like new; thoroughly guaranteed; bargain quick buyer. 305 West 59th.

CHANDLER limousine; very fine shape; $900. R. S. Ireland, 1,648 Broadway.

COLE, 1916 model, 8-60, repainted and overhauled; an exceptionally nice looking car at very low figure.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone Decatur 4004.

COLE 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

DODGE BROTHERS runabout and touring cars; we are offering some exceptionally good Dodge brothers used cars this week.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone Decatur 4004.

DODGE Limousine Town Car; used four months. Mr. Gear, 140 West 49th St.

FIAT "30," Fleetwood touring; latest importation. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

FIAT limousine-brougham town car, perfect condition, fully equipped; cost $5,500; bargain, $1,900. SPENCER, Schuyler—2907.

FORDS.
1916 Runabout, demount. wheels, perf. cond., $185.
1916 Chassis, demount. wheels, good cond. $135.
1914 Touring, good condition, $125.
30 Other used Fords, at attractive prices.
Commercial bodies, used and new.
Tires and tubes, standard makes.
At less than dealers' prices.
Excellent opportunity for dealers.
All cars guaranteed as represented.
Bronx County Auto Co., Inc., Ford Agents, 907 Bergen Av. (162d.) Phone Melrose.

FRANKLIN, 1917, practically new, 398 miles; sedan top; cost over $2,700; can be purchased at sacrifice. Mr. Gage, 1,834 B'way. Phone 6832 Columbus.

FRANKLIN, 1918 sedan, elegant condition. Gage, 1,834 B'way. Columbus 6832.

HUDSON COUPE, 1917; practically new, fully equipped, guaranteed perfect; must sell; bargain. Rippeth, 1,778 Broadway.

HUDSON 1917 TOURING.
HUDSON 1917 SPECIAL 4 SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON 1917 Brougham; town car; wire wheels; like new. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE 1917 Sedan; bargain; first-class condition; guaranteed service. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

JEFFREYS 5-passenger Sedan, $750.
R. S. Ireland, 1,648 Broadway.

LANCIA 1916 Special 4-pass.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

LANCIA 5-passenger; wire wheels; late model. Pilot Company, 200 West 59th.

LOCOMOBILE "6-88" landaulet; like new; $2,250. R. S. Ireland, 1,648 Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE 6-48 limousine; original cost, $5,700; take $1,000. 305 West 59th St.

MARMON 1917 landau, brougham, guaranteed. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1916 seven-passenger sedan. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car, guaranteed. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON, Model 41 touring, almost new; $750 will buy it. 1,930 Broadway.

MAXWELL 1917 touring car; A1 mechanical condition; paint in first-class condition.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone Decatur 4004.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 brougham, like new; run less than 5,000 miles. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

OLDSMOBILE.—Must sell at once 1917 touring, fine condition; bargain. 1,930 B'way.

OVERLAND.—Want cash offer for my 1917 runabout; like new. 1,930 Broadway.

PACKARD.—Late model 6-48 Packard brougham, sedan; lately overhauled, rebuilt and painted at a cost of $1,000; all equipped; two extra new tires, lap robe, full set of tools; ready for the road. A1 condition; any demonstration; $750. AM. MOTOR CO., 501 West 47th St.

PACKARD LIMOUSINE, 2-38, FOR SALE, IN SPLENDID CONDITION; TOURING BODY SEPARATE. TELEPHONE 5463—BROAD. WILLIAM ANDERSON.

PACKARDS.
1916 Twin-6 Limousine. Fine condition.
1915 3-38 Lim. Newly painted. Fine cond'n.
George Lamberty, 1,926 Broadway.

PACKARD 1917 twin six; real bargain; owner wants quick action; offer wanted. Ask for Tuckey's car, 1,763 Broadway.

PACKARD 1916 1-35, seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

PIERCE-ARROW (1918) limousine, 38 H. P.
CRANE-SIMPLEX (1917) limousine.
PACKARD (1916) landaulet, 1-38.
F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

PIERCE-ARROW, 1914, "36," limousine; perfect condition; bargain. Telephone Owner, 348 Rector.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 "66."
4 pass. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 B'way.

R. & L. Electric town car, 1913 model; closed body, four seats inside, two outside; quiet colors; has had light service and is in prime condition; inspection invited; price, ready for use, $700. X 375 Times Annex.

REO REBUILT AUTOMOBILES.
1916 TOURING.
One of the most dependable cars on the market. Has been thoroughly gone over in the Reo service station; repainted in standard color; extra tire mounted on rear.
READY FOR THE ROAD.
90-day guarantee against defective parts.
Used Car Department.
REO MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y., INC.,
54th St. and Broadway.
Tel. 1271 Circle.
F. D. PALMER, Manager.

REO 1916 TOURING; DRIVEN 3,000 MILES; general appearance like new.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone Decatur 4004.

REO 1916 LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful 7-passenger, with an extra touring body; can't be told from new; full electric equipments; condition perfect; guaranteed. 150 West 55th St.

REO, 1916, Perfect mechanical condition, newly painted, five good tires, electric starter, complete equipment. A bargain.
STUDEBAKER CORPORATION,
1,291 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

REO 1916 RUNABOUT,
like new; bargain. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Phone Columbus 5052.

ROLLS ROYCE sedan, also landaulet and touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,700 Broadway.

SCRIPPS BOOTH, 1916, newly painted; bargain; $375. Alexander G. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

SCRIPPS BOOTH.—$350 cash will buy my runabout; like new. 1,930 Broadway.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917 COUPE.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

S. G. V. 1914 touring car; A1 condition; new shoes. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

SIMPLEX car, 38, for sale; fully equipped with Holbrook touring body and Fleetwood limousine body; in first class condition; will demonstrate. Telephone Coney Island 1151, Martin Peyser.

SIMPLEX Roadster, disappearing seat; very fast; snappy. Pilot Company, 200 West 59th.

STEARNS 1916 seven-passenger limousine. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

STEARNS KNIGHT 1916 8-cyl, brougham landaulet, Fleetwood body, all 1917 improvements. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

STEARNS-Knight Touring, 1917, "Light 4" model; the most desirable and economical high-class light car; overhauled and newly refinished; manufacturer's equipment and BINDING MECHANICAL GUARANTEE. Stearns Company, 417 West 59th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

STEARNS 1917 LIMOUSINE.
Most beautiful car in city; Fleetwood body, every modern appointment; bronze fixtures, inlaid vanity cases, Circassian walnut panelling; cost $8,500; condition perfect. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

STEARNS-KNIGHT coupe landaulet; just the car for lady or doctor; inside drive; bargain; in very good shape; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Broad 1493 or Audubon 7591.

STUDEBAKER, 18 Series, De Luxe Model. Driven less than 1,000 miles and in perfect condition throughout. This is an opportunity to get new car service and appearance at second-hand value.
STUDEBAKER CORPORATION,
1,291 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

STUDEBAKER, 1916, thoroughly overhauled and repainted; like new in appearance and mechanical condition; $875.
STUDEBAKER CORPORATION,
1,291 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

STUTZ 1918 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ 1917 16-valve speedster; like new; $1,500. Ireland, 1,648 Broadway.

TOWN CAR, 1917, like new, very smart, will sell cheap, as I have joined the army. Phone 9327 Columbus for appointment. No dealers.

"WHITE" USED CARS, also other makes touring cars and taxicabs.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WILLYS KNIGHT brougham; need money; $750 cash takes it. 1,930 Broadway.

WILLYS KNIGHT "84" coupe; wire wheels. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th St.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 1916 LIMOUSINE.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

Motor Trucks.

MOTOR TRUCKS, new, 3½, 5, 7 tons, with military transport bodies, in export cases; discount. Columbus 9046. Room 60, 2 Columbus Circle.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC Brougham Sedan.
1917 STUTZ 6-cyl. Valve Speedster.
1917 HUDSON SEDAN.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 STUDEBAKER TOWN CAR.
1917 STUTZ TOURING; like new.
1917 CHANDLER TOURING.
HUDSON LIMOUSINE.
SERIES 18 STUDEBAKER ROADSTER.
1917 HUPMOBILE TOURING.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" CABRIOLET.
1916 PAIGE LIGHT "6" TOURING.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
CHALMERS Light "6" Touring, $425.
HUDSON Super-Six, Winter Top; make offer.
1916 SAXON "6" ROADSTER.
HUPMOBILE Roadster; Winter Top; price $375.
OVERLAND Touring; Electric Starter; $850.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
1917 WEST 55TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone Circle 667-668.

"RIGHT PRICES."

1917 REO Three-Passenger Roadster.
1917 STEARNS "4-cyl." Limousine, (new.)
1917 CADILLAC Touring; very extra.
1917 DODGE Touring, like new.
1916 HUPMOBILE Runabout, Wire Wheels.
1916 CHANDLER Touring, Model 17.
1916 STUDEBAKER Touring, Model 17.
1916 REO Seven-Passenger.
1916 HUPMOBILE Touring; exceptional.
1916 NATIONAL Seven-Passenger.
1915 BUICK Small Touring.
1915 CADILLAC Brougham Town Car.
1914 PACKARD 3-48 Seven-Passenger.
1914 MERCER Touring.
All cars open to mechanical inspection and demonstration at any time.
THE BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
Appraisers to the Trade,
1,077 Atlantic Av., Cor. Franklin Av.,
BROOKLYN.

AUCTION SALE OF AUTOMOBILES TODAY at 9 o'clock sharp at Van Tassell & Kearney's Mart, 126-128 E. 58th St.; several first-class cars, different makes and models, to be sold to the highest bidders; if you are looking for a good car reasonably, attend this sale; IF YOU HAVE A CAR TO SELL THESE AUCTION SALES, HELD EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR, ARE THE BEST MEDIUM FOR QUICK AND SATISFACTORY RETURNS. AUTOMOBILES TAKEN ON DEAD STORAGE AT REASONABLE RATES.

COUPE.—Late 1916 Studebaker, six cylinder, with beautiful Willoughby 4-pass. inclosed body; rebuilt and in perfect mechanical condition, oversize tires, 2 extra mounted shoes, tubes, mirrorscope, Lyons spring bumper; special mechanical improvements and equipment; cost over $2,100; will sacrifice for $1,075. A. B. Christie, 1,291 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Touring Cars, Roadsters, Closed Cars.

Limousine bodies; Rolls-Royce Winter body, 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. 54th.

Two beautiful automobile bear robes, also gentleman's fur lined overcoat, all for chauffeur's coat; sacrifice. 148 East 39th St.

Automobiles Wanted.

WANTED—Small passenger autos in exchange for 5,000 square feet of property facing on boardwalk, Long Beach, L. I.; property free and clear; located near Hotel Brighton; value of property, $10,000. Y 278 Times Annex.

CADILLAC, 1917, Sedan, Springfield body, convertible type, in perfect condition; wanted; cash payment. Address John 5110, Mr. Pisa.

WANTED.—1918 Packard or Cadillac; rigid inspection; must be bargain. Address Cash, S 45 Times.

BUICK, 1917, Little Six Roadster wanted; state equipment, cash price. Y 246 Times Annex.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD limousines, beautifully equipped, latest model cars, by day, week, or (preferably) month; special rate for shopping, $2.50 per hour. Broadway Packard Auto Renting, 2,523 Broadway. Phone Riverside 1448-5246.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. and G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PIERCE-ARROW, Packard limousine, beautifully equipped; desirable party $75 weekly. Circle 4215.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine; moderate rates; weekly, monthly. Economical Garage, Columbus 7261. Muldoon.

Automobile Storage.

DEAD STORAGE, automobiles, $5 per month up. West Side Storage, 310-312 West 143d. Phone Audubon 8575.

DEAD STORAGE, automobiles, $5 month up. Matt Dwyer's, 811-819 West 140th. Audubon 1540-1.

Automobile Repairing.

AUTOMOBILE Painting, Trimming; all kinds of repairing, such as body remodeling and remounting, making demountable tops; best prices and workmanship. American Auto Painting and Trimming Co., 551 West 52d. Columbus 9307.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty 1900. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School 302 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U. S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A., to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

A YOUNG LADY wishes position as switchboard operator; Christian; 2 years' experience; $10. M. D., 1,267 Park Pl., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced, credits, collections, correspondent, secretary; university training; $20. H 45 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Christian; thoroughly proficient; 10 years' experience. Hatchell, 532 West 148d.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, capable, willing worker; experienced; understands double entry system. P 201 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Six years' experience, competent, full charge, $20. Jagust, 178 East 2d.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—Competent to take complete charge; $20. B. D., 2,014 3d Av.

CASHIER.—Young lady desires position as cashier or assistant bookkeeper commercial house; experienced; best references. S 66 Times.

COOK AND CHAMBER MAID.—On account of going South wish to place my two perfectly reliable servants, cook and chambermaid. Phone 5617 River.

COOK, first class, colored, private; 10 years' references. McGrue, 159 West 61st.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic, expert fitter, street, dinner, dancing frocks, remodeling; out or home preferred. Kelly, 873 6th Av. Circle 1180.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

DRESSMAKING; style, fit, and finish guaranteed; $15. Telephone Audubon 2167.

GOVERNESS.—Refined French lady wishes position as visiting governess or companion for grown children; can be engaged daily, weekly, or monthly; grammar or conversation. Write G. L., 362 West 54th St.

GRADUATE TUTOR, English subjects, Latin, French school; college preparation. Phone 3639 Bryant.

LADY'S MAID.—Visiting lady's maid. Write to Serrano, 110 West 47th St., city.

SECRETARY, excepting stenography; accustomed handling people; bookkeeping, filing, typewriting, correspondence. H 104 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Educated, refined, competent, experienced; high school graduate; $16-$18. S 56 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY; quick, accurate, experienced; three days a week; mid-city location preferred; references. Address Miss Ivimey, 718 Fifth Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—2½ years' practical experience; willing worker; references; $12. A 315 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience, rapid worker; references; American; $15. P 220 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Assistant to executive; thoroughly experienced; best references; $18. A 345 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid, accurate; familiar with machinery, engineering; $18. A 316 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 9 years' experience; initiative; highest credentials; $25. G 352 Times Downtown.

TEACHER.—College graduate; public school methods; all branches; coaching. Expert, Times Harlem.

TYPIST, office assistant; good education, initiative; five years' experience; $16. A 288 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, (17,) recently completed a secretarial commercial course, wishes position as a beginner. Gross, 165 10th Av., Long Island City.

YOUNG LADY, (19,) desires position in office; knowledge of switchboard and office work. P 229 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN, intelligent, energetic, some business experience, desires responsible position with growing business or manufacturing concern. S 46 Times.

Employment Agencies.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week, or day. 107 W. 125d St. Morn. 6016.

COLORED help, city, country; references. Hope Agency, 432 Lenox Av. Harlem 5049.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, 28; 8 years' thorough experience in auditing, financial statements, and costs; salary commensurate. A 340 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed; tax reports free. Friedlander, 19 Cedar. John 5055.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; system; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 123 Liberty, Room 104. Telephone Cortlandt 6685.

ACCOUNTANT. — Periodical audits; books opened, closed, and written up; trial balances, financial statements, &c.; moderate terms. R 38 Times.

ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR wishes employment evenings, Saturday afternoons and Sundays. H 117 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Audits, closes books, prepares financial statements, installs systems, evenings. A 350 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, audited; bookkeeping done weekly; systems installed. A 364 Times Downtown.

AN UNUSUALLY HIGH-GRADE young man, 32, desires immediate opening; secretarial position, organizing, correspondence, advertising; superior references. S 74 Times.

BALLISTICO-MECHANIC, engineer, graduate of military college at Petrograd, Russia; broad knowledge of electrotechnics and chemistry; experienced in executive position; seeks a position to receive, executive, or junior engineer, preferably in a factory that has or is considering opening branch in Russia. Y 257 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER office manager, credit man, 28, married, expert, 10 years' experience, 7 years with present firm, modern accounting methods, highest credentials, desires to connect with progressive firm. R 158 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Five years' experience large manufacturing concern; good references; exempt draft. A 342 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, Office Manager.—American; age 40; thoroughly acquainted all modern systems; salary $30. S 52 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 20, experienced, accounting student N. Y. University; moderate salary. A 348 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 24, experienced, accounting knowledge; full charge preferred; salary $25. H 110 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Six years' experience; competent take complete charge; salary $25. H 66 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Take care of full set of books; reference; $18. A 307 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS MAN, aged 30, now closing out business on account of war, will act as manager, agent, or salesman for a responsible firm. McLernon, 128 West Fordham Road, N. Y. C.

BUYER, with 12 years' experience in dry goods and furnishing lines on large scale, open for proposition; 9 years with last firm. S 62 Times.

CAN YOU USE
young man, 32, with 18 years' mercantile experience? Have been head of stock, sample clerk, salesman, buyer; possess executive ability; called a yellow busy man of details. Weiller, 135 West 117th.

CASHIER, &c.—Night work as cashier, bookkeeper, stenographer, or clerical work is desired by university student. Y 245 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,047 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4005.

CHAUFFEUR, (25,) married, draft exempt, wishes position, private, commercial; present employed; wishes to change. Grimes, 209 West 80th.

CHAUFFEUR-

Classified Advertising Rates

The New York Times

Count six average words to a line.

Telephone Bryant 1000 — Per Agate Line
Agents Wanted.....30c
Apartments to Let and Wanted.....42c
Automobile Exchange.....45c
Boarders and Board Wanted.....30c
Business Opportunities.....50c
Country Board.....40c
Employment Agencies.....50c
Farms.....40c
For Sale.....40c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted.....30c
Help Wanted.....30c
Lost and Found.....50c
Mortgage Loans.....50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let.....40c
Situations Wanted.....25c

HELP WANTED—Male.

MILLWRIGHT.—Capable men able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 241 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Young man wanted by large oil corporation; must be of neat appearance and able to handle large mail; state age, experience, references, and religion; permanent position, with excellent future; salary $35 per month. O 587 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, Christian concern; good chance for bright American boy to advance; salary $9 to start. P 236 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY
wanted by Export-Import firm; must be AMERICAN, NEAT and INDUSTRIOUS; $7 for start. Room 1306, 141 Broadway.

PIPE MEN.—Capable men, able to describe, estimate, or inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own hand writing, giving all details, salary, &c. Y 253 Times Annex.

PIPE-FITTERS wanted; wages $5.75 per day. Call 402 West St.

PIPE-FITTERS' HELPERS wanted; wages $2 per day. Call 402 West St.

PLUMBERS' HELPER wanted; wages, $5 per day. Call 402 West St.

PLUMBERS wanted; wages $4 per day. Call 402 West St.

SALESMAN,
HIGH GRADE, CORSETS.
A large Western manufacturer of both high and medium grade corsets has an attractive opening for a capable New York representative; an experienced corset man is wanted; one who thoroughly knows New York and Brooklyn trade, and who is familiar with both front and back lace styles; a man who is a conscientious worker and a real business getter. His headquarters will be in the Bush Terminal Int. Exhibit Building, but he will be expected to actively cover the trade in Greater New York; compensation will be arranged on an unusually liberal commission basis; this is a very desirable permanent connection for the right man. Y 281 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Aggressive and forceful men who are clean-cut and real salesmen wanted to sell a line which is extensively advertised and one which is in great demand; you can make more money than you have ever made in your life, along with quick advancement, if you make good; guaranteed drawing account against commission. Apply H. A. Yost, 120 West 32d St., 6th floo. .

SALESMEN.—Several high-grade salesmen wanted to sell first-class established specialty to medical profession; splendid opportunities are offered to men of high calibre with experience in that line. We require men only who want to make a splendid future for themselves, applicants to receive consideration must state age, experience, salary, etc. Y 231 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Traveling salesman for lower part of New York State; selling nationally advertised phonograph and records; salary and bonus; none but high-grade men with sales record and capable of earning big money need apply; state age, references, and experience. Write Phonograph, M 323 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, an experienced man to take charge of three States—New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania—selling merchandise for the shoe trade; salary or commission; reference wanted. Apply to Broadway Central Hotel Sunday morning, between 10 and 1 o'clock, Samuel I. Parker.

SALESMEN.—A few sober, industrious men of character and education to complete our salesforce; there is a steady demand for our product and capable men can earn a good income; must be at least 25 years of age; commission basis, with drawing account. R. R., 50 Times.

SALESMEN wanted at the Frantz Premier Distributing Co.; good commission. Apply at any of our offices, 2,010 Broadway, 346 Audubon Av., New York City; 1,337 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn; 663 Newark Av., Jersey City; 16 Bellville Av., Newark, N. J.; 23 Harrison St., East Orange, N. J.

SALESMEN.—Intelligent, energetic men to handle a high-grade proposition in Eastern territory; good appearance and character chief requisites; opportunity for advancement; transportation furnished; drawing account against commission. R. C., 58 Times.

SALESMAN.—Splendid opportunity for energetic specialty salesman to sell established line in New York City for rapidly growing corporation; salary and commission; state full particulars. G. C., 220 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN acquainted with the toilet goods trade of Middle West wanted by house manufacturing established brand; replies treated with absolute confidence; excellent opportunity; salary or commission. Y 230 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Honest, energetic, experienced salesman; one who is willing to travel; salary and commission; 50 to 55. Apply Friday morning, between 10 and 11, James H. Rhodes & Co., 162 William St.

SALESMAN, experienced with millinery trade, to sell grosgrain ribbons; only those having trade need answer; commission, drawing account. Address B. A., 306 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, South and Middle West; our line exclusively or a side line; negligees and kimonos; only trade of dry goods, etc., considered; commission. Masrallah & Meena, 48 West 25th St.

SALESMAN to represent leading manufacturer of belting and leather specialties in Connecticut; state experience, &c.; salary or salary and commission; expenses. Y 263 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Carry line of infants' dresses and coats, for city, Brooklyn, Jersey; commission basis. Address B. J., 216 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted to call on best city retail trade and incoming buyers, with high-grade sweater line; commission. M 329 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Experienced embroidery salesman for the cutting-up trade; commission basis. Call or write The Sewonogram Embroidery Co., 247 Richmond St., Brooklyn.

SALESMEN.—Carry side lines ladies' neckwear, office and department stores; state experience, territory covered; commission only. M 318 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced, on house dresses, bathrobes, and bungalow aprons, for office trade; good proposition for right man; salary and commission. M 330 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Experienced office appliances side line; commission basis; ready seller. P 210 Times Downtown.

SALES PROMOTION MEN WANTED.—By manufacturer of nationally known high-class building equipment to enter class for technical road training and qualify for regular sales positions; pay begins immediately; offers excellent advancement for men of good education, not subject to military service. Give references and write for full particulars to IRON 48 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK (head,) wanted by large manufacturing concern; must be familiar with domestic and foreign shipping and thoroughly capable of handling twelve delivery trucks; only experienced man need apply; state age, nationality, experience, and salary desired. O 86 Times.

SILK SALESMEN

WANTED AT WANAMAKER'S, ONLY THOSE WITH EXPERIENCE IN HIGH-GRADE SHOPS. APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, THIRD GALLERY, NEW BUILDING.

STENOGRAPHER AND ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced young man, 20-24, who has knowledge of books; good opportunity to advance. Write, stating age, experience, and salary expected, H. Mfg. Co., 217 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, efficient, and office assistant, for advertising office; high school graduate preferred; $15 to start. Call before 11 o'clock, John E. Seeley Company, 105 West 40th St.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish; must be experienced; hours 8:30-5:30; about $20 start; good chance for right party. H. S., 236 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant about 20 years of age; must be accurate; state nationality and experience and salary expected. Y 265 Times Annex.

STOCK AND BORDER CLERK, experienced, wanted by wholesale novelty house; state experience, salary, and references. O 82 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT.—Wanted, a competent working janitor-superintendent, who has his own tools and is thoroughly competent to make all minor repairs to apartment house property; none but a high-class man considered. Apply after 2 P. M., Room 1804, 505 5th Av.

TOOLMAKERS WANTED ON JIG AND FIXTURE WORK FOR U. S. MACHINE GUNS; TIME AND ONE HALF FOR ALL OVER FORTY-EIGHT HOURS AND A 12½% BONUS EVERY THREE MONTHS. 10% EXTRA IS PAID FOR NIGHT WORK. ALSO HIGH-GRADE TOOL DESIGNERS AND DETAIL DRAFTSMEN.

WE SOLICIT NO CORRESPONDENCE FROM ANY ONE WORKING ON GOVERNMENT MUNITION WORK, APPLY BY LETTER OR IN PERSON, STATING NATIONALITY, AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND WAGES WANTED, ALSO HOW SOON YOU COULD REPORT FOR WORK, IN YOUR FIRST LETTER.

ADDRESS COLT'S PATENT FIREARMS MFG. COMPANY, MERIDEN, CONN., EMPLOYMENT DEPT.

VISE AND BENCH HANDS, first class, Mergenthaler Linotype, 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

WINDOW DRESSER.—Experienced woman's furnishing. Call after 10, Meltsner's, 2,156 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN.—A large corporation has an opportunity for a young man, (Christian firm,) with accounting knowledge, possessing initiative and the ability to compile analytical statements and reports of operations and finances; the opportunity for advancement depends on the man himself; necessary for applicant to state full experience, education, and salary expected. M 327 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted by large textile concern, with thorough commercial education, preferably with knowledge of dry goods, export, and typewriting, as office assistant; must be willing and reliable; state in own handwriting full details, references, and salary expected. A 343 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted, able to operate Underwood typewriter, shorthand unnecessary; must write plain, legible hand; hours 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.; steady position; $12 to start, with increase after satisfactory trial. Friday morning, between 10 and 11, Employment Office, Automobile Club of America, 251 West 54th St., New York City.

YOUNG MAN in billing department, large insurance brokerage firm; must be rapid, accurate figurer, and have some knowledge bookkeeping; steady employment and good prospects to attentive, energetic worker; state experience, age, nationality, and remuneration. P 235 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted understanding labor work; also stenography and clerical work; good salary and chance for advancement. Reply by letter only, stating references and experience, Pacific Motor Car Exchange Co., 221 West 57th St.

YOUNG MAN wanted to do office work; one with experience preferred; exceptional opportunity; salary to begin, $8 per week. Address letter to Room 1004, 260 Madison Av., New York City.

YOUNG MAN, over 21, of good character and record, to assist manager in large corporation; excellent future. Write, with full details of experience and salary last received, Underwood & Underwood, 6 East 39th.

YOUNG MAN.
Bright, ambitious, to handle orders in mill supply house; good opportunity; write, giving experience and salary desired. B. M., 210 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN between 24 and 30 years, with clerical and office experience, one with some knowledge of bookkeeping and stenography preferred; salary $18 to start; opportunity for future. A 370 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 17-18, with some high school education, to start as runner in a Wall St. bank; good opportunity for advancement. M 309 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 16 to 18 years, office work; good chance for advancement. Apply own handwriting. Max Lipschitz, 39 West 32d.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
20 CHURCH STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.
CALL BETWEEN 9 AND 1.

SPANISH TRANSLATORS; MUST BE CITIZENS; WE HAVE A LARGE NUMBER OF UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR HIGH-GRADE MEN OF GOOD EDUCATION; SALARY $1,200 PER ANNUM.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.
J. J. McLAUGHLIN. C. P. HASSON.

Office manager and accountant for St. Louis, $2,400; factory employment manager, $2,000; factory pay roll man, $1,800.
Call 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

DRAFTSMEN.—Shipbuilding out of town, 8-hour day, double time, overtime, two marine, $30-$40 per week; two structural steel, $35-$40; six tracers, $20-$25. Office Service Co., 149 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

JOHN McMURRON.—RELATIVES OF JOHN McMurron, deceased, please communicate with L. R. Srabili, Room 414, District Building, Washington, D. C.

HELP WANTED—Male.

STOCK CLERKS.—Young men with stationery experience; good salary; permanent position; rapid advancement. Apply by letter or after 11 A. M., Goldsmith Bros., The Big Stationary Store, 77 Nassau St.

TEACHER (male or female) of history in up-to-date institution, high school; must be college graduate, who has specialized in subject. Apply personally at 470 West 145th St., at 4 P. M. Bring credentials.

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.
Apply to W. A. Raser, chief train dispatcher, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, Harlem River, 132d St, Willis Av., Bronx.

THE
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
HAVE THE FOLLOWING OPENINGS
IN THEIR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS:

ASSEMBLERS AND BENCH HANDS.
First-class men, experienced in blueprint and micrometer work.

BOYS.
Must be 16, for mail and messenger service; $7 to start; excellent opportunity for advancement.

DRAFTSMEN.
High-class men, experienced in the designing and drafting of small machines and apparatus; steady position and excellent opportunity for advancement along engineering lines. Call or write.

GLASS WORKERS.
Expert men, industrious and competent, for bulb blowing and stem making; right men can work overtime. Double time for Sunday work; earn $50 a week.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS
and model makers; high-class men on small electrical and mechanical apparatus; must be accustomed to using blueprints, micrometers; steady positions; advancement.

MACHINISTS.
Thoroughly experienced all-around machinists.

MILLWRIGHTS.
Experienced on general factory work; steady position, good pay.

YOUNG MEN
with high school education, $8-$9 start; excellent opportunity to advance along engineering lines.

CALL
57 BETHUNE STREET,
NEAR WEST ST.,
6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH.

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Temporary assignments: Patrolmen J. J. de Martini, 1d 24 insp. Dist., for 10 days, from 8 A. M., Jan. 12. To 9th Insp. Dist., from precincts indicated, for 30 days, from 4 P. M., Jan. 14: Martin Walsh, 79; William Whipple, 144; John O'Brien, 89; James Gallagher, 51.

Sick leave: Patrol P. J. Fitzgerald, 63, 90 days, from 8 A. M., Jan. 16.

Applications for full pay while on sick report approved: Patrol P. J. Polloff, 60, from 7:10 P. M., Dec. 14, to 12 P. M., Jan. 2; E. D. Brosnan, Traffic Div., Sub-division D, from 8 A. M., Jan. 3, during disability; J. S. Shay, 166, from 4:15 P. M., Dec. 31, during disability.

Fire Department.

Detail to attend funeral of Lieut. C. J. Murphy, Eng. 26, from his late residence, 467 West 54th Street, Borough of Manhattan, at 9:45 A. M., Sat., Jan. 12, thence to the Church of St. Michael, 413 West 54th Street. Interment at Calvary Cemetery. A battalion of two companies, ten men to each company, commanded by Capt. E. A. Hotchkiss, Co. L, 3; companies will be commanded, respectively, by Lieut. J. C. Brennan, Eng. 2, and Lieut. P. J. Nolan, Eng. 40. The pallbearers will be: Lieuts. G. A. Buchanan, Eng. 18; J. F. McDonald, No. 2, Eng. 16; W. F. E. Kempf, Eng. 76; J. J. Kinne, Eng. 56. The chiefs of the 1st to the 8th Battalions, inclusive, and the 15th and 16th Battalions, will detail two men each, who, with the above detail, will report, in full uniform, at 9:20 A. M. at the quarters of Eng. 34, 440 West 33d Street, proceed to above residence, and, after services at the church, accompany the remains a reasonable distance, when detail will be dismissed and return to quarters. Two officers and twelve men of Eng. 26 will follow the hearse as mourners. It is requested that all members of the Department on regular tour of duty absence, and those who may be excused for that purpose, attend the funeral as a mark of respect to the deceased.

The Chief of the 9th Battalion will detail an officer, engineer of steamer and one man, and the Chiefs of the 10th, 11th, and 12th Battalions, two men each, to report at the quarters of Eng. 26, at 8:30 A. M., for duty during the absence of that company.

Members of the Department Band will be directed to report to Engineer of Steamer T. S. Richards, at the quarters of Eng. 34, at 9:20 A. M., on the above date.

Details, while on sick report, to Office Chief of Department, to take effect at 9 A. M., Jan. 11: Engineer of Steam J. C. Cregin, Engine Co. 74; fireman 1st grade J. D. Wanser, Engine Co. 294.

Following members of the department band will be excused for eight hours, from 6 P. M., and directed to report to Engineer of Steamer T. S. Richds, at Terpsichore Garden, East Fifty-eighth Street, at 8 P. M., Friday, Jan. 11: J. T. Foote, Eng. 18; A. Hotherstall, Eng. 81; Ralph Bornholz, Eng. 36; J. D. Azarado, Eng. 56; C. W. Ross, Jr., Eng. 60; C. A. Widmer, Jr., Eng. 68; H. G. Stein, Eng. 71; William Klein, No. 1, Eng. 72; William Clancy, Eng. 74; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 76; Walter Holland, Eng. 78; Henry Dammeyer, Eng. 92; W. C. Klein, Eng. 229; F. Ergenziner, Eng. 237; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 249; Frank M. Munn, Eng. 250; C. A. Spansobberg, Eng. 256; Edward Knapp, Eng. 258; H. B. Escher, Eng. 262; A. G. Klein, Eng. 263; F. J. Metzger, Jr., Eng. 271; T. S. Richards, Eng. 282; E. A. Woolley, Eng. 287, (2d Sec.); A. T. Cole, Eng. 290; P. C. Herrich, Eng. 295; W. V. Werner, H. & L. 1; T. H. Malkin, H. & L. 9; J. J. Schoppmeyer, H. & L. 22; J. A. Unrath, H. & L. 26; Henry Oltmann, H. & L. 28; E. J. Muir, H. & L. 34; T. T. McGrath, H. & L. 45; R. C. Fraser, H. & L. 80; G. J. Lachat, Jr., H. & L. 104; W. H. Breuer, H. & L. 112; Charles Charous, H. & L. 117; George Olsen, H. & L. 124; N. J. Bruno, H. & L. 125; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 137; Herman Brenner, H. & L. 140; Joseph Miller, No. 3, H. & L. 144; W. F. Gallagher, H. & L. 146; J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; John Schiffercklocker, Hose 1.

Special leaves of absence: Fireman 1st grade F. M. Lennon, Eng. 55, for 48 hours, from 8 A. M., Jan. 12; engineer of steamer C. J. Doherty, Eng. 96, for 48 hours, from 8 A. M., Jan. 17; fireman 1st grade T. McGinn, H. & L. Co. 26, for 12 hours, from 8 A. M., Jan. 13; fireman 1st grade C. S. Corbett, Eng. 73, for 24 hours, from 8 P. M., Jan. 11; fireman 1st grade Edward Manning, H. & L. Co. 125, for 24 hours, from 8 A. M., Jan. 11.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Employment Agencies.

C. P. A., (seniors,) $4,000; accountant-office manager, $4,000; cashier-accountant, (knowledge typewriting-bookkeeping,) Mighill, Flatiron Building.

Instruction.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our new, easy system; send for Booklet T and special offer. Universal Business Inst., Pullman Bldg., New York.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for booklet and special offer. Universal Business Institute, 97 Pullman Bldg., N. .

BIG DEMAND—RADIO OPERATORS.
Splendid profession; individual instruction; best radio course in city; write or call today for booklet.
Radio School, 107 E. 90th St. .

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course. Students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. WHEAT.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FACTORY FOR SALE.
Three-story and basement; about 45,000 square feet; equipped with power plant, 150 H. P.; best location Brooklyn for obtaining help and shipping facilities; also driveway and basement modern loft building. Inquire Victor Mirsky, 60 Graham Av., Brooklyn. Telephone 656 Stagg.

A GOOD BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.
For sale, a nice department store in the City of Scranton, Pa., the greatest coal-mining city in the United States today. Inventory fifty to sixty thousand dollars, which can be reduced considerably if desired. Building can be bought or leased. For full particulars address Y 229 Times Annex.

Investing financial interests are invited to observe public's openly displayed appreciation of novel commercial motor propelled vehicle that cuts one-third off haulage costs, now being exhibited Auto Show, Grand Central Palace, northeast section, fourth floor, Tri-Ton Corporation, mfrs., 250 West 54th.

Established concern will sell limited amount of six 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock with liberal bonus of common to raise capital to enlarge business; conservative and lucrative investment. Address O 379 Times Downtown.

MANUFACTURER'S AGENT,
Chicago and Middle West, new sales manager large corporation, will make change Feb. 1; clean and progressive record; age 34, married. H. E. Hoaglund, 5,914 Magnolia Av., Chicago, Ill.

Hair goods and toilet articles business; 17,000 orders taken for hair work, 3,000 orders from customers outside Montreal; price $35,000, cash payment $20,000. "X.," P. O. Box 1934, Montreal.

For sale, Plainfield, N. J., established men's clothing and furnishing business; desirable location; excellent opportunity; sales $30,000, inventory $8,500. Y 247 Times Annex.

Multigraphing and public stenography business, established in high-class building; rent free; wonderful opportunity for stenographer; $2,000. A. W., 89 Times.

CATERER wanted in non-housekeeping apartment on Madison Ave., southeast corner of 78th St.

For Sale.—11,000 names women mail-order buyers. "T.," Box 86, Station F.

FOR SALE.

WE MAKE AND SELL ONLY NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS AND CREDIT FILES.
LOWEST PRICES. SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS. NO INTEREST CHARGES. WRITTEN GUARANTEE. OLD REGISTERS REPAIRED, REBUILT, BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED.
THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., N. Y. OFFICE, 1,170 BROADWAY, N. Y. C. TEL. MAD. SQ. 6410. BROOKLYN OFFICE, 75 COURT ST. BROOKLYN, N. Y. TEL. MAIN 2317. JERSEY CITY OFFICE, 24 NEWARK AV., JERSEY CITY, N. J. TEL. MONTGOMERY 2611.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES.
New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments.
THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 29 to 35 West 32d St., near B'way.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 453 Broadway.

Mink-lined man's coat, Persian lamb collar, cuffs; 80 skins; almost new. Address Box 388 Times, 2 Rector St.

Purchase and Exchange.

Dictaphone Wanted.—Must be in perfect condition and reasonable. Room 804, 41 Park Row.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
3 months, $5; non-visibles.
3 months, $7.50; visibles.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Barclay St. Tel. Barclay 4738.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The War Department issued the following orders today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Lake, 1st Lt. E. T., to Canal Zone.
Leaks, 1st Lt. N. E., to Camp Greene.
Staley, Capt. J. C., and McFarland, Capt. W. L., to Army Gen. Hosp. 6, at Ft. McPherson.
Binhorn, Capt. M., and Kirwin, 1st Lt. T. J., orders revoked.
Gallagher, 1st Lt. P., hon. discharged.
Goldman, 1st Lt. H., to Camp Gordon.
Post, 1st Lt. M. H., to Base Hosp. 38, at Albany.
Hartgraves, 1st Lt. T. A., and Skelton, 1st Lt. W. B., to Camp Travis.
Dickson, 1st Lt. J. D., to Hoboken.
Earle, 1st Lt. G. W., to Camp Cody.
Menefee, 1st Lt. B. F., to Camp Custer.
Metz, Capt. A. R., to Cornell Med. College for inst., then to Base Hosp. 18, at Hoboken.
Williams, Maj. L. R., and Meader, Capt. M. F., will report to Surg.Gen.
Hamilton, 1st Lt. C. D., to Camp Wadsworth.
Gregory, 1st Lt. D. A., to Letterman Gen. Hosp.
Magee, 1st Lt. I. J., and Barker, 1st Lt. W. G., to Camp Lewis.

Following to Army Med. School:
Joseph, Capt. D. R.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Jackson, H. F. | Kraus, W. M.
Phillips, C. | Nammack, C. H.

Porter, 1st Lt. W. E., to Camp Sevier as medical member of physical examining unit of Av. Sec. of Sig. C.
Parker, 1st Lt. H. R., to Los Angeles as medical member of examining board and recruiting officer.
Dyer, Maj. I., is authorized to attend a meeting of National Board of Med. Examiners at New York.
Rogers, 1st Lt. E. A., to Camp Devens.
Wheeler, 1st Lt. H. L., to Camp Bowie.
Bond, 1st Lt. R. G., hon. discharged.
Breckinridge, Capt. W. D., previous orders amended to read, Breckinridge.
House, Capt. M. E., and Roberts, 1st Lt. D. W., hon. discharged.
Brant, Capt. N. D., previous orders revoked.
Collins, 1st Lt. C. D., and Matteson, 1st Lt. G. W., to Ft. Riley for inst.
Allis, Capt. J. A., and Bluestone, 1st Lt. B. M., to Camp Greenleaf for inst.
Schule, 1st Lt. P. A., to Ft. Leavenworth.
McClary, 1st Lt. S., 8d, and Rogers, 1st Lt. E. C., hon. discharged.
McCloskey, Capt. F., to Hoboken, pending arrival of evac. hosp. No. 2, then to duty in that hosp.
Cash, Capt. S. L.; Willoughby, 1st Lt. M. K., and Dr. Asarado, Eng. 56; C. V. Ross, Jr., Eng. 60; C. A. Widmer, Jr., Eng. 68; H. G. Stein, Eng. 71; William Klein, No. 1, Eng. 72; William Clancy, Eng. 74; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 76; Walter Holland, Eng. 78; Henry Dammeyer, Eng. 92; W. C. Klein, Eng. 229; F. Ergenziner, Eng. 237; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 249; Frank M. Munn, Eng. 250; C. A. Spansobberg, Eng. 256; Edward Knapp, Eng. 258; H. B. Escher, Eng. 262; A. G. Klein, Eng. 263; F. J. Metzger, Jr., Eng. 271; T. S. Richards, Eng. 282; E. A. Woolley, Eng. 287, (2d Sec.); A. T. Cole, Eng. 290; P. C. Herrich, Eng. 295; W. V. Werner, H. & L. 1; T. H. Malkin, H. & L. 9; J. J. Schoppmeyer, H. & L. 22; J. A. Unrath, H. & L. 26; Henry Oltmann, H. & L. 28; E. J. Muir, H. & L. 34; T. T. McGrath, H. & L. 45; R. C. Fraser, H. & L. 80; G. J. Lachat, Jr., H. & L. 104; W. H. Breuer, H. & L. 112; Charles Charous, H. & L. 117; George Olsen, H. & L. 124; N. J. Bruno, H. & L. 125; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 137; Herman Brenner, H. & L. 140; Joseph Miller, No. 3, H. & L. 144; W. F. Gallagher, H. & L. 146; J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; John Schiffercklocker, Hose 1.

Following to Camp Devins:
Sigman, Capt. J. M.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Arnold, B. C. | Cox, C. F., Jr.
Baldwin, A. M. | Gettings, J. H.
Brobst, J. R.

Following to Camp Meade, in Base Hosp.:
Walker, Capt. W.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Foerster, H. R. | Lingle, C. P.
Grim, D. S. | Taylor, W. N.
Hooper, J. W.

Bibby, 1st Lt. E., and Lewis, 1st Lt. C. F., to Camp Grant.
Stammel, 1st Lt. C. A., Jr., to Camp Sherman.

Following to Camp Cody:
Mattison, Maj. J. A.

CAPTAINS.
Sprague, C. H. | Walker, J. D.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Avata, A. | Fregeau, A. N.
Perkins, J. D., Jr. | Tiffany, A. C.
Kirk, 1st Lt. C. H., to Cornell Med. College for inst.

Coast Artillery.

McKenzie, Capt. A. L., N.Y.N.G., hon. discharged.
Harrington, 2d Lt. E. G., N.G., orders amended to read Horigan.
Phipps, Maj. F. H., Jr., to Coast Defenses of San Fran.
Gates, 2d Lt. P. H., and Smith, 2d Lt. W. L., to Ft. Sill School of Fire.
Clark, Maj. T. A., will report to Chief of Ord.
Mix, Capt. G. A., assigned to 54th, relieving Maj. E. D. Powers.
Wheeler, Lt.Col., to Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay.
Mix, Capt. G. A., to Coast Defenses of Portland.
Suydam, 1st Lt. J. R., Jr., N.G., appointed to same grade in Ord. R.C.
Brooks, Capt. A. A., Jr.; Kirk, Capt. J.; Borden, Capt. W. A., and Quinton, Capt. A. B., appointed to same grades in Ord. Dept.

Following to School of Fire, Ft. Sill, for inst.:
Wright, Maj. A. G.

CAPTAINS.
Roberts, W. T. | Jeffries, J. T.
Davis, N. K.
Chapman, 1st Lt. L. B.
Faust, 2d Lt. H. F.

Wiley, Capt. W. T., to R.C. to Coast Defenses of Boston.

Quartermaster Corps.

Austin, Maj. W. A., to Wash. for consultation with Qm. Gen., then to Camp Lee to inspect aux. remount depot 305, then to his station.
O'Neill, 1st Lt. J. H., N.A., to Repair Shop Unit 305, at El Paso.
Kruesi, 2d Lt. J.; Baxter, 2d Lt. N. E., and Grant, 2d Lt. H. B., to Camp Johnston as inst. in Motor Truck Div.
Gates, 2d Lt. C. W., and Seitner, 2d Lt. R. L., to Camp Johnston in Mtr. Cycle Div.
Beardsley, Capt. N. M., prev. orders revoked.

Following of N.A. will report to Cmdg. Off. of Mechanical Repair Shop Unit 304, in command of machine shop truck units indicated:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Barnico, W. J., 301; Kasper, J., 302; Canty, D. J., 303.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Knauss, R. W., 301; Emerson, R. W., 305; Dobbin, E. S., 306.
Willis, 2d Lt. L. H., to Camp Sheridan as asst. Camp. Qm.

Following of N.A. to duty as asst. to Div. Qm., Camp Bowie.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Isham, 2d Lt. C. W.; Fetter, 2d Lt. L. H., and Kahn, 2d Lt. D. E., to Camp Bowie as asst. to Div. Qm.
Weber, 2d Lt. J. K., promoted to be 1st Lt., to Camp Logan as Qm. of Base Hosp.
Griffin, 2d Lt. H., will report Qm. Gen.
Taber, 2d Lt. W. T., to Camp Custer, as asst. to Camp Qm.
Winterburn, Maj. G. W., to this city for conference with Qm. Gen., then to his station.
Maxwell, 2d Lt. A. J., will report to Qm. Gen.
Meskill, 1st Lt. R. J., to Camp Johnston, as Qm. and Adjt.
Everest, 2d Lt. D., will report to Qm. Gen.
McCuen, 2d Lt. R. W., appointed to be 1st Lt., in N.G.
Hill, 2d Lt. J. A., will report to Qm. Gen.

Following of N.A. to report to Cmdg Officer, Mech. Repair Shop Unit No. 304, for duty with Machine Shop Truck Units indicated:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Drach, K. G., 307. | Longenecker, R. C., 309.
Hughes, W. M., 308. | Tucker, W. N., 310.

Lore, Capt. C. B., to Camp Greenleaf as Qm. of Evac. Hosp. No. 8.
Parker, Capt. F. E., to Camp Johnston.
Archer, 2d Lt. H. L., appointed to be Capt. in Adjt. Gen's. R.C., and assigned to Camp Fremont as asst. Div. Adjt.
King, Capt. A. G., to Nat. Adjustment Commission, vice Capt. J. L. Beatty, Qm.R.C., relieved.
Easterly, 2d Lt. F. C., and McMullen, 2d Lt. R. J., to Ft. Riley as asstS. to Qm. in comd. of Motor Truck Cos. Nos. 347 and 383.

Ordnance Reserve Corps.

Following will report to the Chief of Ord.:

CAPTAINS.
Gill, B. B. | Cox, H. L.
Loring, E. J. | Lewis, W. L.
Allison, P. W.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Allen, K. L. | Emerson, H. M.
Nicoll, W. L. | Haist, T. E.
Brent, R. C.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Russell, E. S. | Hamilton, F. C.
Eberhardt, J. H. | Skerrett, W. H. W.
Boorman, J. A. | Ziegler, W., Jr.

Following to Kenosha, Wis., at the Nash Motors Co.:

CAPTAINS.
Stokes, C. L. | Sorge, F.
Taft, W. S. | Varley, W. H.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Spencer, C. B. | Reynolds, E. B.
Taylor, A. | Barry, D. S.
Chambers, A. B. | Monahan, J. F.
Schaffer, F. L. | Cowles, E. B.
Dimond, G. A. | Frevert, C. B.
Hoey, B. C. | Lane, W. K.
Pritchard, L. C.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Sherrerd, N. D. | Spackman, G. D.
Whitcomb, W. H. | Rocke, L. L.
Murray, H. D. | Newton, B. D.
Jamieson, P. M. | Carlisle, S. R.
Berolsheimer, A. C.

Martin, 2d Lt. H. W., to Jackson, Mich., at plant of the Sparks Withington Co. and by letter to the Chief of Ord.
Allen, 2d Lt. W. D., to Chicago.
String, Capt. J. S., to New York.
Warner, 2d Lt. D. C., to Boston.
Atherton, 1st Lt. W. H.; Pingel, 1st Lt. C. E., and French, 1st Lt. G. D., to Rock Island, Ill.
Starr, Maj. J. P., to South Bethlehem.
Conroy, 2d Lt. R. T., to Richmond.
Stirn, 2d Lt. F. R., to Pawtucket.
Roche, 2d Lt. M. F., to Gibbstown, N. J.
Cohoon, 2d Lt. E. M., to one plant of Whitehouse Lecomte Mfg. Co. and by letter to the Chief of Ord.
Greene, 2d Lt. C. F., previous orders revoked.
Livermore, Capt. P. W., will report to Chief War College Div.
Proctor, 1st Lt. J. F., to Lowell.
Conrad, Maj. C. K., previous orders amended to read Conard, Maj. C. K.
Bailey, 1st Lt. L. M., previous orders to read Bailey, 2d Lt. L. M.
Lyon, 2d Lt. Sidney L., previous orders amended to read Lyon, 2d Lt. S. Lockwood.
Cryder, Capt. H. C., absence from Dec. 4 to Jan. 4 on account of sickness, is approved and made of record.

Medical Corps.

Fennel, 1st Lt. F. A., to Army Medical School as inst.
Pelzman, 1st Lt. I. A., to Camp Meade.
Leemhuis, Capt. C. A., promoted to be a Major.
Pavy, 1st Lt. A. B., to Camp Fremont.

Ordnance Department.

Shurtleff, Capt. D. K., temp. detailed to the grade of Lt. Col.
Lewis, Capt. B. O., temp. detailed to grade of Maj.
Cryder, Capt. H. C., previous orders revoked.
Thummel, Maj. C. B., detailed to the grade of Maj.

Signal Corps.

Harmon, Maj. H. R., to Kelly Field.
Christie, Capt. C. A., to Camp Sevier.
Jennings, 1st Lt. H., to Langley Field.
Mooney, Capt. P. V., and Bessig, Capt. J. T., to Camp Hancock.

Following to Camp Hancock, reporting to Col. C. G. Hall:

CAPTAINS.
Wainwright, J. | Biggs, C. E.
Nickerson, L. J. | McEachin, E.
Breunig, C. H. | Balsart, S. A.
Ondrieck, F.

Saville, 1st Lt. T., to Langley Field.
Marburger, 1st Lt. G. L., to Toronto, Canada, with Av. Sec. of Sig.C.
Hall, Lt. Col. C. G., temp. appointed to be Col. in Av. Sec.
Kirtland, Maj. R. C., temp. appointed to be Lt. Col. in Av. Sec.

Signal Reserve Corps.

Following to participate in flights:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Patterson, G. B. | Fry, A.
Earle, M. | Gray, N. N.
Miller, C. | Paul, S. H.

CALL LIBERTY MOTOR BEST IN THE WORLD

Experts Say It Will "Do" 50 Horse Power Better Than the Rolls-Royce.

ALLIES ORDER SOME BUILT

Major Vincent Tells Automotive Engineers Its Possibilities Are Still Unfathomed.

American airplanes will go into the fighting on the battle fronts of Europe this year equipped with a motor "fully as good, if not better, than any that is now being built," according to speakers at the final session of the annual meeting of the Society of Automotive Engineers, which was held yesterday afternoon at the Engineering Societies Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street. The topic as stated on the program, "Reasons Behind the Liberty Aircraft Engine," gave plentiful room for discussion at all points, and the three addresses were followed by half an hour of questions from the floor, which were answered by Major Jesse G. Vincent, formerly Vice President of the Packard Motor Company, who, with Major Hall of the Hall-Scott Company, was called into the reserve engineering service last July and designed the Liberty motor.

The account of performance and production possibilities given by the speakers seemed to bring general satisfaction, but what put the final touch on the general conviction, apparent among most of the engineers, that the Liberty motor was actually living up to its promises, was the statement made at the close of the discussion that several of the allied Governments have placed orders in this country for the motors.

Much information about production had to be withheld for military reasons, and figures as to the actual speed which the motor will develop were not given for the reason that the designers of the engine were careful to point out that the planes themselves are a very important factor in this consideration. But the following points as to the Liberty motor were brought out in the course of the afternoon's discussion:

Best Engineering Talent.

1. The primary consideration in design was the meeting of the known possibilities of production by American factory methods. Certain features of foreign engines, the building of which required highly specialized factory technique such as was not compatible with quantity production would be impossible for use in the enormous number of airplanes which is contemplated by the American aircraft program. The designers had to consider the present capacities of production in American factories by American methods, as well as the possibilities of increase.

2. All the engineering talent in the American airplane and automobile industries was placed at the disposal of the Government, so that when Major Vincent and Hall settled down to the completion of the design they had available all the information possessed by American manufacturers and the researches previously made by some forty or fifty other engineers. The motor which resulted is said by those who were engaged in its design to combine the best points of all motors hitherto designed in America.

3. Although the possibility of production was the first desideratum, it is asserted that the Liberty motor is as good as, if not better, than any foreign engine now being built. When the work of designing the new motor was just begun the allied Governments were asked for suggestions from the engines now in use in their aircraft. All of the major allies replied that they were severally engaged in developing a new and better motor. In consequence, with the aid of such suggestions from allied sources as were of use and those contributed by the American engineers, the designers set to work to build an engine which should embody all the improvements likely to be thought of abroad during the period of design and construction. They feel confident that when the Liberty motors are actually in use on the western front there will be no foreign motor of equal worth in use.

4. Liberty motors are now being turned out and American airplanes are being equipped with them every day. When the tide of production is in full swing they will be wholly standardized, but at present while standardization is in effect with regard to most parts a few must for a little time to come be made individually because the master gauges are not ready for all factories.

5. Although it was not definitely taken up in the meeting, it was declared afterward by the Chairman, Charles M. Manly, Vice President of the society, chief inspecting engineer of the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Company, and a member of the National Aircraft Standards Board, that every possible provision is being made for the improvement of the design with the least possible interference with production. Airplanes are rapidly being improved, of course by the interchange of captured machines with new devices between the opposing armies, but the men who are in charge of the Government's aircraft program are said to feel that the system of production will make it possible to introduce new features or improvements on later lot orders so that the Government will never be tied up with a great number of obsolescent machines in process of manufacture.

Later, Major Vincent declared he believed that with all the alterations that might be necessitated by subsequent experience, 95 per cent. of the present features of the Liberty Motor would be retained.

6. "Many thousands" of Liberty motors will be turned out in the year 1918, and American factories will be able to produce at least twice as many per week as they would be able to manufacture of any foreign type of engine.

Used in Every Type of Air Machine.

The Liberty motor is to be used on machines of every type—speed scouts, battle planes, observation and bombing machines, and seaplanes, though those at present in process of manufacture, according to Major Vincent, are intended only for heavy battle and bombing planes.

At the dinner of the automotive industries last night, however, Major Vincent said: "I don't think we'll ever do much in this country for the production of single-seated fighting machines. They are like racing cars, and racing cars are best developed beside the track."

There are only two varieties—a high-pressure engine for the use of battle-planes at very high altitudes, where the atmosphere is rarified, and a low-pressure motor for the use of seaplanes working principally in the detection of submarines, and hence near sea level, where the air pressure is heavy. As showing the endurance of the motor it was said that the high-pressure engine designed for use three or four miles in the air had been run consecutively for eight hours at sea level without showing any weakness. In the vacuum chamber of the Bureau of Standards in Washington, where conditions of temperature and air pressure obtaining 35,000 feet in the air—two miles higher than any aviator has ever flown—can be simulated, the high-pressure Liberty motor has been run for fifty consecutive hours. This, of course, is longer than any possible flight, for no airplane could carry enough gasoline.

The new Liberty engine will develop something more than 400 horse power at 1,825 revolutions per minute, the highest number possible with the present propeller design. Incidentally it may be remarked that improvements in the propeller are part of the plan of inventors now working on the improvement of the engine. It weighs about 800 pounds. All the motors are twelve-cylindered, with two spark plugs to each cylinder.

Questions from the floor were aimed at a comparison of this with the Rolls-Royce motor, regarded as one of the best of foreign design. Major Vincent said that the Rolls-Royce, with a weight of 950 pounds, had never authentically developed more than 360 horse power. Some one asked if it were not true that the Rolls-Royce could really do better than that. "I don't know," he said, "but I do know that the Liberty motor can do fifty horse power better than the Rolls-Royce. As a matter of fact, the Liberty motor has possibilities which have not been completely fathomed as yet. We have something up our sleeve."

The average of only two pounds weight per horse power, according to Major Vincent, was something that Continental designers had desperately tried for and failed. The Hispano-Suiza motor, used in the best French machines and made to some extent in this country, weighs two and a half pounds per horse power.

H. M. Crane, who as chief engineer of the Wright-Martin Company is manufacturing the Hispano-Suiza motors in this country, followed Major Vincent and corroborated his statement that the Liberty motor was best adapted to American production. "It will answer for all the requirements of the war," he said, "and after the war will be a factor in the remaking of the whole automotive industry. We have to begin to think now of what we are going to do after the war is over."

The first speaker of the afternoon was Colonel V. F. Clark, head of the section of experiment and design of the Army Aviation Service. He presented the general problems of aerial warfare as they are presented to American aviators and manufacturers today, and asserted that if America got sufficient aerial superiority to send out a fleet of 500 bombing machines to destroy German lines of communication there would not be much left of the war.

Five papers were scheduled on "reasons behind the United States war truck designs," but on account of lack of time the only one read was a study of the chassis of the new Liberty truck by Cornelius T. Myers of Detroit. Reasons for particulars of the designs were given in considerable technical detail, and it was asserted that the new truck, particularly in the heavy size, rated as three-ton by the Government but equivalent to the commercial five-ton truck, was not only better for war purposes than any other truck in use but would be of great commercial value for heavy hauling after the war.

At the morning session the report of the Standardization Committee was adopted with some few exceptions, and the standardization of parts in the aircraft industry has now been worked out to practical completion. Officers of the society were elected for the ensuing year as follows:

President—C. F. Kettering, Dayton, Ohio; Vice Presidents—David Beecroft, New York City; C. C. Hinkley, Detroit; George H. Houston, New York City; Major Fred Glover, Washington; Henry E. Sniffen, New York City, and H. R. Brate, Lakemont, N. Y. Members of the Council—Charles S. Crawford, Charles M. Manly, and J. V. Whitbeck. Treasurer—Charles B. Whittelsey.

Aircraft Program Vast.

The convention of the Society of Automotive Engineers closed with an automotive industries dinner at the Biltmore last night, at which Howard E. Coffin, Chairman of the Aircraft Production Board, was the chief speaker. He outlined the aircraft program of America and told of the progress made so far, after repeating certain criticisms widely spread. One of these dealt with an alleged shortage of mechanicians. Regarding this, Mr. Coffin said that while he could not give figures he could give his personal assurance that there was no shortage of personnel.

"Sooner or later," he said, "and sooner than a good many of you think, we are going to have more men in the aviation service than there were in the army and navy combined a year ago."

In rererring to attacks made upon members of the Advisory Commission or committees of the Council of National Defense in regard to the placing of contracts, he said: "I don't think you realize the sources of much of this criticism. I don't think people outside of Washington can realize the activities going on throughout the country to discredit our preparation, to make the people doubt the capacity and in many cases the honesty of the men to whom public duties have been assigned.

"I can assure you that from two years' close association with this work and one year of close association with men called to Washington to serve in an official or semi-official capacity I have yet to see a single instance in which I felt the faintest suspicion of the honesty of a man's action or of the honesty of the advice which he gave to the Government. In view of the scandals which arose in the war of 1898 I am sure you will agree that we have made a step in advance.

"I do not say that mistakes have not been made, but I do say that but for the fortunate creation of the Council of National Defense, which for the first time in its history provided this country with a channel through which the industrial brains of the nation could be mobilized for the service of the Government, our military program would have ended in something near disaster. This body alone tided us over the period of chaos during the transition from a peace basis to a war basis. If this is true, then these men have done the greatest work which they could ever do, and an opportunity has been afforded to the military departments to reorganize on the basis necessary to combat the industrial machine of the enemy countries built up over the last fifty years."

GERMAN PLOT HERE AGAIN FRUSTRATED

Teuton Conspirators Interned and Scandinavian Allies Expelled from the Country.

PLANNED WIDE SABOTAGE

Anti-War Propaganda Also Aim of Concerted Movement—Some Americans Suspected.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Through intercepted communication and evidence found on a score or more of arrested aliens, Government agents have discovered a concerted movement to reorganize German sabotage and anti-war propaganda in this country. The movement was broken up and enemy activities now are believed to be confined to sporadic cases carried on largely by pro-German sympathizers without guidance from a central headquarters.

This was disclosed today by Government officials, who declined, however, to give all the details surrounding a series of measures recently taken to prevent the rebuilding of a unified enemy spy system. It is known that about thirty Germans and a few Scandinavians have been arrested on suspicion of complicity in the new plot. The Germans have been interned and the Scandinavians sent out of the country. Some Americans are under suspicion and are being closely watched.

The evidence gathered in the round-up indicated that a few leaders whose identity has not been disclosed, but who are believed to be neutral subjects, tried to communicate with a number of agitators located mainly in Eastern seaports, in industrial centres and in the extreme West, to develop co-operation among them.

Sabotage was to be conducted systematically and propaganda for peace, or dissemination of pessimistic war reports, was to be stimulated under direction of a recognized head. There were indications also that the headquarters was to gather bits of information from all parts of the country and forward it to Germany through a North European neutral by code communications carried by members of ship crews or other means.

Hundreds of self-appointed spies now are believed to be at work in the United States, but officials say they do not worry much about them. Many are said to be members of the Industrial Workers of the World, which has carried on organized destruction under stimulation in some cases, the Government charges, with German money. Fires and explosions which have occurred recently are said to be the work of individual cranks or paranoiacs, probably pro-German in their sympathies, but without direction of a master organization.

Many spy suspects caught recently have been found to carry plans of fortifications, drawings of airplane or truck parts, railroad maps showing bridges and other important points, plats of industrial centres and shipbuilding plants. Although the danger of allowing this information to reach the enemy, particularly when a multitude of details might be assembled into a significant whole, is not minimized by officials, it is felt that many of these persons are acting individually, hoping to sell the information to some enemy interest. In the case of several of these men caught in an attempt to leave the country on neutral ships Inspectors became convinced that they were only adventurers, and not paid spies.

It was officially stated today that the several investigating agencies of the Government were now co-operating closely in running down dangerous persons. The Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice works jointly with the Army Intelligence Service, and the Navy Intelligence agents and Customs Inspectors are working harmoniously. The long standing so-called "friction" between the Secret Service proper and the Bureau of Investigation is said to have been allayed to a great extent under W. H. Moran, the new Secret Service Chief.

M'ADOO ATTACKS BIG FREIGHT JAM

Continued from Page One.

Fargo; E. M. Williams, Vice President Southern Express Company; William M. Barrett, President Adams Express Company; C. W. Stockton, Vice President and General Counsel of the Wells Fargo Company; R. C. Alston, General Counsel, Southern; P. B. Harrison, General Counsel, Adams and American Express Companies.

While there was no official statement from the Fuel Administration today, it was understood that the Federal officials believed the problem of supplying sufficient anthracite coal for the New York City district was largely a local one. It was reiterated that there was plenty of coal at New Jersey terminals to meet immediate requirements, and that the task of unloading and transporting it to New York was one which the Fuel Administration could not be expected to handle.

Arrangements had been made, it was said, for sending further supplies which would reach the terminals before New York had eaten up the supply now on hand there on cars. Emphasis was laid on the fact that priority orders could not be granted and that they would only result in a jam at the terminals, because of the slowness with which coal was being unloaded there, that would further complicate the transportation congestion there.

"I think this particular step was inevitable," Mr. Turnbull said, referring to the President's recent action. He explained that, in his opinion, some sort of a Government guarantee has been unavoidable since 1910, when the railroads lost their power to fix their own rates and "do what every business man can do—look out for the future."

Mr. Trumbull maintained that not only was the future credit of the railroads at stake but Government finance as well, and that whatever computation is made should be on the basis of property taken over at the time it was taken. He said the railroads of the country had invested $934,000,000 in their properties from June 30, 1915, to Dec. 31, 1917, and should be compensated for that expenditure.

WIGGIN AGAIN ASKS FOR MORE COAL HERE

Wires Garfield That the Situation Is Serious and That Receipts Are Decreasing.

Albert H. Wiggin, State Fuel Administrator, yesterday repeated his plea to National Fuel Administrator Garfield for coal for the relief of New York. Figures given out by the railroads showed no material increase in the amount of coal arriving here. Receipts, according to the Fuel Administrator, are only half of the amount required. Due to the blocking of South Amboy by ice, the coaling of ships was further delayed. Railroads reported that they had plenty of cars at the coal mines. Mr. Wiggin yesterday sent the following telegram to Dr. Garfield:

Situation continues just as serious. Searles gives me the following figures on bituminous: Twenty-one cars less received than have been dumped during the last twenty-hours; total dumped yesterday, 30,000 tons. This is about one-half of the needs of this port. Anthracite figures for the last twenty-four hours show 35,000 tons dumped. One-quarter of this is for New England ports. This gave New York only 26,000 tons. Its requirements are 45,000 tons per day. We are reliably informed shipments of anthracite to Canada are continuing in amounts equivalent to last year's tonnage, with percentage for increased production. We are not informed that the situation in Canada is as desperate as it is here. While we have great sympathy with our Canadian neighbors, we do not think New York should be discriminated against. If shipments to Canada could be curtailed it would greatly relieve the situation here.

The daily report given out from Mr. Smith's office showed the following tidewater coal situation:

	Anthracite.	Bituminous.	Total.
Dumped into pockets	43,800	33,450	77,250
In barges	27,200	28,400	55,600
In cars at yards	147,550	81,150	228,700

The report said there were in transit for New York 1,572 cars, with 78,600 tons, within twenty-four hours and 117 cars, with 45,850 tons, within forty-eight hours. The totals for Wednesday showed 80,200 tons dumped, 38,030 tons in barges, with 233,000 in cars in yards. The railroad report for New England yesterday showed that 398 cars were delivered in New England up to 6 o'clock yesterday morning.

Movement of coal was further hindered by the breaking down of the dumping machinery at Port Reading. The Fuel Administration reported last night that it was still out of order, and that no coal was coming from that terminal.

Mayor Hylan made a tour of the Bronx yesterday and reported he had found 125,000 tons of coal stored there.

Robert E. Livingston of the Consolidated Gas Company, of which the Central Union Gas Company is a subsidiary, said last night that the Mayor was mistaken about the amount of coal he found. He said the supply was not more than 12,000 tons and that that was being drawn on every day.

Reeve Schley, County Fuel Administrator, last night said:

"We have figures of the coal supplies of every public utility company in the city and know exactly where they are. We are convinced that none of them is in excess of the actual need of these utilities."

Mayor Hylan earlier in the day sent a letter to Mr. Schley taking exception to the latter's statement that the 10,000 tons of coal the Mayor found in the yard of the Washburn Wire Works was not fit for home use and was mostly slate and dirt. The Mayor said that the coal was fit for use in public schools.

In a reply last night Mr. Schley said that the coal had already been offered for use and declined, and if the Mayor would find anybody who wanted to use the coal, he would see that they got it.

Mr. Wiggin last night said that he had only made one rule to follow and that was to serve hospitals first. The situation was a national one and not a local one, he asserted, and declared that he thought it was up to Dr. Garfield to make out a list of non-essential industries and to order certain businesses to cease using coal. He added, however, that if the situation became so grave that there was danger of the hospitals shutting down he might take steps to close places of amusement early in the evening. What amusement places he had in mind he would not say.

Mr. Schley said that the Government had commandeered the old Weehawken Ferry from Forty-second Street, Manhattan, to Weehawken, for the use of the army. This action cuts off a means of coal wagons plying between New York and New Jersey. The New York Central Railroad announced that the old ferry of the West Shore road had been reopened for the use of the coal dealers.

FAVORS TAX INCREASE FOR J. D. ROCKEFELLER

Mayor Hylan Wants Personal Assessment Raised to Lighten Burden on Real Estate.

The wealthy men of the city, and particularly John D. Rockefeller, should pay more taxes on their personal property, according to Mayor Hylan. In a letter to Jacob A. Cantor, the new President of the Tax Department, the Mayor suggested yesterday that the personal tax assessments be increased in order to lighten the burden on real estate. In his letter the Mayor said:

You are expected to equalize taxation in this city. I am informed that because of various amendments and exceptions to the personal property tax law the bulk of personal property in this city escapes taxation. In consequence real estate bears an undue share of the burdens of government. Personal property should bear a larger share, and it is for you to redetermine what should come within the scope of personal property for taxation. The burden on real estate must be lightened and all wealth made to bear an equal share of the cost of city government. Small property owners are losing their equities because of excessive taxation and a depression in real estate values.

You may recall that the Tax Assessor in Cleveland, Ohio, levied on John D. Rockefeller to the extent of $400,000,000 personal wealth. Mr. Rockefeller escapes taxation in Cleveland on the ground that he lives here. Here he pays on $5,000,000 personal property. Do you not think this assessment should be increased? The Federal Government levies heaviest on the largest incomes and an extra tax on excess profits. Do you not think excessive wealth, which comes from excessive income, should also be taxed heaviest for city purposes?

The Mayor announced no appointments yesterday, but it became known for the first time that on Jan. 2 Robert W. Hebberd had been appointed Secretary of the Child Welfare Board. Mr. Hebberd was Commissioner of Charities under Mayor McClellan and later Secretary of the State Board of Charities. He has been active in obtaining State legislation creating the boards of child welfare all over the State. The new position pays $3,000 a year.

FREIGHT JAMS PORTS, SHIPS CAN'T SAIL

Continued from Page One.

shown in a canvass made on Dec. 12. This was the result of the system put into effect in the middle of December of forcing shippers of supplies to furnish proof that they would be able to have their supplies moved from port terminals before they were allowed to make shipments.

These reports also show that in any movement to clean up congestion at the Atlantic ports it is the Government, which has charge of shipments to the other Allied nations, which must move its freight, rather than the business men of America. Of the more than 40,000 carloads of freight waiting export, only 10,000 carloads are "commercial," that is, shipped by American business men to foreign customers. The fact that there is a smaller percentage of this commercial freight than of Government freight dumped on the ground also shows where there has been most delay.

What can be accomplished by American private shippers in the cleanup week which begins on Monday is shown by the fact that about 11,500 cars of domestic freight are held up in New York territory. This freight is distributed by carloads as follows, as of Jan. 5:

	In Cars, on Piers, in Warehouses, at Port.	Held on Lines.
New York Central	3,028	
Erie	635	1,291
Pennsylvania	2,495	198
Baltimore & Ohio	282	230
Lehigh Valley	980	1,134
Central, New Jersey	883	250
Ontario & Western	73	2
Totals	8,373	3,126

A canvass as of Jan. 8 showed that there was held in cars at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Newport News Government freight to the amount of 1,965 carloads in cars and 310 carloads on piers or in warehouses. More than 800 carloads of this was held at Newport News.

The shortage of facilities for the shipment of Government freight has resulted in holding up a number of lighters. On Jan. 4 there were at New York 43 lighters loaded with Government freight which has been delayed on an average of 7 2-5 days. Some of these lighters had been put out of active use for as long as 12 days by Government handling.

Shipments of Grain.

A report on the grain situation as of yesterday showed that five Eastern roads were holding 4,402,214 bushels of grain, as follows: New York Central, 1,899,831 bushels; Lehigh, 679,000 bushels; Pennsylvania, 85,973 bushels; Erie, 287,410 bushels, and Lackawanna, 1,500,000 bushels. In addition these roads held 289 cars on hand and had 645 cars of grain in transit.

Freight Dumped on the Meadows.

It was asserted yesterday by a railroad official that for three miles out of Hoboken on the New Jersey meadows were thousands of tons of Government freight, which had been dumped on the ground because there was no warehouse room for it and because the cars in which it was standing were needed. On one day one railroad entering New York territory dumped on the ground 535 carloads of Government freight. Whereas there are now 30,000 carloads of Allied Government freight awaiting export, there were last June 6,844 carloads of the same freight at Atlantic ports.

Railroad men assert that the greatest factor in causing the congestion at Atlantic ports and creating the situation in which the Government deemed it necessary to take over the roads was the handling of Government freight. This situation became grave in November. It was the custom, railroad men said, for supplies for inland camps to be taken from Jersey terminals to Governors Island and transshipped from there, in many cases being ferried back to New Jersey terminals. In addition, the facilities at Governors Island were called inadequate to handle even a part of the freight consigned to the Depot Quartermaster's warehouses there. Often, it was reported by railroad men, it took twelve days to transport freight from Hoboken to Governors Island. In one report made on the situation it was said that delay at Governors Island was chronic. It was in response to this situation that in the last six weeks of 1917 an embargo was put on all freight consigned to the Depot Quartermaster at New York.

This situation, with the taking over of the Bush Terminals in Brooklyn and the Manhattan waterfront on the North River from Forty-eighth Street to Fifty-second Street by the War Department, and the construction of more than a score of warehouses on Governors Island offer a relief to this condition. Delays in the deliveries of Government freight, however, railroad men say, went a long way toward causing the present congestion at this port. As far back as Dec. 20 there were standing at New York Harbor terminals 1,062 cars consigned to the Depot Quartermaster here and 141 cars consigned to the transport service. The situation with regard to the Depot Quartermaster's department was relieved in December by the operation of the railroads' embargo against Government freight. There has also been a revision of the system, whereby less freight is forced to pass through the Quartermaster's depot here.

FOR CONTROL OF OIL.

M. L. Requa Made Head of New Fuel Administration Division.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The organization of an oil division of the Fuel Administration, of which M. L. Requa, a Vice President of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, is to be the head, was announced today.

A definite program of action will be adopted as soon as the Fuel Administration obtains a ruling concerning its powers under the Food Control act the words "fuel and fuel oil" are employed and the Attorney General may be called upon to determine whether this wording covers kerosene and gasoline.

BUSINESS Vacations in Quaintest America.

For years Americans have taken the Great White Fleet Cruises to Cuba, Jamaica, Panama, Central and South America for *rest* and *recreation*.

Because the sea voyage combined with the lazy charm of the tropics—the quaint scenes and interesting peoples—the reminders of brave deeds on the old Spanish Main—all form an ideal vacation.

Today the American business man goes to the Southern Americas *to promote American trade.*

And at the same time he gives himself a *real* vacation.

The best tonic in the world is labeled "Change of Scene"—and the best place to take it is in the countries that border the Caribbean.

The organization of the United Fruit Company is at your service—in the planning of a voyage, whether it be for business or for pleasure.

Passenger Traffic Department

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY STEAMSHIP SERVICE

New York Boston New Orleans

DIZZINESS is often a loss of equilibrium due to high blood pressure. Eat Boal's Laxative Fruit Rolls to-night and help clear out the undigested and fermenting products, which no doubt produce the gas, acid and poisons that bring on high blood pressure. 10c. 6 rolls. Druggists.

Boal's Laxative Fruit Rolls

Ulsters and Ulsterettes are included in Our Sale. Prices reduced to $23, $28, $33, $38, $43 and $48.

Every Hart Schaffner & Marx Winter Overcoat and Fancy Winter Suit REDUCED

Suits and Overcoats $22.50 and Less	$19.50	$40 and $35 Suits and Overcoats	$33.00
$28 and $25 Suits and Overcoats	$23.00	Suits and Overcoats formerly $45	$38.00
$32.50 and $30 Suits and Overcoats	$28.00	Suits and Overcoats formerly $50	$43.00

All our higher priced Overcoats are correspondingly reduced.

No Charge for Alterations

Every Suit and Overcoat in this Sale is an invitation to round out your wardrobe, and an opportunity to beat the appreciably higher prices for all-wool clothes that are sure to prevail next year.

U. S. Army Officers

We have reduced the prices of our Hart Schaffner & Marx Officers' Overcoats to $48 and $38, and the Heavy Weight Coats and Breeches to $48.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d
Open Evenings.

"ADVERTISE in this Most Used and Most Useful Book in New York"

THE New York City Telephone Book is consulted more than NINE HUNDRED MILLION TIMES a year in New York City alone!

It gives its advertisers 25 chances to make a sale every time the clock ticks!

It reaches *all* of the best buyers in the Metropolitan district.

It *satisfies* its many advertisers so completely that 80% of them renew issue after issue.

Yet its advertising rates are low enough to interest the *small* as well as the large users of advertising space.

Why not advertise *your* business in this most used and most useful book in New York? Just telephone, write or call at our nearest commercial office for full information.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Wednesday evening, on No. 4 bus or near 135th and Broadway, taupe beaded bag, containing nose glasses, keys, ring, check book, note book, two dollar bill, etc. Reward. Apt. 42, 590 Riverside Drive; Phone Audubon 3200.

LOST.—DIAMOND BRACELET.

$100 reward; diamond bracelet, platinum setting, between Palais Royal and Martha Washington; probably taxi; return Room 1211, 29 East 29th St. L. R. De Cravioto, Madison Square 6500. No questions asked.

LOST.—Christmas Eve morning, lady's gold chain and small gold watch, Swiss make; raised flowers on back; back opens to show name, "Mary Stuart Hoge," and date, "1904." Reward if returned to owner, Mrs. George Houston, 360 Riverside Drive.

LOST.—On Dec. 26, large pearl earring, shape of a button, between 44th St. and 5th Av. and 362 Riverside Drive. Telephone 110 Academy; liberal reward and no questions asked.

LOST.—Diamond and pearl brooch, platinum setting, at Metropolitan Opera House Wednesday night; generous reward will be paid for return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

LOST.—Platinum pin, buckle shape, diamond setting, Tuesday night; valued for sentiment; liberal reward. 2,463 Broadway, Apt. 71. Riverside 4848.

LOST.—Jan. 7, lady's gold bracelet watch, naval officer's picture in back of case; liberal reward if returned. Sayles-Zahn Co., 128 6th Av.

LOST.—Wednesday, between Plaza Hotel and 45 East 62d St., about 1 o'clock, Hudson Bay seal shoulder cape, Kolinsky collar; $25 reward. Mrs. Robert Waller, 45 East 62d St.

LOST.—Between West 94th St. and West 94th, Amsterdam Av. car, large sable muff, on Jan. 10; reward. Mrs. Taggart, Hotel Ponta, 24th St.

LOST.—In subway, black portfolio, Thursday, 4th Av., papers and documents of value only to owner; reward. Argentina Counselor, 17 Battery Place.

LOST.—Between 33d St. and 31st St. on 5th Av., black pointed fox scarf, with onyx pin attached. Liberal reward. Cashier, Waldorf-Astoria.

LOST.—Between Fulton and 181st Sts., Broadway, lady's platinum, 2 diamonds and pearl ring; liberal reward, no questions asked. Charles H. Smith, 374 Broadway.

LOST.—Silver chain purse, Thursday morning on 5th Av., below 34th St.; $10 reward if left at 30 North Washington Square.

LOST.—Brighton Beach elevated, evening Jan. 1st, sealskin muff. 333 East 15th, Brooklyn; reward.

LOST.—Purple bead bag containing commutation ticket to Paterson; reward. Communicate with N. D., Audubon 8707.

LOST.—Wrist watch, oblong shape, sapphires and diamonds, black ribbon band; lost a week ago; $50 reward. Phone Plaza 8189.

LOST.—Temporary certificate No. 330 for 20,000 shares International Metals Co. Address John B. Farish, San Mateo, Cal.

LOST.—A sum of money on Burnside Av., Wednesday evening; reward. Shanley, 2,019 Anthony Av.

LOST.—Mink scarf, Sunday night, between 140th-136th or in taxi; liberal reward. 600 West 136th St.

LOST.—About Jan. 1, turquoise matrix pendant; reward. Return to Room 225, 476 5th Av.

LOST.—Package of canceled bank checks. Please telephone Bryant 0137.

LIBERAL REWARD for return of 3-stone diamond platinum ring; lost on 42d St. Monday. Audubon 9087.

$25 REWARD.—Diamond and ruby stickpin lost night of Jan. 8, subway to 96th, or ticket; no questions asked. Smith, 368 West 23d.

To Relieve a Cold in One Day take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 30c.—Advt.